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August 5, 1957

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Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter

Vol. 172 No. 6 30 Church St., New York 7, N. Y. August 5, 1957

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SALES DIRECTOR: William J. Burke, named director of sales for Texas-U.S. Chemical Company, New York, in which post he will direct all sales activities of the company in the US and abroad.

Spencer Urea Plant Slated for Kentucky

Spencer Chemical Company, Kansas City, Mo., has announced plans to construct a new urea plant at the company's Henderson, Ky., works. Kenneth A. Spencer, president, stated that the new facility will produce approximately 100 tons a day of urea and should be completed in the summer of 1958. The company already produces urea at its Vicksburg, Miss., works.

Mr. Spencer said the addition of the urea capacity will provide the company increased flexibility in its program of upgrading ammonia to a broad variety of marketable products.

The new facilities will convert a portion of the ammonia currently produced at the Henderson works to the urea-type solutions already produced at Vicksburg and also to prilled solid urea, an addition to the company's product line.

Mr. Spencer stated that the urea expansion is in response to increased demands for urea for certain applications.

Additives Panel Chosen To Give Expert Opinion

The men who will furnish scientific opinions on current chemical additives legislation have been named by congress to appear on a panel this week.

The panel was set up by the house interstate commerce committee's health and science subcommittee to discuss problems involving testing and evaluation of the safety of chemical additives.

The panel discussion is scheduled to run for two days this week—Tuesday and Wednesday—and may be followed later with further hearings on the nine additives control bills before the subcommittee.

The ninth was added last week by Rep. Thomas B. Curtis of Missouri. It is HR 8945 to prohibit the use of any color additive in food, drugs or cosmetics "which

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Archer-Daniels Purchases Price Varnish Co. Assets

Purchase of certain assets of Price Varnish Company, Valley Park, Mo., including the firm's plant, have been announced by Archer - Daniels - Midland Company, Minneapolis, Minn.

W. G. Andrews, ADM vice-president and general manager of the resin and plastics division, said the plant will give added capacity for the production of ADM resins.

Louis Price, Thompson Price, 3rd, and other members of the Valley Park concern have joined the ADM organization.

Chemical Industry Is Charging Antidumping Law Amendments Not Broad Enough in Scope

The chemical industry is charging that antidumping law amendment proposals do not go far enough. Opinion among chemical men is that current treasury proposals for amendment of the 1921 act fail to promote "certainty, speed and efficiency" in its enforcement. The industry is urging additional changes of a fundamental character which will meet the increasing temptation for the rest of the world to look upon the huge United States market as a convenient place to dispose of surplus production.

The views of the industry were made known to the house ways and means committee at hearings last week in testimony by Richard F. Hansen, speaking on behalf of the Manufacturing Chemists' Association and the Synthetic Organic Chemical Manufacturers Association, and by Archie Albright, assistant to the president of Stauffer Chemical Company, New York. Similar views were expressed by representatives of some other industries.

Report Mainly Commendatory

On the whole, the MCA-SOCMA statement was commendatory of the treasury's recommended changes in the law "for adhering to the basic concept of our antidumping law from its inception, that dumping is in essence simply the export of goods to this country at a price less than the prevailing price in the country of origin."

But, the statement added, further changes relate both to administrative procedures, and to substantive conditions governing the application of the law.

In the area of administrative procedures, Mr. Hansen urged that the law be modified to require public notice of proposed dumping investigations and that the decisions of the Treasury Department and the Tariff Commission be made public.

Under existing law, neither the treasury nor the Tariff Commission is required to give notice or to publish either decisions or reasons for decisions.

He also called attention to the need for an improved invoice form to bring an end to a practice often followed by foreign producers of adopting unusual

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American Industrial Makes Debut in Silica Production

Silica gel, hydro gel and silicates are now available from a new company, American Industrial Chemical Company, recently organized as a division of Amerace Corporation.

The company's plant at Cooper Park, Butler, N. J., is designed around a unique production method said to be the first continuous flow process for silica gel. One section of the plant is devoted to rapid continuous production of large quantities, and a second section is equipped for efficient production of smaller quantities or special formulations.

American Industrial Chemical Company is an affiliate of American Hard Rubber Company, another Amerace division. American Hard Rubber has been a major user of silicas for over twenty years as well as a producer.

VICE-PRESIDENT: Dr. Hal G. Johnson, former director of the chemical and rubber division of Business and Defense Services Administration, named a vice-president of Vick Chemical Company, New York.

Stauffer Is Planning Another Sulfuric Unit

Stauffer Chemical Company, New York, will soon build another major plant for regeneration of sulfuric acid from oil refinery sludge acids. This will be the eighth sulfuric acid regeneration unit that the company has set up in the past few years. In making the announcement, Hans Stauffer, president, said that the new installation, to be located at Hammond, Ind., will be equipped to turn out 400 tons of acid daily. Estimated cost exceeds $4 million.

Decision to build a new regeneration plant at Hammond was dictated, the company said, by raw material accessibility and acid needs of oil refineries in the Hammond and Whiting, Ind., and Chicago areas.

The company already has one regeneration plant in operation at Hammond.

Hydrocarbon Units Set By Columbia Gas System

Columbia Gas System, Inc., New York, will spend $13 million to build a hydrocarbon extraction plant, a fractionation plant, and a pipeline to transport mixed liquid hydrocarbons between the two.

Contracts have been let for construction of a hydrocarbon fractionation plant at Kenova, W. Va., and a fractionation unit at Siloam, Ky. Both plants are set to start up December 1, 1958.

USDA Will Eye Anti-Hog Cholera Serum Practices

Department of Agriculture is about to peer more closely at the pricing practices of sellers of anti-hog cholera serum and virus. A proposal now under consideration by USDA, aimed at producers and wholesalers, will probihit sales or offers of these materials until effective price lists are filed with the Secretary of Agriculture.

The program provides that any deviations from the list can result in forced suspension of operations of the sellers.

Revising Marketing Agreement

The tightened controls are proposed to be written into an extensive revision of the marketing agreement for serums and viruses, which has been a matter of public hearings, re-hearings and consideration by the department and industry for over a year.

The latest suggested changes in the agreement, resulting from hearings held at Kansas City, Mo, last April, were published in the *Federal Register* July 27 and are now open for comment for thirty days by interested parties.

The question of price regulation and control has been the thorniest of several problems that were raised in the rewriting of the marketing agreement.

On the basis of the hearings during July 1956 and again last April it is proposed to prohibit each manufacturer and wholesaler handler from making any bids, offers to sell, agreements or contracts to sell serum or virus at prices, discounts or terms of sale different from those set forth in his filed price list which is effective at the time any such offer, agreement or contract is made.

The reasons set forth in support of this prohibition were that the record discloses that bids, private offers to sell, and agreements or contracts to sell at prices different than the seller's effective posted prices have been a disturbing element in the orderly marketing of serum or virus.

The department reported that private negotiations generally occur in the early spring and fall and usually take the form of a handler soliciting purchasers at a price lower than the currently posted price and in the event of obtaining sufficient orders the handler will then post a new price and make deliveries after the lower price has become effective.

He will then inform purchasers that this is a temporary price cut and they

—Continued on page 39

Chemical Sales Rocket, But Profit Ratio Drops

Chemical Industry sales are running ahead of last year by nearly six percent, but the profits ratio for the first quarter slipped behind that of 1956, reflecting the industry's rising costs. These facts come out in an analysis of government figures prepared by the Manufacturing Chemists Association.

At the mid-year period, the chemical and allied products industry as a whole stood with 1957 sales clicking at a $25.5 billion annual rate, topping 1956's record year by 5.8 percent, the association said.

The monthly sales average of $2.13 billion in the first six months compared with a monthly average of $2.02 billion maintained in both the first and second halves last year.

The first 25 MCA basic chemical companies reporting showed a sales total of

—Continued on page 44

Hoffmann-LaRoche Unit to Alter Name

Hoffmann-La Roche Inc., Nutley, N. J., has announced that, effective September 1, the pharmaceutical division of the company will be known as Roche Laboratories, a division of Hoffmann-La Roche Inc.

The corporate name of the company will continue to be Hoffmann-La Roche Inc. The other divisions of the firm, namely the vitamin division, the animal nutrition division and the aromatics division will continue to use the corporate name of the company.

Dow's Polystyrene Plastic Goes Far Afield Again

Dow Chemical Company's polystyrene plastic has found its way a long distance from Midland, Mich., this time to Bombay, India, where a new manufacturing plant has started output.

About a year in construction, the new facility is owned by Polychem, Ltd., formed in 1955 by Dow and Kilachand Devchand & Co., Ltd., an Indian firm.

It is expected that the production of "Styron" (trademark for Dow polystyrene plastic licensed to Polychem's use in India) will give new impetus to the plastics molding industry in India for a wide variety of products including housewares, wall tile, toys and many industrial moldings, it is believed.

Dow supplied the technical know-how for producing "Styron" as well as technical assistance in designing and equipping the plant. It also has provided training for Indians comprising the key operating personnel. Fifty percent of the company's common stock is held by the Indian public while Dow and Kilachand group share its remaining stock.

Kilachand Devchand is an old established organization with wide interests in insurance, banking, the sugar and chemical industries, shipping, and the automobile and engineering industries.

Dow, a pioneer producer of plastics, started making "Styron" in the late thirties, and the material today is one of its major products. It is produced in plants at Midland, Mich.; Allyn's Point, Conn.; Torrance, Calif.; and Sarnia, Ontario, Canada, and by associated companies in Wales and Japan.

Minerals Industry Blasts Away At Gov't Long Range Program

The administration's long range mineral program was the target for a vigorous industry attack last week for failing to provide greater relief to the sagging domestic minerals producers. At the same time the house ways and means committee began formal consideration of the government's request for a sliding scale of taxes on lead and zinc imports. Industry's dissatisfaction with the long range program, announced in June by Secretary of the Interior Fred A. Seaton (OPD 6/10/57), was made known to a sub-committee of the senate interior committee which planned to draw up a long range program of its own.

The government's arguments on behalf of its program had been made to the sub-committee earlier.

HONORED BY COMPANY: Joseph R. Esposito, who retired recently as president of Interchemical Corporation's finishes division, was feted by company members recently for his fifty years of service with the company.

Program Branded Inadequate

Witnesses branded the program "completely inadequate" and "entirely useless." Sam H. Williston, executive vice-president of Cordero Mining Company of California urged several fundamental changes in the program, including the following:—

1) imposition of taxes higher than now proposed on imports of cobalt, copper, lead, zinc, tungsten, mercury and fluorspar, and a small tax on antimony, asbestos, chrome and manganese "to maintain a healthy nucleus of domestic production."

2) tighter anti-dumping laws to protect domestic potash producers against foreign suppliers, and elimination of inequities in laws limiting the leasing of public phosphate lands.

Howard I. Young, president of American Zinc, Lead & Smelting Company, St. Louis, Mo., criticized existing red tape surrounding the participation by the government in exploration programs with private concerns. In order to obtain government aid, a company must certify that it is unable to obtain commercial loans for the project, he said.

William G. Maloney, secretary-manager of the Montana Mining Association, called for higher import taxes on copper and a restatement of the peril point for copper at above 24c. per pound, which he said is far too low.

He also testified that the domestic

—*Continued on page 48*

Drug Patent Search Aided by Punch-Cards

A newly-developed punch-card system for mechanically searching files of patents has cut examination time 80 percent and made possible what may become a significant advance for the drug manufacturing industry, says the Patent Office.

The new method was used to help examiners determine whether patents could be granted to 64 patent applications involving steroids—an important class of complex drug compounds which includes among others the familiar cortisone, the hormones, and cholesterol. This required

—*Continued on page 44*

Molasses Figure Revised: Was Sold at 10.25 Cents

Agricultural Marketing Service has corrected its earlier report (OPD, 7/29/57) of sale of 100 million gallons of 1958-crop Cuban blackstrap molasses July 12 to an American firm at 11¼ cents per gallon.

The price was actually 10¼ cents per gallon, the same price at which 60 million gallons of 1957-crop Cuban blackstrap was sold on the same date to the same firm.

Cobalt 60 Quotation Is Reduced by the AEC

Prices for radioactive cobalt 60 were reduced August 1 by the Atomic Energy Commission to encourage more wide spread distribution and use of the radio isotope in industiral, medical and research applications.

The new prices range from $2 to $5 per curie and are based on the specific activity and the quantity purchased. Discounts are given on bulk purchases to encourage participation by private industry in cobalt 60 distribution. A standard charge of $100 per order for source selection and handling was also established.

Previously, cobalt 60 prices were $50 per curie for the first two curies or fractions thereof and ranged from $2 to $10 per curie for larger purchases. To date cobalt 60 has been produced in the United States only by AEC. The current annual production is about 300,000 curies.

The Week's Price Changes

Aluminum, Cottonseed, Peanut Meals, Carnauba Waxes Rise. Caffeine, Hydrogen Cyanide, Platinum Prices Decline.

Prices Advanced

Aluminum, 1c. per lb. (p. 33).
Carnauba wax, chalky, 1c. per lb. (p. 60).
North Country, No. 2 crude, 1c. per lb. refd., 1c. per lb.
North Country Ceara, No. 3, crude, 2c. per lb. refd., 2c. per lb.
North Country Parnahyba, crude, 4c. per lb. refd., 2c. per lb.
Coconut oil, crude, ½c. per lb. (p. 60).
Cottonseed meal, $1 per ton (p. 60).
Linseed oil, 2.10c. per lb. (p. 60).
Oleo stearine, ¼c. per lb. (p. 60).
Peanut meal, $1.50 per ton (p. 60).
Quinidine sulfate, 4c. per oz. (p. 47).
Silver, ⅝c. per lb. (p. 33).
Tallow, edible, ¼c. per lb. (p. 60).
Valonia extract, ¼c. to ½c. per lb. (p. 45).

Prices Reduced

Caffeine, anhyd., 50c. per lb. (p. 47).
Hydrous, 17c. per lb.
Corn oil, crude, ⅜c. per lb. (p. 60).
Refd., ⅜c. per lb.
Cottonseed oil, crude, ¼c. per lb. (p. 60).
Refd., ¼c. per lb.
Hydrogen cyanide, 4c. per lb. (p. 33).
Japan wax, 1c. per lb. (p. 60).
Lard, cash, ¼c. per lb. (p. 60).
Linseed meal, $1 per ton (p. 60).
Molasses, New York, 1c. per gal. (p. 40).
Peanut oil, crude, ⅜c. per lb. (p. 60).
Refd., ⅜c. per lb.
Platinum, $3 per oz. (p. 33).
Soybean oil, crude, ¼c. per lb. (p. 60).
Refd., ¼c. per lb.
Tin, ⅞c. per lb. (p. 33).
Salts, 7.10c. to 1.2c. per lb.
Valonia beards, $10 per ton (p .45).
Cups, $5 per ton.

OPD Price Index

THE OIL, PAINT AND DRUG REPORTER'S relative record of prices of chemicals and related materials is currently as follows:

(100=1949 average)

Aug. 2, 1957	July 26, 1957	Aug. 3, 1956
110.16	110.27	109.01

Caffeine Price Battle Rages

In a do-or-die effort to buck European competition, American companies have slashed anhydrous caffeine prices nearly 17 percent, from $3 down to $2.50 per pound. Monsanto Chemical Company and General Foods Company made the move last week, which brought caffeine to its lowest level since 1940. Chas. Pfizer & Co. spokesmen also said that the producer was virtually certain to reduce prices in line with those already announced. At the same time, Monsanto lopped 17 cents off hydrous caffeine, moving its price down to $2.33 per pound.

Monsanto, in making the sharp reduction, pointed out that imports have cost the company more than 40 percent of its caffeine sales during the past few years. Imported material now sells at $2.60 to $2.70 per pound, duty paid.

Whopping Imports Cited

Caffeine imports are entering the country at a current rate of more than 660,000 pounds yearly. This is two and one-half times the 1954 import level and represents more than a third of the domestic consumption.

One major casualty of Monsanto's caffeine battle resulting from lowered tariffs was the closing in June of last year of the company's Norfolk, Va., plant which employed more than 150 people in processing cocoa residue for theobromine and natural caffeine. The plant, which can-

—*Continued on page 48*

BIG NITROGEN PLANT MANAGER: Robert L. Riggs, appointed manager of the Hopewell, Va., plant of the Nitrogen Division of Allied Chemical & Dye Corporation. The plant is said to be the largest of its kind in the United States.

Wyandotte Chemicals Cuts Its Liquid Pluronic Polyols

Wyandotte Chemicals Corporation, Wyandotte, Mich., has announced price reductions in its specially clarified liquid grades of pluronic polyols.

W. L. Rippeteau, sales manager for organic products in the company's Michigan Alkali Division, said process improvements have made all liquid grades available in specially clarified form at no price premium. This reflects a 1½ cents per pound reduction in price for the clarified products.

Paisley Buys Paste Firm

Paisley Products, Inc., New York, adhesive producing subsidiary of Morningstar, Nicol, Inc., has acquired Los Angeles Paste Company, formerly operated by La Mont, Inc., Los Angeles.

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FUTURE SUPPLY OF GASOLINE: This heap of gilsonite, piled outside refinery of American Gilsonite Company, Gilsonite, Colo., will soon be turned into gasoline at the plant which is described as the first commercial installation to make the fuel from a raw material other than crude oil. The raw material is mined in Utah and transported over the world's first pipeline to cross a mountain range.

Gasoline-From-Gilsonite Facility Marks New Era in Fuel Production

Another chapter in the history of gasoline production was started last week in Colorado when Secretary of the Interior Fred A. Seaton formally opened what is described as the first commercial plant capable of making the fuel from a raw material other than crude oil—in this case gilsonite. The ore is mined in Utah by American Gilsonite Company, Salt Lake City, and transported to the refinery at Gilsonite, Colo., over the world's first pipeline to cross a mountain range (OPD, 5/6/57).

ANIMAL SCIENCE HEAD: Dr. David F. Green, named executive director of animal science activities of the Merck Sharp & Dohme Research Laboratories of Merck & Co., Rahway, N. J.

Another major product of the new $16 million undertaking of American Gilsonite is high-purity metallurgical coke, in demand by aluminum producers and other specialty carbon users.

Slurry Travels Seventy-Two Miles

At the ceremonies, Roy E. Nelson, vice-president and production manager of American Gilsonite Company, touched off the operations which released a fountain of slurry—the mixture of gilsonite ore and water which passes through the seventy-two mile pipeline from the mine at Bonanza, Utah.

The ceremony climaxed three days of celebration, which opened with a tour of the mine by business and technical editors and a visit to the highest point on the pipeline, 8,500-foot-high Baxter Pass in the Book Cliff Mountains.

In a speech of welcome to the visitors, Ernest F. Goodner, president of Ameri-

—Continued on page 67

Lake, Toner Picture Proves Pretty Drab

Production of lakes and toners was pretty colorless in 1956. That's the drab conclusion drawn by the Tariff Commission in a preliminary report on the market progress of full-strength and extended toners, lakes and laked colors for the year.

According to the report, the total output of full-strength toners, extended toners, and lakes was 41 million pounds in 1956—or 7.9 percent less than the 44.5 million pounds reported for 1955, but

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Asian Influenza Vaccine Production Goal Is Set Up

A production goal of 60 million doses of a newly developed vaccine against Asian influenza has been set by six producing companies for January 1. Surgeon general Leroy E. Burney, in announcing the goal last week, said that first supplies will become available to the public during September.

Dr. Burney said that he had asked the manufacturers to produce the vaccine as rapidly as possible and they expect to have about 8 million cubic centimeters available by mid-September, including about 4 million c.c. ordered by the military.

To reach the goal that has been set the companies will be forced to operate two or three shifts seven days a week and hire additional personnel.

The surgeon general warned that it was quite possible, if not probable, that even with maximum use of the vaccine this country may have serious influenza epidemics in the fall or winter.

Drug Importers to Get Break If They Unintentionally Violate FDA Authorities' Regulations

Congress is about to give a break to importers who inadvertently violate food and drug laws. Merchandise innocently admitted to this country in violation of the federal food, drug and cosmetic act is scheduled to come under new rulings, probably this year. Food and Drug Administration is asking that the inequity found in the law in connection with mattters of this kind be removed. A bill, HR 6456, to provide the relief now awaits the approval of the house.

At brief hearings last week before the subcommittee on health and science, Commissioner George P. Larrick of FDA called attention to problems facing importers by the construction that has been placed upon the law by the courts, and the manner in which it is proposed to be met.

Committee Approves Bill

The committee quickly approved the bill and its parent body, the interstate commerce committee, promptly reported it to the house for passage.

Under FDA law, no food, drug, thereapeutic device, or cosmetic offered for importation is permitted to enter, pending clearance from the Secretary of the Department of Health, Education and Welfare.

FDA either draws samples of these articles when offered for import to determine their compliance with the act, or advises the customs authorities that no samples are desired from the shipments in question.

In the latter case the shipments are permitted entry without examination. Due to the great volume of imports and the limited manpower which can be assigned to work of this type, large quantities of imported articles are permitted entry without examination.

Latest figures show that out of 327,500 lots of goods subject to the FDA law which were imported in 1952, examination was made only in the case of some 15,000 to 16,000 lots, the bulk being food.

Mr. Larrick explained that in those instances where articles are examined when offered for entry and found to be in violation the owner or consignee has the choice of letting the goods be destroyed, shipping them either to the country of origin or another foreign country, or, under government supervision bringing them into compliance with the law where this is possible.

But where imported articles enter do-

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CELANESE CHEMICAL APPOINTEE: James H. Worth, who has been made assistant general manager of the chemical division of Celanese Corporation of America, New York. He was previously director of the division's technical and economic evaluation department.

Enemy Assets Proposal Slated by Administration

The administration plans to offer congress a new proposal for liquidating and disposing of enemy assets seized by the government during the war. The White House announced the bare outlines of the plan last week as it would effect the former German owned properties and expressed the hope that a solution of the Japanese vested assets problem also would be reached.

The announcement noted that the problem of German-vested assets and of the claims of American nationals against Germany has been a long standing source of controversy, but an increase since June, 1955 in the amount of funds available, as well as those expected to be realized from liquidation of vested assets, should facilitate an equitable and final solution of the problems.

The plan, which is to be submitted to

—Continued on page 43

Interlake Adds Cokeovens

Interlake Iron Corporation, Cleveland, Ohio, has put a battery of fifty cokeovens into operation at its Chicago plant, as part of an improvement program for the facility.

Mid-South to Push New Nitrogen Output

Mid-South Chemical Corporation will be pushing nitrogen fertilizers harder than ever by early 1958. Petroleum Chemicals, Inc., expects to supply Mid-South with nitrogen fertilizers from its $12.5 million anhydrous ammonia plant early next year. This report was made by Bruce K. Brown, president of Petroleum Chemicals, at the annual meeting of the board of directors of Mid-South at New Orleans, La., last week. At the same meeting, David H. Bradford, jr., Mid-South sales manager, was elected vice-president.

Petroleum Chemicals and Mid-South Chemical are affiliated with Continental Oil Company and Cities Service Oil Com-

—Continued on page 62

Alcolac Appoints Giers Gen'l Manager in Europe

American Alcolac Corporation, Baltimore, Md., has appointed Serge Giers general manager of European operations. Mr. Giers will be headquartered in Paris and will travel throughout Europe evaluating technical developments and supervising research projects for Alcolac.

Mr. Giers, a native of France, pioneered the development of sodium lauryl sulfates in France and then came to America to help found American Alcolac Corporation.

Mexican Sulfur Tax Asked for in House

A bill to impose a 25 percent tariff on imports of sulfur into the United States was introduced in the house last week by Rep. F. Edward Herbert of Louisiana.

In submitting the proposal, the congressman charged that Mexico is "dumping" large quantities of sulfur into this country at "cut rate prices" largely because of low-paid labor and government subsidies. He said that sales of US sulfur dropped 11 percent in the first six months of this year, while Mexican shipments doubled.

Mexican Sulfur Boom Magnetizes Chemical Industry

The booming Mexican sulfur industry is drawing other elements of the chemical industry along with it, particularly in the Coatzacoalcos port region. Prospects of a burgeoning heavy chemical and petrochemical industry around the free port have been so favorable that a port expansion program is now being considered.

British Sulphur Corporation's latest quarterly report on the Mexican sulfur situation shows that the presence of low cost fuel and basic materials of the chemical industry—sulfur, salt, natural gas and oil—is proving a magnet for new industries.

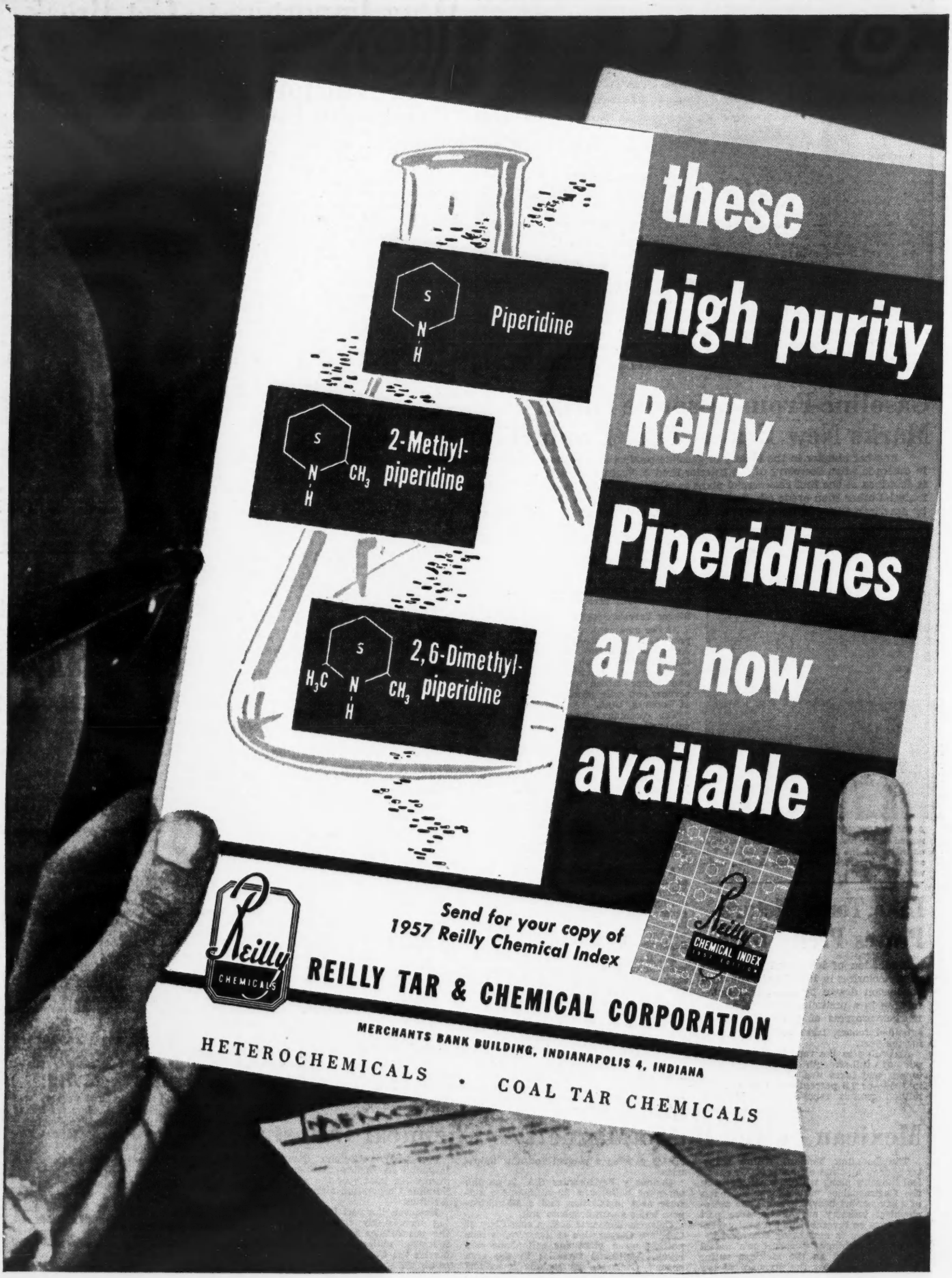
Guanos y Fertilizantes S.A. is on the verge of building a 33-million-peso sulfuric acid installation and a 30-million-peso triple superphosphate unit.

Celanese Mexicana S.A., a subsidiary of Celanese Corporation of America, is now putting up a plant for cellophane and rayon. Additional facilities in the area around Coatzacoalcos include a natural gas line and a motor road, due to be completed some time next year.

Pan American Sulphur Company plans to double its loading facilities at the port during the course of the year, and Gulf Sulphur Corporation already has modern facilities.

However, the port is said to be becoming increasingly crowded. Conscious of the possibilities for a booming chemical industry, authorities have planned to dredge the Coachapa river for a distance of ten miles upstream to make it navigable for ocean-going vessels, and to expand

—Continued on page 62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Association Meetings

Gordon Research Conferences of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, New London, New Hampden, and Meriden, N. H., August 5-9, August 12-16, August 19-23, August 26-30.

American Association of Textile Chemists and Colorists, national convention, Statler hotel, Boston, Mass., November 14-16.

American Chemical Society, national meeting, New York, September 8-13.

American Coke and Coal Chemicals Institute, annual meeting, Greenbrier hotel, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., October 21-22.

American Institute of Chemical Engineers, annual meeting, Conrad Hilton hotel, Chicago, December 8-11.

American Oil Chemists' Society, fall meeting, Netherland Hilton hotel, Cincinnati, Ohio, September 30-October 2.

American Soybean Association, combined annual meeting with National Soybean Processors Association, Leamington hotel, Minneapolis, Minn., August 26-28.

Antibiotics Annual Symposium, sponsored by antibiotics division of Food and Drug Administration, Willard hotel, Washington, D. C., October 2-4.

Association of American Feed Control Officials, Shoreham hotel, Washington, D. C., October 15-17.

Association of American Pesticide Control Officials, annual meeting, Shoreham hotel, Washington, D. C., October 18-19.

Association of Consulting Chemists & Chemical Engineers, annual meeting, Belmont-Plaza hotel, New York, October 22.

Association of Official Agricultural Chemists, annual meeting, Shoreham hotel, Washington, D. C., October 15.

Chemical Industries Exposition, Coliseum, New York, December 2-6.

Chemical Market Research Association, Lake Placid Club, Lake Placid, N. Y., September 15-17.

Drug, Chemical and Allied Trades section of New York Board of Trade, annual meeting, Galen Hall, Wernersville, Pa., September 19-21.

Electrochemical Society, Statler hotel, Buffalo, N. Y., October 6-10.

Federation of Paint and Varnish Production Clubs, annual convention, Bellevue-Stratford hotel, Philadelphia, October 30-November 2.

Industrial Hygiene Foundation, annual meeting, Mellon Institute, Pittsburgh, Pa., October 30-31.

National Agricultural Chemicals Association, annual meeting, Essex and Sussex hotel, Spring Lake, N. J., September 4-6.

National Association of Retail Druggists, annual convention, Minneapolis, Minn., October 6-10.

National Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association, annual convention, Sheraton-Park and Shoreham hotels, Washington, D. C., November 4-6.

National Petroleum Association, annual meeting Traymore hotel, Atlantic City, N. J., September 11-13.

Paint Industries Show, sponsored by Federation of Paint and Varnish Production Clubs, Bellevue-Stratford hotel, Philadelphia, October 30-November 2.

Pan-American Congress of Pharmacy and Biochemistry, Mayflower hotel, Washington, D. C., November 3-9.

Salesmen's Association of the American Chemical Industry, annual sales clinic, Roosevelt hotel, New York, October 14.

Society of Chemical Industry, American section, chemical industry award dinner, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, October 18.

Synthetic Organic Chemical Manufacturers Association, monthly luncheon, Roosevelt hotel, New York, September 10.

Petroleum Importers Are Told They Had Better Lower Volume Or Face Government Controls

The President has told petroleum importers that they had better cut back their crude oil imports. Placing the curtailment on a voluntary basis, the President has directed that imports during the last half of this year and the first six months of 1958 should be reduced to a level of 756,000 barrels daily east of the Rockies. Importers will be given about four months to make adjustments, or the government will set up a system of controls compelling compliance.

The level of daily imports would amount to a reduction of about 10 percent in the average crude oil imports for the three years 1954-56, and would provide the suppliers with about 9.6 percent of the domestic market and equal about 12 percent of anticipated domestic production—all east of the Rockies.

West Coast Limit Unchanged

For the west coast, crude imports are to be allowed to continue at their present levels of 275,000 barrels daily, which equals 29.8 percent of the west coast production or 23.3 percent of the west coast demand.

Total imports of crude for the twelve months period, thus will be limited to an average of 1,031,000 barrels daily.

The program of curtailing the flow of crude oil into this country to meet the rising protests of domestic producers was contained in a report of the special committee of cabinet officers set up in June by Mr. Eisenhower to advise him whether the imports are threatening national security.

In a brief accompanying memorandum, the President approved the recommendations in toto and directed Secretary of the Interior Fred A. Seaton to "put these recommendations into effect as rapidly as possible."

Mr. Seaton appointed Matthew V. Carlson, jr., legal officer for the Third Naval District in New York to work with Hugh Stewart, director of Interior's office of oil and gas, to administer the program.

The cutbacks in imports are to apply to the established major importers. Provision is made to take care of the newcomers and small importers so that they can continue to import at their normal levels.

In these cases, the report proposes that companies having crude oil imports of less than 20,000 barrels per day in 1954 should be allowed to import at the rate proposed in their schedules filed in July with Office of Defense Mobilization, but in no case more than 12,000 barrels per day over their actual 1956 imports.

Newcomers must advise the Department of the Interior six months in advance of operations.

WESTERN SALES HEAD: William Nelson, assistant secretary of H. Kohnstamm & Co., New York, given additional duties as sales manager of the western division.

NACA Parley Will Mull Over Cash-Credit Problem of Pesticides

How do you get farmers to pay cash for pesticides? W. H. Prigmore, assistant general manager of Eastern States Farmers' Exchange, Inc., will come up with an answer September 4 when he gives a report entitled "Sales, 86 Million—No Credit Department" at the annual meeting of the National Agricultural Chemicals Association. The group will meet at the Essex and Sussex hotel, Spring Lake, N.J., September 4 through 6.

PRESIDENT: Paul Belmont, elected president of Hydrocarbon Chemicals, Inc., Newark, N. J., by the newly-reorganized board of directors.

Relations of marketing problems to progress in the agricultural chemicals industry will be stressed at the meeting, which will consider the role of credit versus cash payment for pesticides, the effect of research on expanding markets, and communications technics for market development and for boosting product sales.

The program Wednesday, September 4, will feature a president's address by Fred W. Hatch, manager of the agricultural chemical division of Shell Chemical Corporation, and NACA president.

There will be an illustrated report by members of the NACA staff; a talk on "Research Brings Additional Problems," by Roswell Garst, a partner of Garst & Thomas Hybrid Corn Company of Coons Rapids, Iowa; and Mr. Prigmore's report.

Thursday, September 5, is being held open for NACA committee meetings.

The Friday, September 6, program will feature a presentation on communication technics to aid in market development, and in boosting product sales.

The presentation, entitled "What Motivates Growers to Buy Pesticides," will be made by Drs. J. M. Bohlen and G. M. Beal, of the department of economics and sociology of Iowa State College.

MCA Safety Parley Set

A chemical industry safety workshop sponsored by the Manufacturing Chemists' Association will be held in Philadelphia, September 2. Members of the MCA general safety committee will discuss mutual and individual problems with plant safety officials of the greater Delaware Area.

CMRA Session to Weigh Coming Effects of Seaway

The Chemical Market Research Association will hold its annual resort meeting at the Lake Placid Club, Lake Placid, N. Y., September 16 and 17. The subject will be "The Impact of the St. Lawrence Seaway Project on the Chemical Industry."

Eight outstanding speakers from government and industry will participate, including Lewis G. Castle, administrator of the St. Lawrence Seaway Development Corporation, Washington, D. C.

Other meeting dates have also been announced by CMRA. They include: November 20-21, joint meeting with Commercial Chemical Development Association, Shamrock hotel, Houston, Tex., on raw materials of the Gulf coast; February 6, joint meeting with the chemical buyers group of the National Association of Purchasing Agents, Sheraton-Park hotel, Washington, D.C., on economic projections, and May 20-21, annual business meeting and open technical session, Statler hotel, New York.

Crude Oil Products Speed to New Record

The oil industry put its foot on the accelerator and set a new record last year for output and sales of crude products from petroleum and natural gas. The Tariff Commission has compiled preliminary figures for the year, and found that output of aromatics, naphthenes, and aliphatic hydrocarbons set an all-time high.

According to the report, total output of crude products from petroleum and natural gas was 17,673 million pounds in 1956—about 9 percent more than the 16,179 million pounds reported for 1955.

Sales were 10,966 million pounds, valued at $370 million in 1956, compared with 10,432 million pounds, valued at $362 million in 1955.

Production of all aromatic and naphthenic products amounted to 3,459 million pounds in 1956—about 9 percent more than the output reported for 1955.

Sales were 2,502 million pounds, valued

—Continued on page 62

Cosmetic Chemists Abroad, Will Attend Paris Seminar

Fifty executives and scientists from the United States cosmetic industry are now in Paris to begin a series of international technical conferences. The group, sponsored by the Society of Cosmetic Chemists, will meet representatives of the European cosmetic industry in a seminar to be held jointly with Societe Francaise de Cosmetologie.

Heading the society's tour are Sabbat J. Strianse, president; Donald H. Powers, past president; secretary Robert A. Kramer; director and publicity chairman S. F. Coneybear; publications chairman M. G. deNavarre, and chairmen H. Jerome Amsterdam, Edward Morrish and Walter Wynne.

Resins Zip Through Output Barrier Again

Plastic and resin output broke through the production barrier again in 1956, with vinyls in the vanguard. Sales of plastics were also well over the previous year's total. The Tariff Commission has come up with preliminary figures which show that total domestic output of all synthetic plastics and resin materials as a group (except cellulosics) amounted to 3,977 million pounds in 1956—about 6 percent more than the 3,739 million pounds reported for 1955.

Sales of these plastics and resin materials amounted to 3,465 million pounds, valued at $1,142 million in 1956, compared with 3,219 million pounds, valued at $1,078 million in 1955. Production of all cellu-

—Continued on page 59

Olive Oil Having Banner Year in Mediterranean

Olive oil is having a banner year in the Mediterranean basin, both in quantity and quality. Foreign Agricultural Service prophesies that output in the 1956-57 marketing year will be 1,140,000 short tons.

FAS points out that this figure is 330,000 tons in excess of the estimated 1955-56 production, and somewhat larger than average output in the previous five years.

The quality of oil from the 1956 olive crop is unusually good in all producing countries, due mainly to the virtual absence of the dacus fly last year.

Net export availabilities of edible olive oil from the Mediterranean in 1957 appear to be around 100,000 tons. Estimated net exports were about 70,000 tons in 1956.

Despite the large overall olive crop, import requirements of certain Mediterranean countries are high, as they were in 1956. As Italy's olive crop was short for the second consecutive year, its edible oilseed and oil imports for domestic consumption are likely to be unusually large again.

Spain—where oil consumption has been rising—again is importing sizable quantities of US soybean oil. Turkey is planning to import tallow from the United States to free for export an equivalent amount of olive oil hitherto used for soap.

Turkey will also import edible seed oils. The bulk of these requirements in Mediterranean countries will be met by US exports under Title I, public law 480 (agricultural trade development and assistance act) and—to a lesser degree—

—Continued on page 58

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Sodium Ascorbate — Coated Ascorbic Acid 97.5%

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● Ascorbic Acid and Sodium Ascorbate 'Roche' are packed in sealed polyethylene bags in 1-kilo and 2½ kilo tamperpruf tripletite metal containers. Larger quantities are packed in sealed polyethylene bags in fibre drums. Smaller quantities in amber screw cap bottles. *Ampul type* ascorbic acid is packed under inert gas in 100 gram bottles and in 1-kilo and 2½ kilo tamperpruf metal containers.

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CHEMICALS AND RELATED MATERIALS

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Current MARKET Quotations

Unless otherwise indicated, listings are first-hand quotations prevailing, according to information and belief, August 2 on large lots, f.o.b. New York, with the lowest in the left-hand column and the highest in the right-hand column. The listings do not represent bid and asked prices nor a range over the week. Differences between high and low may be accounted for by differences in quantity, quality, locality, or individual suppliers' views. An index to the weekly market reports is to be found on page 4.

A

Abies siberica oil, cns ..... lb. 4.25 - 5.00
Abietic acid, coml., dms., c.l., works lb. .12 - —
dms., l.c.l., ex whse ..... lb. .1490 - —
Cryst., dms., c.l., works ..... lb. .06½ - —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .07 - .07½
Acacia (see Arabic gum).
Acenaphthene, below 92.5 C. m.p., dms., works lb. .40 - —
Above 92.5 C. m.p., bbls., dms., lb. .41 - .50
Acetaldehyde, 99%, dms., c.l., works. lb. .12 - —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .13½ - —
tanks, works ..... lb. .10 - —
Acetaldol (see Aldol).
Acetanilide, tech., flaked, bbls., bgs., c.l., frt. alld lb. .30½ - —
bbls., bgs., ton lots, frt. alld. lb. .31½ - —
bbls., bgs., smaller lots, frt. alld lb. .34½ - —
USP, bbls., 2,000-lb. lots lb. .79 - —
bbls., smaller lots lb. .80 - .81
Acetic acid, coml. or redist, 28%, bbls 100 lbs. 4.80 - —
56%, bbls. ..... 100 lbs. 8.25 - —
70%, bbls. ..... 100 lbs. 9.95 - —
80%, bbls. ..... 100 lbs.10.45 - —
Acetic acid, glacial, syn., CP, dms., dlvd 100 lbs.22.00 -23.00
tech., dms., c.l., dlvd .. 100 lbs.13.75 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd ..... 100 lbs.14.25 - —
tanks, dlvd. ..... 100 lbs.10.00 - —
USP, cbys., incl., dlvd 100 lbs.31.00 -32.00
Acetic anhydride, aluminum ret. dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .16½ - —
aluminum ret. dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .17½ - —
tanks, dlvd. E. ..... lb. .14 - —
Acetoacetanilide, fib. dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .80 - —
fib. dms., l.c.l. dlvd. ..... lb. .81 - —
Acetoacet-o-chloroanilide, fib. dms., c.l., dlvd lb. 1.35 - —
fib. dms., l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. 1.36 - —
Acetoacet-o-toluidide, fib. dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .82 - —
fib. dms., l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .83 - —
Acetone, CP, dms., c.l., dlvd ... lb. .11 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .12 - —
tanks, dlvd ..... lb. .08½ - —
Acetonitrile, dms., c.l., works .. lb. .45 - —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .47 - —
Acetophenetidin, USP, bbls., works, frt. equald lb. 1.22 - 1.24
Acetophenone, cns., dms ..... lb. 1.60 - 1.70
Tech., dms., l.c.l., works ... lb. .75 - —
N-Acetyl-p-aminophenol, dms., frt. adjusted lb. 1.73 - 1.83
Acetylene black, imp., bgs., c.l., duty and freight extra lb. .19 - —
cs., l.c.l., ex whse ..... lb. .24½ - .30
Acetylsalicylic acid, USP, special, makers, primary distrib., bbls., 1,000-lb. lots, point of shipt lb. .63 - —
USP, standard, fine, cryst. gran., (30-40 mesh) powd., (80 mesh), bbls., 1,000-lb. lots, same basis lb. .58 - —

Freight equald, shipt identical quantity over standard routes, from N. Y., Phila., Midland, Mich., Chicago and St. Louis.

Acetyltributyl citrate, tech., non-ret. dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Denver lb. .36 - —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. E. of Denver lb. .35 - —
tanks, frt. alld. E. of Denver. lb. .33 - —
Acetyltriethyl citrate, tech., non-ret. dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Denver lb. .39 - —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. E. of Denver lb. .40 - —
tanks, frt. alld. E. of Denver lb. .37 - —
Acetyltri-2-ethylhexyl citrate, non-ret. dms., frt. alld lb. .60 - —

Acids

Acid quotations, formerly grouped under one heading, are now listed individually. For example, prices on Acid, cresylic, may be found in the C's under Cresylic acid.

Aconite root, bls ..... lb. .50 - .55
Acrolein, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .47 - —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .47½ - —
tanks, works ..... lb. .46 - —
Acrylonitrile, dms., c.l., t.l., frt. equald lb. .30 - —
dms., l.c.l., t.l., frt. equald .... lb. .31 - —
tanks, frt. equald ..... lb. .27 - —
ACTH, cryst., bulk, 1,000 units
gram, bots. gram.15.00 - —
Adeps lanae (see Lanolin).

Abies Siberica Oil—Ammonium Acetate

Adipic acid, bgs., c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .32 - —
bgs., l.c.l. dlvd. ..... lb. .34¾ - —
Adrenocorticotropic hormone (see ACTH).
Agar, USP, Kobe No. 1, strip, bls. lb. 2.00 - —
powd., 30 mesh., fib., dms lb. 2.50 - —
dl-Alanine, dms., works ..... lb. 9.50 -11.00
Albumin, blood, dark (see Blood, dried, soluble).
light, dms. ..... lb. .65 - .85
Egg, edible, cryst., powd., bbls. lb. 1.28 - 1.30
flake ..... lb. 1.22 - 1.26
tech., cryst., bbls. ..... lb. 1.08 - 1.10

Alcohols

Alcohol quotations, formerly grouped under one heading, are now listed individually. For example, prices on Alcohol, furfuryl, may be found in the F's under Furfuryl alcohol.

Aldol, 95%, dms., works ..... lb. .23 - —
Denaturing grade, dms. ..... gal. 2.15 - —
Aldrin, tech., fib. dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd lb. .90 - —
fib. dms., l.c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .95 - 1.05
Aletris root, bgs. ..... lb. 1.75 - 1.85
Algin (see Sodium alginate).
Alizarin (see 1,2-Dihydroxy anthraquinone).
Alkali blue dry, 250-lb. bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N.C., E. of Miss. R. including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis. lb. 2.25 - —
Alkali blue toner, litho flushed, 125-lb. bbls., same basis. lb. 1.23 - —
Alkali blue dlvd. prices ½c. higher Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport 1¼c.), Miss., N.C., S.C., Tenn., Tex. (El Paso 2c.); Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph, 1.6c. higher; Pacific coast, Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City Wichita, frt. equald. with Chicago.
Allethrin, 90%, dms., frt. alld lb.28.80 -28.90
Soln., 20%, dms., 200-2,000 lb. lots, frt. alld lb. 6.50 - 6.55
2½%, dms. frt. alld. ..... lb. .95 - 1.10

Abbreviations

Used in OPD Market Quotations

alld.	allowed
amorph.	amorphous
AMP	American melting point
anhyd.	anhydrous
AOAC	Association of Official Agricultural Chemists
a.p.a.	available phosphoric acid
approx.	approximately
artif.	artificial
ASTM	American Society for Testing Materials
Atl.	Atlantic
Be.	Baume
bbls.	barrels
bgs.	bags
bls.	bales
bots.	bottles
b.p.	boiling point
b.p.l.	bone phosphate of lime
b.r.	boiling range
bxs.	boxes
C.	centigrade
cbys.	carboys
CD	completely denatured
c.i.f.	cost, insurance, freight
cks.	casks
c.l.	carlots
cns.	cans
coml.	commercial
conc.	concentrated
CP	chemically pure
cps.	centipoises
cryst.	crystalline
cs.	cases
ctns.	cartons
cyls.	cylinders
d-	dextro
dbl.	double
denat.	denatured
dest-dist.	destructively—distilled
dl-	dextrolaevo
dist.	distilled
distr.	distributor
djns.	demijohns
dlvd.	delivered
dms.	drums
dom.	domestic
E.	east
e.p.	end point
equald.	equalized
exp.	expressed
Ext.	external
F.	fahrenheit
ferment.	fermentation
f.f.a.	free fatty acid
f.f.c.	free from chlorine
fib.	fiber
f.o.b.	free on board
f.p.a.	free of prussic acid
frt.	freight
gal.	gallon
gran.	granular
grd.	ground
i.&a.	iron and aluminum
i.b.p.	initial boiling point
imp.	imported
incl.	included
indust.	industrial
kgs.	kegs
l-	laevo
lacq.	lacquer
lb.	pound
l.c.l.	less than carlots
l.t.l.	less truckload
liq.	liquid
mfrs.	manufacturers
m-	meta
m.a.p.	mixed aniline point
min.	minimum
m.p.	melting point
N-	nitrogen
n-	normal
nat.	natural
neut.	neutral
NF	National Formulary
NNR	New and Nonofficial Remedies
No.	number
nom.	nominal
o-	ortho
ord.	ordinary
oz.	ounce
p-	para
Pac.	Pacific
pf.	proof
phos.	phosphate
photo.	photographic
pkgs.	packages
powd.	powdered
precip.	precipitated
prod.	producer
pt.	point
pulv.	pulverized
purif.	purified
redist.	redistilled
refd.	refined
refy.	refinery
reg.	regular
resub.	resublimed
ret.	returnable
SD	specially denatured
s.d.	single distilled
S. E.	southeast
sec.	secondary
secs.	seconds
s.g.	specific gravity
shipt.	shipment
soln.	solution
s.u.	standard unit
syn.	synthetic
tanks.	railroad tankcars
tech.	technical
tert-	tertiary
t.l.	truck loads
t.w.	tank wagons
USP	U. S. Pharmacopoeia
vis.	viscosity
VM&P	varnish makers & painters
W.	west
whse.	warehouse
w. w.	water-white

A unit-ton is 2,000 pounds of 1 percent of the basic constituent or other standard of the material. The percentage figure of the basic constituent multiplied by the price figure shown gives the price of 2,000 pounds of the material.

Allspice oil (see Pimento oil).
Allyl alcohol, dms., c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .32½ - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .33½ - —
tanks, dlvd. ..... lb. .30 - —
Allyl bromide, 55-lb. cbys., 5,005 lbs. or more, works lb. 1.47 - —
55-lb. cbys., 1,045 to 4,950 lbs., works lb. 1.52 - —
55-lb. cbys., 55 to 990 lbs., works. lb. 1.57 - —
Allyl chloride, dms., c.l., dlvd. ... lb. .17½ - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .18½ - —
tanks, dlvd ..... lb. .15 - —
Allyl isocyanate (see Mustard Oil, syn.).
Almond oil, artif., bitter (see Benzaldehyde).
Almond oil, nat., bitter, f.p.a., bots. lb. 3.00 - 3.75
NF, bots. ..... lb. 3.25 - 3.75
USP, sweet, cns., dms. ..... lb. 1.45 - 1.50
Aloe, Cape cs. ..... lb. .50 - —
powd., cs. ..... lb. .65 - —
Curacao, kgs. ..... lb. .60 - —
Aloin, USP, bbls., dms., kgs. ... lb. 3.50 - 3.75
Alphanaphthol (see a-Naphthol).
Alphanaphthylamine (see a-Naphthylamine).
Alphanitronaphthalene (see a-Nitronaphthalene).
Alphapicoline (see a-Picoline).
Alphaterpineol (see a-Terpineol).
Alphatocopherol (see a-Tocopherol).
Alum, ammonium, gran., bgs., works 100 lbs. 4.30 - —
lump, dms., works ..... 100 lbs. 5.05 - —
powd., dms., works ..... 100 lbs. 5.20 - —
USP, burnt, dms ..... lb. .20 - .21
hydrous, dms. ..... lb. .07¾ - .08
Alum, potassium, gran., bgs., works. 100 lbs. 4.55 - —
lump, dms., works ..... 100 lbs. 5.30 - —
powd., dms., works ..... 100 lbs. 5.45 - —
USP, burnt, dms ..... lb. .20 - .21
hydrous, dms ..... lb. .07¾ - .08
Alum, potash-chrome, dms ..... lb. .17 - —
Alumina, calcined, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .0455 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .048 - .0755
Aluminum acetate, basic soln., 24%, bbls. l.c.l., works lb. .14 - —
Aluminum chloride, coml., anhyd., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .16 - —
dms., l.c.l., works, frt. equald. lb. .16½ - —
cryst., dms., c.l., works 100 lbs.16.00 - —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... 100 lbs.16.50 - —
soln. 32°, cbys., c.l., works .. lb. .0443 - —
cbys., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .0520 - .1290
tanks, works ..... 100 lbs. 3.45 - —
NF, gran., dms., works ..... lb. .29 - .30
Aluminum fluoride, tech., anhyd., bgs., c.l., works lb. .16¾ - —
bgs., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .17¾ - .1934
Aluminum fluoride in fib. dms. 0.35c. per lb. higher
Aluminum formate, basic soln., dms., c.l., works lb. .12 - —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .12½ - —
Aluminum hydrate, heavy, bgs., c.l., frt. equald lb. .032 - —
bgs., 20,000-40,000 lb. lots, same basis lb. .0345 - —
bgs., 2,000-20,000 lb. lots, same basis lb. .0443 - —
bulk, same basis ..... lb. .0295 - —
Aluminum hydroxide, dried, USP XV, fib. dms. works lb. .82½ - —
fib. dms., contract, works lb. .79½ - —
Gel, pharmaceutical, 14-15% Al_2O_3, fib. dms., works lb. .22 - —
fib. dms., contract works.lb. .21 - —
9-9½% Al_2O_3, fib dms., works.lb. .19 - —
fib. dms., contract, works.lb. .18 - —
Aluminum hydroxide, tech., powd. (See Aluminum hydrate).
Aluminum metal, 99% +, ingots, 10,000-lb. lots, frt. alld ... lb. .2810 - —
pigs, 10,000-lb. lots, frt. alld... lb. .26 - —
Aluminum oxide, amorphous (see Alumina, calcined).
Aluminum paste, lining, extra-fine, dms lb. .68 - —
Standard grade, dms ..... lb. .48 - —
Aluminum powder, lining, extra-fine, dms lb. 1.09 - —
Standard grade, dms ..... lb. .78½ - —

Aluminum paste and powder prices are f.o.b. shipping point. Add 1c. per lb. for 100-lb. dm., 1½c. per lb. for 50-lb. dm., 3c. per lb. for 10 lb. can and 5c. to 12c. per lb. for smaller containers. Deduct 1c. per lb. for single shipment of 400 to 1,499 lbs., 2c. for 1,500 to 4,999 lbs., 3c. for 5,000 to 29,999 lbs. and 4c. for 30,000 lbs. or more. Where destination is within the continental U. S. a deduction equivalent to the lowest available common carrier transportation rate will be made from seller's invoice on orders of 200 lbs. or over.

Aluminum resinate, precip., 2.1% Al, dms lb. .33 - —
Aluminum stearate, dibasic, ctns., c.l lb. .39 - —
ctns., l.c.l ..... lb. .40 - .44
Monobasic, ctns., c.l ..... lb. .39 - —
ctns., l.c.l ..... lb. .40 - .44
Tribasic, ctns., c.l ..... lb. .39 - —
ctns., l.c.l ..... lb. .40 - .44
Aluminum sulfate, coml., grd., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald ton.41.00 - —
grd., bulk, c.l., same basis ton.40.00 - —
lump, bgs., c.l., same basis ton.44.00 - —
Iron-free, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 3.55 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works, frt. equald. 100 lbs. 3.95 - 4.55
USP, gran., dms., works ..... lb. .29 - .30
powd., dms., works ..... lb. .36 - .37
Aluminum sulfate prices $1 per ton higher in the South.
Aluminum trihydrate, heavy (see Aluminum hydrate, heavy).
Ambergris, gray, bots. ..... oz. 8.00 -10.00
p-Aminoacetanilide, frt. alld. ..... lb. 1.57 - —
Aminoacetic acid, NF, bbls., frt. adjusted lb. 1.50 - 1.73
Aminoazotoluene base, bbls., 100% basis lb. 1.03 - 1.18
p-Aminobenzoic acid, tech., dry, dms., works lb. 1.74 - 1.77
USP, dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. 2.60 - —
dms., smaller lots, works .. lb. 2.65 - 2.73
Aminoethyl ethanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .475 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .485 - —
tanks, dlvd. ..... lb. .45 - —
2-Amino-2-methyl-1-propanol, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .44 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. ..... lb. .45 - —
tanks, frt. alld ..... lb. .42 - —
m-Aminophenol, dist., dms., ton lots. lb. 2.05 - —
dms., smaller lots. ..... lb. 2.50 - —
p-Aminophenol, dms., frt. alld .... lb. 1.15 - —
Aminophylline, USP, 100-lb. dms lb. 3.53 - —
p-Aminosalicylic acid, dms., 100 lbs. or more, frt. adjusted lb. 3.70 - —
Ammonia, anhyd., fertilizer, tanks, works, frt. equald ton.80.00 - —
refrigeration tanks works, frt. equald ton.82.50 - —
Aqueous, tanks, works, anhyd. basis ton.83.00 - —
Ammoniacal liquor (see Ammonia, aqueous).
Ammoniac, sal, gray, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald. 100 lbs. 8.25 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis. 100 lbs. 9.25 - —
Ammoniac, sal., white (see Ammonium chloride, tech.).
Ammonium acetate, purif., dms. lb. .41 - —

Ammonium benzoate, USP, fib. dms., ton lots, works lb. 1.00 - —
fib. dms., 1,000-lb lots, works. lb. 1.05 - —
Ammonium biborate, gran., dms., c.l., works ton.319.50 - —
dms., ton lots, ex whse ton.397.00 - —
dms., smaller lots, ex whse ton.402.00 - —
Ammonium bicarbonate, dom., dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.00 - —
dms., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 9.00 - —
Ammonium bichromate, dms., works. lb. .42 - .43
Ammonium bifluoride, dms., dlvd lb. .2145- .2245
Ammonium bromide, NF, gran., bbls. lb. .45 - —
Powdered ammonium bromide 10c. per lb. higher
Ammonium carbonate, USP, lump, dms lb. .15½- —
Ammonium chloride, tech., fine gran., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.75 —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.75 8.20
USP, gran., fib. dms lb. .17¼ —
Ammonium citrate, dibasic, bbls lb. .77 —
Ammonium dichromate (see Ammonium bichromate).
Ammonium fluoride (see Ammonium bifluoride).
Ammonium hydroxide (see Ammonia aqueous)
Ammonium hypophosphate NF, dms. lb. 3.07 - —
Ammonium iodide, NF dms., bots. lb. 4.26 - 4.38
Ammonium linoleate, 80%, dms., works lb. .50 - .55
Ammonium molybdate, CP, cryst., fib. dms., 15,000 lbs., works lb. 1.22 - —
fib. dms., 2,000-lb. contracts, works lb. 1.23 - —
single fib. dm., works lb. 1.24 - —
Ammonium nitrate, dom. tertilizer grade, 33.5% N, bgs., western works, frt. equald, base price ton.64.00 -
USP, gran., bbls., dms. lb. .17¼- —
Ammonium nitrate, imp. Canadian, 33.5% N, eastern, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. equald to $8 ton base price ton.64.00 - —
August discount ton 5.00 - —
western, bgs., c.l., f.o.b. cars, Los Angeles ton.79.69 - —
with dolomite, 20.5% N, bgs., Hopewell, Va ton.51.00 - —
Ammonium oxalate, fine gran., dms. lb. 26½- .31
Ammonium pentaborate, gran., bgs., c.l., works ton.187.50 - —
bgs., ton lots, ex whse ton.273.50 - —
bgs., smaller lots, ex whse ton.278.50 - —
Ammonium pentaborate powder $10 per ton higher.
Ammonium persulfate, tech., dms., 10-ton lots or more works. lb. .18 - —
dms., smaller lots, works lb. .20 - .23
Ammonium phosphate, coml., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .09¼- —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .10 - —
Ammonium phosphate, dibasic, NF, V bbls., dms. lb. .46 - —
Tech, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald. lb. .09¼- —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .10 - —
Ammonium silicofluoride, dms., works lb. .11¾- .13¼
Ammonium sulfamate, bgs., c.l., t.l., works lb. .19 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .20½- —
Ammonium sulfate, coke-oven, bulk, producing ovens, base price ton.32.00 - —
purif., dms., works lb. .10 - 10½
Syn., bulk, c.l., works ton.34.00 -42.00
Ammonium sulfide, liq., 40-44%, tanks, frt. equald., 100% basis ton.160.00 - —
Ammonium sulfocyanide, tech (see Ammonium thiocyanate).
Ammonium thiocyanate, tech., dms., c.l. works lb. .20 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .22 - .26
Ammonium thioglycollate, coml., cbys., 100% basis lb. 1.35 1.65
Highly purif. cbys 100% basis. lb. 1.70 1.96
Ammonium thiosulfate, CP, cryst., 100-lb. fib. dms., works lb. 1.40 - —
d-Amphetamine hydrochloride, dibasic bots lb.18.00 -28.00
dl-Amphetamine hydrochloride, dibasic, bots lb. 4.50 - 6.00
d-Amphetamine hydrochloride, monobasic, bots lb.18.00 -28.00
dl-Amphetamine phosphate bots lb. 4.50 6.00
d-Amphetamine phosphate, fib. dms., 100-lb. lots lb.14.50 - —
d-Amphetamine sulfate, fib. dms., 100-lbs. lots lb.16.50 - —
dl-Amphetamine sulfate, fib. dms., lb. 4.50 - 6.00

Amyl acetate, ex fusel oil, tech., dist, from 123° to 130°C., dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. .18½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .19½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .16 - —
Ex pentane, reg. dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .18½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .19½- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .16 - —
Amyl acetate, syn., oxo process, dms. c.l., dlvd lb. .20¼- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .21¼- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .17¾- —
Tech., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .16½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .17½- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .14 - —
Amyl alcohol, ex fusel oil (see Fusel oil, refd.).
Amyl alcohol, ferment., refd., 128° 132°C., dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .43 —
refd., ACS grade, dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .45 —
Ex-pentane, mixed amyls, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .18½- —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .19½- —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .16 —
primary, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .19¾ —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .20¾ —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .17¾- —
sec-synthetic, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .19 —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .20 —
tanks, works lb. .17 —
tert-synthetic, dms., c.l., frt. alld E lb. .18½- —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld E lb. .19½ —
tanks, frt. alld E lb. .16 —
Amyl alcohol, l-pentanol (syn normal), dms., c.l., works lb. .41½ —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .42½ —
tanks, works lb. .39½ —
2-Pentanol, dms., c.l., works lb. .65 —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .70 —
tanks, works lb. .60 —
Amyl cinnamic aldehyde, dms. lb. 1.25 - 1.70
Amyl salicylate, cns., dms lb. .82 1.10
o-tert-Amyl phenol, dms., c.l., works. lb. .49½ —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .50½ —
tanks, works lb. .47 —
p-tert-Amyl phenol, dms., c.l. works. lb. .26¾ —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .27¾ —
tanks, works lb. .25¾ —
Amyl n-butyrate, dms lb. 1.00 1.25
Amyris oil, dms lb. 1.25 1.55
Anethol, cns., dms lb. 1.80 - —
Tech., dms. lb. 1.50 - —
Angelica root, dom., bls lb. .60 .65
Angelica root oil, bots. lb.120.00 -130.00
Angelica seed oil, bots lb.120.00 -130.00
Aniline, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .22 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .23 - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .20 - —
tankwagons, min 2,000 gals lb. 20½- —
Aniline oil (see Aniline).
Aniline salt, dms., c.l., truckloads, 20,000 lbs min., frt. alld. lb. .33 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .35 - —
Anise oil, USP, dms. lb. 3.60 - 3.85
Anise seeds, Mexican, bgs. lb. .19 - —
Spanish, bgs. lb. .19 - —
Syrian, bgs. lb. .19 - —
Anise aldehyde, bots., dms. lb. 2.30 - 2.70
o-Anisidine, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .80 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .82 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .78 - —
p-Anisidine, dms., works lb. .97 - —
Annatto seed, whole, bgs. lb. .15 - .17
Anthracene, 90-95%, bbls., ton-lots, works lb. .83 - —
bbls., smaller lots, works lb. .95 - —
Anthranilic acid, 99%, 150-lb. dms., dlvd lb. 1.15 - —
Anthraquinone, 99.5%, bbls., c.l., frt. alld lb. .83 - —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis lb. .86 - —
Electrical grade, bbls., l.c.l., same basis lb. .91 - —
Antimony butter (see Antimony trichloride).
Antimony metal, bulk, c.l., mines lb. .33 - —
cs., c.l., mines lb. .33½- —
Antimony oxide, bgs., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .27 - —
bgs., l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .28½- —
Antimony sulfide, approx. 65%, bgs., dlvd lb. .23 - .26
Antimony trichloride, anhyd., solid, pails, c.l., works lb. .41 - —
pails, l.c.l., works lb. .43 - —
Antimony-potassium tartrate, tech., powd., dms. lb. .69½- .74½
USP, powd., dms. lb. .74½- .75½
Antipyrine, NF, 200-lb. bbls. lb. 3.50 - —
Apomorphine hydrochloride USP 25-oz. lots oz.35.60 - —
Apricot kernel oil USP, dms lb. .75 - .90
Arabic gum, amber, sorts, bgs. lb. .21 - .23
USP, powd., bbls. lb. .27 - .29
Areca nuts powd., bbls. lb. .13 - —
Arecoline hydrobromide, NF, bots., tins oz. 4.50 - 6.00
1-Arginine monohydrochloride, dms., 1 kilo lots kilo.74.80 - —
Arnica flowers (true Montana), bls. lb. 1.40 - 1.50
Arsenic, crude (95%), bulk, c.l., works lb. .016 - —
bbls., c.l., works lb. .031 - —
Arsenic trioxide, USP, dms. lb. .48 - —
Arsenic, white, powd., bbls., c.l., works lb. .04½- —
bbls., l.c.l., works lb. .06½- .07½
Arsenous acid, tech (see Arsenic, white).
Arsenous acid, USP (see Arsenic trioxide).
Arylid maroons, deep shades, bbls. lb. 3.70 - —
Light shades, bbls lb. 2.85 - —
Maroon shade, bbls lb. 3.70 - —
Asafetida, cn lb. .40 - —
Powd., bbls., dms lb. .85 - —
Asbestine (see Talc, fibrous, New York).
Asbestos, Canadian crude,
6D, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton.82.00 - —
7D, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton.72.00 - —
7F, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton.68.25 - —
7H, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton.58.00 - —
7K, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton.48.30 - —
7M, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton.42.00 - —
7R, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton.41.00 - —
7RF, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton.42.00 - —
7T, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton.39.00 - —
7TF, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton.42.00 - —
Asbestos prices are in US funds; l.c.l. lots $4 per ton higher.
Ascorbic acid, USP dms., 25-100 kilo lots kilo.12.00 - —
dms., 10-kilo lots kilo.12.35 - —
dms., 5-kilo lots kilo.12.75 - —
bots., 1-kilo lots kilo.13.00 - —
bots, 500-gram lots kilo.13.50 - —
Ash black (see Barium sulfide).
Asphalt, gilsonite, black jet, bgs., c.l., mines ton.40.00 - —
seconds, 300°-390°F. fusing pt., bgs., c.l., mines ton.35.00 - —
select, 350° F. fusing pt., bgs., c.l., mines ton.41.00 - —
270°-295° F. fusing pt., bgs. c.l., mines ton.40.00 - —

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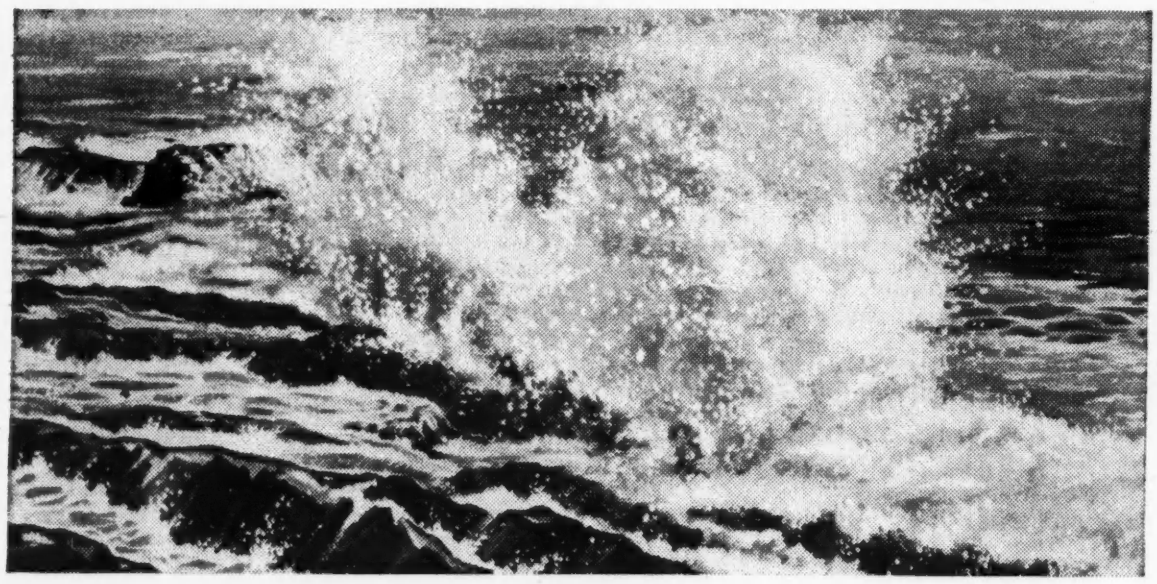

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Asphalt, manjak, No. 10, crude, dms., works lb. .06¼ - —
Petroleum, cut-back, tanks, tankwagon, refy gal. .09 - —
emulsion tanks, tankwagon, refy, gal. .09½ - —
steam-refd., 50-80 penetration, tanks, tankwagon, refy ton.21.00 - —
85-300 penetration, tanks, tankwagon, refy ton.20.00 - —
Aspirin (see Acetylsalicylic Acid).
Atropine, NF, tins oz. 4.00 - 4.50
Atropine sulfate, USP bots oz. 2.00 - 2.45
Avocado oil, cns lb. 3.25 - —

B

Bacitracin, bulk, 1,000,000,000 or more units 50,000 units. .65 - —
less than 1,000,000,000 units. 50,000 units. .70 - —
Balm of Gilead buds, dried bgs lb. 1.35 - 1.45
Barberry root bark bgs lb. .28 - .30
Barbital, NF, 100-lb. dms lb. 4.50 - —
Barbital sodium NF dms lb. 4.75 - —
Barium carbonate precip., bgs. c.l., works ton.106.50 - —
bgs., smaller lots works ton.121.50 - —
Barium chlorate, dms. works lb. .32 - .41
Barium chloride, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works ton.176.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l. works ton.191.00 - —
NF, cryst, 100-lb. dms lb. .22 - —
Tech., cryst., bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 7.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.75 - —
Barium chromate, bgs. frt. equald. lb. .33 - —
Barium dioxide (see Barium peroxide).
Barium hydrate, cryst., bgs., c.l., t.l. frt equald ton.208.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., t.l.l. frt. equald ton.218.00 - —
Barium monoxide (see Barium oxide).
Barium nitrate bbls. c.l. t.l. dlvd. lb. .16 - —
bbls., l.c.l. t.l.l. dlvd lb. .17 - —
Barium oxide grd., dms., c.l., t.l., frt. equald ton.275.00 - —
dms. l.c.l. t.l.l. frt. equald ton.285.00 - —
Barium peroxide dms. frt. equald lb. .20 - —
Barium stearate ctns. c.l. frt. alld. lb. .41 - —
ctns., l.c.l. same basis lb. .42 - .46
Barium sulfate, tech. (see Barytes and blanc fixe).
Barium sulfate X-ray dms lb. .15 - .15½
Barium sulfide dms. c.l., works ton.95.00 - —
dms., l.c.l., works ton.105.00 - —
Barytes, southern off-color, bgs., mines ton.25.00 - —
95-75%, bgs., mines ton.25.00 - —
water-grd., paper bgs., c.l., St. Louis ton.35.00 - —
paper bgs., ex whse, New York ton.78.85 - —
Battery acid, cbys., c.l., works, E., 100 lbs. 2.35 - —
cbys., l.c.l., works, E 100 lbs. 2.65 - 3.45
Bauxite, bulk, mines ton. 6.75 - 10.00
Bay leaves (see Laurel leaves).
Bay oil, NF, Puerto Rican 50-55%, cns lb. 2.15 - 3.00
Puerto Rican, 55-60% cns lb. 2.50 - 3.00
West Indian, 50-55%, cns., dms., lb. 1.85 - 2.40
Bayberry wax, bgs lb. .45 - .47
Beeswax, crude, African, bgs lb. .63 - .65
Brazilian, bgs lb. .66 - .68
Central American bgs lb. .65 - .67
Chilean, bgs lb. .66 - .68
Refd., USP, bleached, white bricks, 100-lb. ctns lb. .78 - .81
white, slabs, 100-lb. ctns lb. .77 - .80
yellow bricks, 100-lb. ctns lb. .71 - .74
yellow slabs, 100-lb. ctns .70 - .73
Belladonna leaf, bls lb. .35 - .37
Belladonna root, bls lb. .45 - .50
Bentonite, dom. 200 mesh, bgs., c.l., mines ton.14.00 - —
Imp., Italian white, high gel., bgs., 5-ton lots, ex whse ton.84.00 - —
bgs., 1-ton lots, ex whse.ton.87.00 - —
low gel. bgs. 5-ton lots, ex whse ton.82.33 - —
bgs., 1-ton lots ex whse.ton.85.35 - —
Benzal chloride, cbys. works lb. .44 - —
Benzaldehyde, NF, dms. lb. .80 - .86
Tech., cbys., dms., t.l. lb. .43 - —
cbys., smaller lots lb. .44 - —
Benzene, coaltar pure or nitration, tanks, works:—
Bethlehem, Pa gal. .36 - —
Birmingham district gal. .36 - —
Chicago district gal. .36 - —
Cleveland district gal. .36 - —
Geneva, Utah gal. .36 - —
Johnstown, Pa gal. .36 - —
Lackawanna, N. Y gal. .36 - —
Lone Star, Tex gal. .36 - —
Lorain, Ohio gal. .36 - —
Middletown, Ohio gal. .36 - —
Minnequa, Colo gal. .36 - —
Philadelphia district gal. .36 - —
Pittsburgh district gal. .36 - —
Sparrows Point, Md gal. .36 - —
Syracuse, N. Y gal. .36 - —
Terre Haute, Ind gal. .36 - —
Youngstown, Ohio gal. .36 - —
Benzene, petroleum, Houston, Tex., tanks gal. .36 - .38
Benzene hexachloride, 25% and 99% gamma isomer (see Lindane).
Benzene hexachloride, tech., high gamma, dms., c.l., dlvd. gamma unit-lb. .0075 - .008
dms., l.c.l., works gamma unit-lb. .009 - .0095
low gamma, dms., c.l., dlvd. gamma unit-lb. .0075 - —
dms., l.c.l., works, gamma unit-lb. .009 - —
Benzidine hydrochloride, bbls., c.l., frt. alld., 100% basis lb. 1.19 - —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis lb. 1.21 - —
Benzidine sulfate, tech., frt. alld., 100% basis lb. 1.21 - —
Benzidine yellow, AAA, bbls., dlvd. lb. 2.20 - —
AAOT, bbls., dlvd lb. 2.45 - —
Lightfast, bbls., dlvd lb. 3.25 - —
Benzocaine dms lb. 3.48 - 3.50
Benzoic acid, tech., bbls., dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb. .44 - —
USP, bbls., dms. 100-lb. lots or more lb. .54 - —
Benzoin gum Sumatra cs lb. .33 - —

Benzol

Benzol quotations, both coaltar and petroleum, may now be found under Benzene.

Benzophenone, dms lb. 1.40 - 1.70
Benzotriazole, tech. dms., 1,000-lb. lots, works lb. 2.25 - —
Benzotrichloride, cbys. 1,000-lb. lots or more, frt. equald lb. .21 - —
cbys., smaller lots, frt. equald lb. .23 - —

Benzoyl chloride, cbys., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .22 - —
cbys., l.c.l., same basis lb. .23 - —
tank trucks, dlvd. Metropolitan area lb. .21 - —
Benzoyl peroxide, purif., fib. dms., 50 to 1,000-lb. lots, works lb. .98 - 1.08
Benzyl acetate, f.f.c., cns., dms. lb. .79 - 1.19
Benzyl alcohol, NF, dms. lb. .75 - .90
Tech., dms., dlvd. lb. .47½ - .49
Benzyl benzoate, NF, f.f.c., 500-lb. dms. lb. .75 - 1.13
Benzyl chloride, tech., cbys., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .22½ - .25½
cbys., dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .23½ - .25½
tank trucks, dlvd. Metropolitan area lb. .21 - —

A 2½c. differential is quoted on benzyl chloride in 5-gal. cbys. In steel dms. prices are ½c. lower.

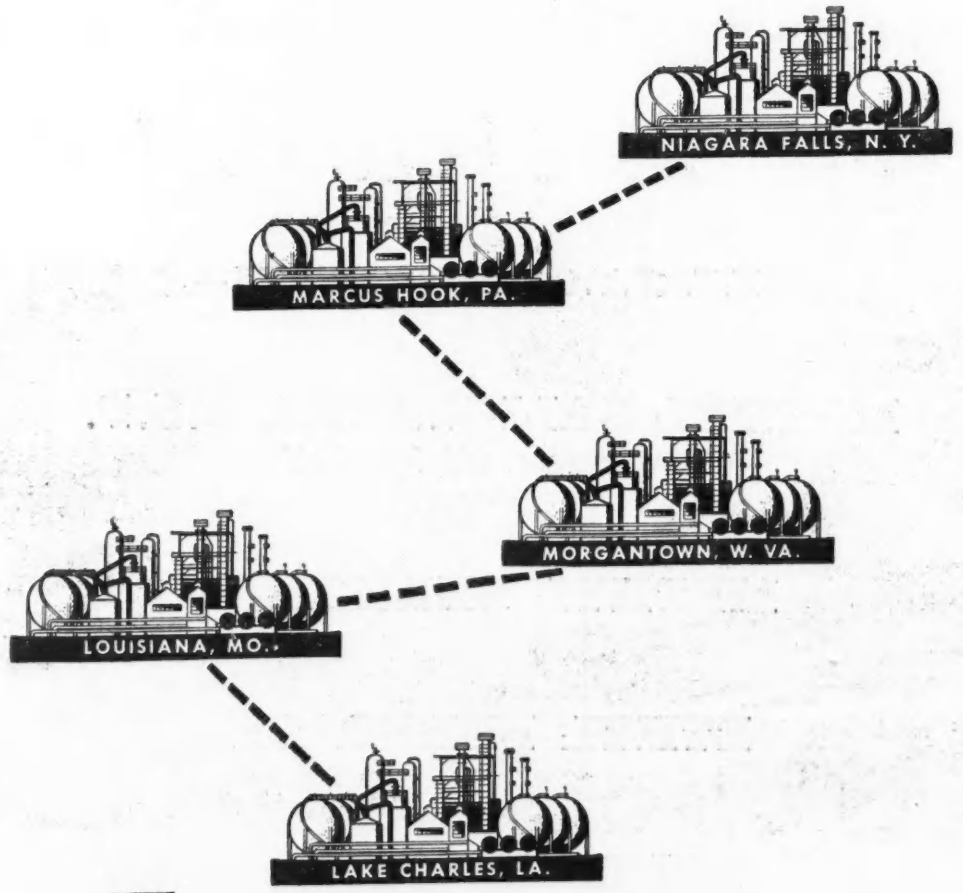
Benzyl cinnamate, cns. lb. 3.60 - 3.90
Benzyl dimethylamine, dms., works, lb. 2.25 - —
Benzyl formate, cns. lb. 2.10 - —
Benzyl isoeugenol, cns. lb. 9.85 - —
Benzyl propionate, bots. lb. 1.35 - 1.65
Benzyl salicylate, bots. lb. 1.60 - 1.85
Benzylidine acetone, bots lb. 1.75 - 1.80
Benzylidine chloride, (see Benzal chloride).
Berberine bisulfate, cns. lb. 35.00 - 36.25
Berberine hydrochloride, bots. lb. 35.00 - 36.25
Bergamot oil, nat. NF, Italian, cns. lb. 10.25 - 12.25
Betahydroxynaphthoic acid (see b-Oxynaphthoic acid).
Betaoxynaphthoic acid (see b-Oxynaphthoic acid).
Betaine, anhyd., 10,000-lb. lots, frt. alld lb. 3.00 - —
Betaine hydrochloride, 5,000-lb. lots, frt. alld lb. 1.60 - —
Betaine monohydrate, 10,000-lb. lots, frt. alld lb. 2.60 - —
Betagammapicoline (see b,g-Picoline).
Betamethylnaphthalene (see b-Methylnaphthalene).
Betanaphthol (see b-Naphthol).
Betanaphthylamine (see b-Naphthylamine).
Betaphenylethylamine (see b-Phenylethylamine)
BHC (see Benzene hexachloride, tech.).
Biotin, cryst., bots gram 10.00 - —
Biphenyl (see Diphenyl).
Birchtar oil, crude cns. lb. 1.50 - 1.90
Rectified, cns. lb. 1.75 - —
Bismuth chloride, jars lb. 5.11 - —
Bismuth hydroxide dms. lb. 4.65 - —
Bismuth metal, bxs., ton lots lb. 2.25 - —
Bismuth nitrate, cryst., dms. lb. 2.10 - 2.17
Bismuth oxide, anhyd., dms. lb. 4.47 - 5.05
Bismuth oxychloride, dms. lb. 4.37 - 4.42
Bismuth subcarbonate, USP, dms lb. 3.20 - —
Bismuth subgallate, NF, fib. dms lb. 3.15 - —
Bismuth subiodide, fib dms lb. 5.37 - —
Bismuth subnitrate, NF, dms lb. 2.65 - —
Bismuth subsalicylate, USP, dms lb. 3.50 - —
Bismuth-ammonium citrate, USP, powd., jars lb. 4.22 - —
Bisphenol-A, bgs., c.l., t.l., frt. alld. lb. .29¾ - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .30¾ - —

Blackberry root bark, bls. lb. .45 - —
Black haw root bark, bls lb. .63 - .65
Black haw tree bark, bls. lb. .45 - .50

Black Pigments

Black pigment quotations, formerly grouped under one heading, are now listed individually. For example, prices on Black, acetylene, may be found in the A's under Acetylene black.

Blanc fixe, direct process, bgs., c.l., works ton.110.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works ton.120.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., New York whse ton.155.00 - —
Blood, dried, 16-16½% ammonia, unit-ton 5.50 - —
high-grade, unground, 16-17% ammonia, bgs., Chicago, unit-ton 6.00 - —
Blood, dried, soluble, bgs., c.l lb. .13 - .14
bgs., t.l lb. .15 - .17
bgs., l.t.l lb. .15½ - .35¼
Bloodroot, bls lb. .48 - .50



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ORGANICS: Ethylene Oxide • Ethylene Glycols • Polyethylene Glycols • Glycol Ether Solvents • Ethylene Dichloride • Dichloroethylether • Formaldehyde • Methanol Sodium Methylate • Hexamine • Ethylene Diamine • Polyamines • Ethanolamines • Trichlorophenol • Surfactants

Blue Pigments

Blue pigment quotations, formerly grouped under one heading, are now listed individually. For example, prices on Blue, ultramarine, may be found in the U's under Ultramarine blue.

Blue dyes (see Dyes)
Blue vitriol (see Copper sulfate).
Bois de rose oil, dms. ..... lb. 3.40 - 3.70
Mexican (see Lignaloe wood oil).
BON acid maroons, pure, bbls lb. 1.75 - —
Resinated, bbls ..... lb. 1.50 - —
Bone black, dms., l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .17 - .23¼
Pacific coast bone black prices 2c. per lb. higher.
Bonemeal, steamed, works, E . . ton.60.00 - —
Bone oil, dms., works ..... lb. .65 - .70
Bone phosphate, defluorinated of lime (see Defluorinated phosphate).
Bone phosphate, precip. (see Calcium phosphate, tribasic).
Borax, tech., anhyd., 99%, bgs., c.l., works ton.83.00 - —
bgs., ton lots, ex whse. New York or Chicago ton.137.25 - —
Borax, tech., anhyd., 99½%, bgs., smaller lots, same basis ton.142.25 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton.74.00 - —
Tech., cryst., 99½%, bgs., c.l., works ton.71.00 - —
bgs., ton lots, ex whse. New York or Chicago ton.125.25 - —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis ton.130.25 - —
gran. decahydrate 99½%, bgs., c.l. works ton.45.00 - —
bgs., ton lots, ex whse. New York or Chicago ton.99.25 - —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis ton.104.25 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton.38.50 - —
pentahydrate, 99½%, bgs., c.l. works ton.60.00 - —
bgs., ton lots, ex whse New York or Chicago ton.114.25 - —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis ton.119.25 - —
bulk, c.l. works ton.53.50 - —
powd., 99½%, bgs., c.l., works, ton.50.00 - —
bgs., ton lots, ex whse New York or Chicago ton.104.25 - —
smaller lots, same basis ton.109.25 - —
USP borax $15 per ton higher
Bordeaux mixture, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld or nearest whse. pt. lb. .18 - .24
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .19 - .26
Boric acid, tech., 99.9% cryst., bgs., c.l., works ton.129.00 - —
bgs., ton lots, ex whse. New York or Chicago ton.184.25 - —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis. ton.189.25 - —
dms., c.l., works ton.153.50 -173.50
dms., ton lots, ex whse. New York or Chicago ton.208.75 -228.75
dms., smaller lots, same basis. ton.213.75 -233.75
99.9% gran., bgs., c.l., works ton.104.00 - —
bgs., ton lots, ex whse. New York or Chicago ton.159.25 - —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis. ton.164.25 - —
dms., c.l., works ton.128.50 -148.50
dms., ton lots, ex whse, New York or Chicago ton.183.75 -203.75
dms., smaller lots same basis. ton.188.75 -208.75
bulk, c.l., works ton.96.00 - —
99.9%, powd., bgs., c.l., works. ton.109.00 - —
bgs., ton lots, ex whse. New York or Chicago ton.159.25 - —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis. ton.164.25 - —
dms., c.l., works ton.133.50 -153.50
dms., ton lots, ex whse., New York or Chicago ton.188.75 -208.75
dms., smaller lots, same basis. ton.193.75 -213.75
USP boric acid $25 per ton higher.
Borneol, cns. ..... lb. 2.75 - —
Boron trifluoride gas, cyls, truckload, works lb. .62 - —
cyls., l.t.l., works ..... lb. .70 - —
Brazilwood extract (see Hypernic extract).
Brimstone (see Sulfur).
Broenner's acid, bbls ..... lb. 1.70 - —
Bromine, purif., cs. c.l., t.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .32 - —
cs., l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .34 - .39
ret. dms. c.l., t.l. dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .31 - —
ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .31 - .34
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .22½ - —
Bromochloromethane, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .48 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .50 - —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .47 - —
Bromoform, pharmaceutical grade, 100-lb. cbys lb. 1.80 - 1.90
Bromstyrol, bots. ..... lb. 5.70 - —
Brucine, cns., 100-oz. lots ..... oz. .15 - .20
Brucine sulfate, NF, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. .15 - .20
Buchu leaves, bls ..... lb. 1.30 - —

Brown Pigments

Brown pigment quotations, formerly grouped under one heading, are now listed individually. For example, prices on Brown, iron oxide, may be found in the I's under Iron oxide brown.

Butadiene, refd., cyls., c.l., refy lb. .21 - —
cyls., l.c.l., refy ..... lb. .22 - —
tanks, contract, refy. ..... lb. .14¾ - .15
Butane, indust., tanks, group 3 gal. .05 - —
n-Butyl acetate, ferment, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .17 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .18 - —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .14½ - —
Syn., dms., c.l., dlvd. E ..... lb. .17 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis .... lb. .18 - —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .14½ - —
sec-Butyl acetate, syn., dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .13½ - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis ... lb. .14¼ - —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .11¾ - —
Butyl alcohol, ferment, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .17 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld ..... lb. .18 - —
tanks, frt. alld ..... lb. .14½ - —
Syn., dms., c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .17 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .18 - —
tanks, dlvd ..... lb. .14½ - —
sec-Synthetic, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .15 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .16 - —
tanks, dlvd. ..... lb. .12½ - —
tert-Synthetic, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .14 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld ..... lb. .15 - —
tanks, frt. alld ..... lb. .12 - —
Butyl aldehyde (see Butyraldehyde).
Butyl chloride, dms., c.l., works lb. .37½ - —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .38¼ - —
Butyl ether, dms., c.l., works .... lb. .35¼ - —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .36 - —
tanks, works ..... lb .33¼ - —
Butyl lactate, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. .42½ - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .43½ - —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .40 - —
Butyl laurate, dms., works ..... lb. .37½ - —
Butyl methacrylate, dms., c.l., t.l., works lb. .55 - —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .55½ - —
Butyl oleate, refd., dms., l.c.l., works lb. .32 - —
Butyl phenylacetate, dms lb. 4.50 - 4.60
Butyl phthalate (see Dibutyl phthalate).
Butyl stearate, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Mississippi ..... lb. .25¾ - .26
dms., l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .26½ - .26¾
Butylamine (see Mono-, Di- and Tributylamine).
6-tert-Butyl-m-cresol, dms., c.l., works . lb. .55 - —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .56 - —
tanks, works ..... lb. .54 - —
Butylated hydroxytoluene (see 2,6-Di-tert-butyl-p-cresol).
p-tert-Butylphenol bgs., c.l., works. lb. .27½ - —
bgs., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .28½ - —
Butyraldehyde, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .22 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .23 - —
tanks, dlvd. ..... lb. .19½ - —
Butyric acid, 99%, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .34 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .34½ - —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .32½ - —
Butyric ether (see Ethyl butyrate).

C

Cacao butter (see Cocoa butter).
Cadmium CP red, dark shade, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. 6.30 - —
Light shade, bbls., same basis lb. 5.90 - —
Medium shade, bbls., same basis. lb. 5.30 - —
Medium light shade, bbls., same basis lb. 4.90 - —
Orange-red shade, bbls., same basis lb. 4.35 - —
Cadmium CP yellow, all shades, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies. lb. 2.85 - —
Cadmium iodide, 25-lb. fib. dms lb. 6.75 - 7.00
Cadmium metal, ingots or sticks, cs., dlvd lb. 1.70 - —
Cadmium-mercury lithopone orange, deep shade, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. 1.70 - —
Cadmium-mercury lithopone red, dark shade, bbls., same basis. lb. 2.30 - —
Light shade, bbls., same basis lb. 1.85 - —
Medium shade, bbls., same basis. lb. 2.15 - —
Medium light shade, bbls., same basis lb. 2.00 - —
Maroon shade, bbls., same basis. lb. 2.45 - —
Cadmium-selenide lithopone orange, deep shade, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. 2.00 - —
Light shade, bbls., same basis. lb. 1.80 - —
Cadmium-selenide lithopone red, dark shade, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. 2.93 - —
Light shade, bbls., same basis lb. 2.05 - —
Maroon shade, bbls., same basis. lb. 3.18 - —
Dark maroon shade, bbls., same basis lb. 3.27 - —
Medium shade, bbls., same basis. lb. 2.54 - —
Medium-light shade, bbls., same basis lb. 2.23 - —
Orange-red shade, bbls., same basis lb. 1.82 - —
Orange shade, bbls., same basis. lb. 1.66 - —
Cadmium-selenide lithopone yellow, all shades, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. 1.15 - —
Caffeine, NF, citrated, dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb. 2.70 - —
USP, nat., cryst., anhyd., dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb. 2.50 - —
cryst., hydrous, dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb. 2.33 - —
USP, syn., cryst., anhyd., dms., 100-lb lots or more lb. 2.50 - —
cryst., hydrous, dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb. 2.33 - —
West coast prices 3c. per pound higher.

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Cajeput oil, native, cns.	lb.	1.75	3.30
Redist., USP, cns.	lb.	2.25	3.40
Calamine, USP, dms.	lb.	.34	—
Calamus oil, bots.	lb.	12.00	20.00
Calciferol, cryst., vials, 1-kilo lots, works gram.		.60	—
Vials, 25 to 100 gram lots, works gram.		.65	—
Calciferol, in edible oil (see Viosterol).			
Calcium p-aminosalicylate, trihydrate, fib. dms., 100 lbs. or more frt. adjusted	lb.	4.00	—
Calcium arsenate, dealers, bgs., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.09	.09½
bgs., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.10	.10½
Calcium bromide, NF, 100 lbs. or more	lb.	.97	—
Calcium carbide, standard generator size, dms., c.l., dlvd	ton.	134.40	—
Calcium carbonate, nat., dry-grd., air floated, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works	ton.	10.50	—
chalk whiting, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works	ton.	32.00	34.00
water-grd., ½ to 10 microns, bgs., c.l., works	ton.	30.00	—
10 to 20 microns, bgs., c.l., works	ton.	17.00	18.00
Precip., dense, bgs., c.l., works	ton.	32.50	—
bgs., l.c.l., works	ton.	42.50	—
medium, bgs., c.l., works	ton.	38.00	—
bgs., l.c.l., works	ton.	48.00	—
surface treated bgs., c.l. works	ton.	37.50	—
bgs., l.c.l., works	ton.	47.50	—
ultrafine, bgs., c.l., works	ton.	110.00	160.00
bgs. l.c.l., works	ton	120.00	175.00
Calcium chloride, flake, 77-80%, paper bgs. c.l., works, frt equald	ton.	31.00	—
Gran., purif., dms.	lb	.27	—
Calcium chloride, liquor, 40%, tanks, frt. equald	ton.	12.50	—
Pellets, bgs., c.l., works	ton	37.80	—
Calcium chloride, powd., bgs., c.l., works	ton.	37.00	—
Solid, 73-75%, dms. c.l., frt. equald	ton.	29.50	—
dms. l.c.l., works frt. equald	ton.	36.00	73.00
USP, gran., dms	lb	.32	—
Calcium chromate, bgs., frt. equald.	lb.	.29½	.30
Calcium cyanide, dms., c.l., dlvd E. of Rockies	lb.	.20	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.24	.55
Calcium cyclamate, 100-lb. dms	lb.	2.95	—
Calcium gluconate, AA, bbls., dms.	lb.	.74	.76
USP, bbls., dms	lb.	.67	.69
Calcium hydride, lump, dms., works.	lb.	2.20	3.00
Calcium hypochlorite, high test, 45-lb. cs., dlvd E of Rockies	cs.	22.95	25.10
100-lb. dms., same basis	dm.	30.80	34.50
Calcium hypophosphite, dms., 1,000-lb. lots	lb	1.28	—
Calcium iodide, jars	lb.	4.52	—
Calcium lactate, NF, dms., 10,000-lb. lots or more, works	lb.	.36	.40
smaller lots, works	lb.	.41	.48
Calcium mandelate, USP, dms., works	lb.	2.10	2.25
Calcium naphthenate, liq., 4% Ca., dms., frt. equald	lb.	.27¼	—
Calcium pantothenate, dms., bots., frt. adjusted	gram.	.043	—
Calcium para-aminosalicylate (see Calcium p-aminosalicylate).			
Calcium phenolsulfonate dms	lb.	.74	—
Calcium phosphate, dibasic, USP, bgs., c.l., frt equald 100 lbs.		7.75	—
bgs., l.c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs		8.50	—
Feed grade, 18½% P, bgs., c.l., t.l., frt. equald	ton.	79.55	83.25
bgs., l.c.l., frt. equald	ton.	89.55	93.25
19% P, c.l., works, Tex. Cit	ton.	76.00	—
21% P, bgs., c.l., t.l., frt. equald	ton.	94.50	—
bgs., l.c.l., frt. equald	ton.	99.50	104.50
Monobasic, bgs., 10,000-lb. lots, frt. equald 100 lbs.		7.20	—
bgs., smaller lots, same basis, 100 lbs.		7.70	—
Tribasic, NF, precip., bgs., c.l., works, frt equald 100 lbs.		9.25	—
bgs., l.c.l., frt equald 100 lbs.		10.50	—
Calcium phytate, bgs. works	lb.	.50	—
Calcium resinate, precip., dms., ton lots, frt. alld., works	lb.	.33	—
Calcium silicate, hydrated, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.06	—
bgs., l.c.l., works	lb.	.06½	—
Calcium silicate, paint grade (see Wollastonite).			
Calcium stearate, ctns., c.l.	lb.	.39	—
ctns., l.c.l.	lb.	.40	.44
Calcium sulfate (see Gypsum).			
Calomel, USP, powd., dms	lb.	5.42	—
Camphene, 46° m.p., dms incl., c.l., works	lb.	.15	—
dms. incl., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.16½	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.12½	—
Camphene, chlorinated, 67-69% (see Toxaphene)			
Camphor, monobromated, NF, dms., kgs	lb.	3.68	3.70
Nat., USP, powd., cs., 100-lb. lots.	lb.	.60	.65
tablets, 1-oz., ½-oz. cs	lb.	.85	.90
Syn., tech., 1 bbl. or more	lb.	.48	—
Syn., USP, gran., powd., bbls., 2,000-lb. lots	lb.	.59	—
bbls., 1,000-lb lots	lb.	.60	—
bbls., smaller lots	lb.	.61	—
tablets, ctns., 1,000-lb. lots	lb.	.85	—
ctns., 500-lb. lots	lb.	.86	—
ctns. smaller lots	lb.	.87	—
Camphor oil, sassafrassy, dms.	lb.	.26	.35
White, dms	lb.	.29	—
Cananga oil, native, cns.	lb.	6.75	8.00
Rectified, cns.	lb	9.75	—
Candelilla wax, crude bgs.	lb.	.63	.65
Refd., bgs	lb.	.70	.72
Powdered Candelilla wax, 20 to 100 mesh, 7c. higher.			
Cantharides, Chinese, cs.	lb.	2.00	2.05
powd., bxs.	lb.	2.25	2.30
Russian, bgs	lb.	4.00	4.05
powd. bxs.	lb.	4.35	4.40
Capric acid, dms.	lb.	.27	.29
tanks	lb.	.25	—
Caprvl alcohol 85% dms., c.l., and t.l., works	lb.	.19	—
dms. l.t.l. same basis	lb.	.19½	—
tanks, frt. equald	lb.	.16½	—
Sec., 92-99% dms., c.l.	lb.	.22	—
dms. l.c.l.	lb.	.23	—
tanks	lb.	.19½	—
Caprylic acid, dms.	lb.	.27	.29
tanks	lb.	.25	—
Capsicum (see Pepper, red).			
Capsicum oil (see Capsicum oleoresin)			
Capsicum oleoresin, NF, from dom. pepper, dms	lb.	4.50	5.25
NF, from African pepper, dms	lb.	4.35	5.00
Caraway seed, Dutch, bgs.	lb.	.10½	.11
Caraway oil, NF, cns.	lb.	3.40	3.65
Carbazole, 97%, bbls., ton lots, works	lb.	1.05	—
Carbon black, channel, rubber beads, bulk, c.l., works	lb.	.07	—
bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.074	—
bgs., l.c.l., works	lb.	.1225	—
Furnace, fast extruding, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.06	—
ctns., l.c.l., whse	lb.	.10	—
high abrasion, bulk, c.l., works.	lb.	.0750	—
bgs. c.l. works	lb.	.0790	—
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd or whse	lb.	.122	.125
high modulus, bgs. c.l., works.	lb.	.0550	—
ctns., l.c.l., whse	lb.	.0950	—
semi-reinforcing, bgs., c.l., works.	lb.	.0450	—
bgs. ctns., l.c.l. whse	lb.	.0850	—
Pigment, high color beads, ctns., c.l., works	lb.	.72	—
ctns. l.c.l., dlvd or whse.	lb.	.78	—
medium color uncompressed, bgs. c.l. works	lb.	.12	—
bgs. l.c.l., dlvd or whse	lb.	.19	—
Carbon dioxide, indust., wholesale, bulk dlvd. Metropolitan area	ton.	73.00	115.00
cyls., works	lb.	.08	.09
Solid, wholesale works	lb.	.035	.040
Carbon disulfide, 55-gal. dms., c.l., works frt. equald to competitive points	lb.	.07	—
55-gal. dms. l.c.l. same basis	lb.	.08½	.09
5-gal. dms. 30 dms. to c.l., same basis	lb.	.13	—
5-gal. dms. less than 30 dms., same basis	lb.	.16	—
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.0545	—
Carbon tetrachloride, CP, consumers, dms., c.l. frt. alld	lb.	.12¾	—
l.c.l. frt. alld	lb.	.13¼	—
Tech., consumers dms., c.l., t.l., frt. alld	lb.	.11¾	—
dms. l.c.l., t.l.l. frt. alld	lb.	.14¼	—
tanks frt. alld	lb.	.10¾	.11¼
Carboxymethyl cellulose (see CMC).			
Carbromal NF, dms. 100-lb lots, works	lb	4.00	4.25
dms. smaller lots, works	lb.	4.10	4.75
Cardamom oil, NF bots	lb.	38.00	40.50
Cardamom seed, bleached, "A"	lb.	3.10	—
Bleached, "B"	lb.	2.95	—
Decorticated, Ceylon cs	lb	3.00	—
Guatemalan, cs.	lb.	2.80	—
Green, Alleppey bgs	lb	2.15	—
Ceylon, bgs.	lb	2.15	—
Carmine No. 40, NF bulk, 100-lb. lots or more, dlvd	lb.	16.80	—
bulk, smaller lots dlvd	lb	16.90	17.30
Carnauba wax, chalky, bgs., ton lots	lb.	.67	.69
North country No. 2 crude, bgs., ton lots	lb.	.78	Nom.
refd. pure, ton lots	lb.	.89	.90
North country No. 3, Ceara, crude, bgs., ton lots	lb.	.69	.71
Ceara refd. pure bgs. ton lots.	lb.	.80	.82
Parnahyba, crude bgs. ton lots.	lb.	.70	.72
Parnahyba, refd. pure bgs. ton lots	lb	.80	.82
Carnauba wax, yellow, No. 1, Ceara, bgs., ton lots	lb.	1.37	1.39
Parnahyba bgs. ton lots	lb.	1.39	1.41
Powdered carnauba wax, 20 to 100 mesh, 7c. higher			
Carotene, tech, 1,350,000 A units per gram, tins 5-10 kilo lots, dlvd gram.		.295	—
tech., in carrot oil, 5,000,000 to 8,000,000 A units per lb., dms., works million units.		.12	—
USP, microcrystalline in oil, 400,000 A units per gram., dms., dlvd million units		.21	—
b-Carotene, in vegetable oil, 400,000 A units per gram cns. gram.		.084	—
Pure, cryst., 1,600,000 to 1,670,000 A units per gram cns. gram		.35	—
Carvol, bots.	lb.	7.30	—
Cascara sagrada bark, bulk	lb.	.35	.38
New crop, bulk	lb.	.31	.32
Casein, dom edible acid precip., 30 mesh, bgs. 10,000-lb. lots or more, works	lb.	.56	—
Dom., edible acid precip. 80 mesh bgs., 10,000-lb. lots or more works	lb.	.64	—
Imp., acid-precip. grd Argentine, bgs., c.l., duty paid	lb.	.24½	.25¼
New Zealand, duty paid	lb.	.28	—

how oil companies speed drilling of wells

with **Aquaness** drilling fluid emulsifiers

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Herbicides	Textile specialties
Insecticides	. . . and many others

CHEMICALS DIVISION
ATLAS POWDER COMPANY
WILMINGTON 99, DELAWARE
In Canada: Atlas Powder Company, Canada, Ltd. Brantford, Ontario, Canada

Cashewnut Shell Liquid—p-Cresyl Methyl Ether

Cashewnut shell liquid, treated, dms., c.l., Newark, N. J lb. .22 —
dms., ton lots, same basis lb. .23 - —
dms., dm. lots, same basis lb. .25 - —
Cassella acid, dms., frt. alld., 100% basis lb 1 44 1.75
Cassia, Batavia, "A," bls. lb. .19½- —
"B" lb. .18 - —
"C" lb. .17 - —
Corinje, "A" lb. .19¼- —
"B" lb. .18 - —
"C" lb. .17 - —
Cassia oil (see Cinnamon leaf oil, USP).
Castor beans, bgs., f.o.b Brazil ton.180.00 Nom.
Castor oil, dom., blown, dms., c.l. lb. .29 - —
dms., l.c.l. lb. .30 - —
dehydrated, bodied, dms., c.l lb. .3060- —
dms., l.c.l. lb. .3160- —
tanks lb. .2860- —
dehydrated, unbodied, dms., c.l lb. .2910- —
dms., l.c.l. lb. .3010- —
tanks lb. .2900- —
hydrogenated, bgs., tons lots lb. .3375- —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .3575- —
No. 1, dms., cl. lb. .2550- —
dms., l.c.l. lb. .2650- —
tanks lb. .2350- —
No. 3, tech., dms., c.l lb. .2475- —
dms., l.c.l. lb. .2575- —
tanks lb. .2275- —
Refd. and deodorized, dms., c.l., lb. .3000- —
dms., l.c.l. lb. .3100- —
USP, dms., c.l lb. .2700- —
dms., l.c.l. lb. .2800- —
tanks lb. .2500- —
Imp., No. 1, Brazilian, tanks lb. 22¾- —
Castor oil, sulfonated, 50%, dms., works lb. .15¼- 15½
75%, dms., works lb. .20 .20½
Castor oil acids, dehydrated, dms. lb. .44¼ .46¼
split, dms lb. .37¼- 38¼
Castor oil pomace, bgs., c.l., works. ton.45.50 —
Castoreum, nat., cns. lb. 5.25 30.00
Syn., cns. lb 9.00 —
Catechol, CP, cryst., fib. dms., works lb. 2.17½- —
Resub., dms., works lb. 4.29½- —
Catnip leaves, Southern, bls. lb. .75 - —
Caustic potash (see Potash, caustic).
Caustic soda (see Soda, caustic).
Cedarleaf oil, USP, XIII, cns., dms. lb 3.75 4.25
Cedarwood oil, cns., dms lb. .65 - 1 75
Celery seed, French, bgs. lb. .30 - —
Indian, bgs. lb. .26 - —
Celery seed, oil, bots. lb.15.25 - —
Cellulose acetate, flake, powd., bgs., ctns., 100-lb. lots or more, dlvd E lb. .35 - .45
Cellulose acetate-butyrate, powd., 17% butyryl content, bgs., dlvd. E lb. .545 .555
27% butyryl content, bgs., dlvd. E lb. .595 - .605
38% butyryl content, bgs., dlvd. E lb. .545 .555
50% butyryl content, bgs., dlvd. E lb. .585 .595
50% butyryl content, half-second, bgs., dlvd. E lb. .545 .555
Cellulose gum, pure, high vis., bgs., 23,000-lb. lots or more, works, frt. alld lb. .55 - —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis. lb .57 - —
Cerium chloride, 48% dms., dlvd lb. .30 - —
Cerium hydrate, 74% CeO, fib. dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb. 1.44 - —
77%CeO, fib. dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb. 1.74 - —
Cerium oxalate (see Rare earth oxalate).
Cerium oxide, optical grade, bgs., 50-lb. lots or more, dlvd lb 1.85 - 1.98
bgs., smaller lots, dlvd lb 2.03 2.23
Cetyl alcohol, extra fib cns., 500-lb. lots or more lb. .65 72
NF, fib cns., 140-lb lots or more lb. .48 —
Chalk (see Calcium carbonate)
Chamomile flowers, Hungarian style, bls lb .85 - .95
Roman, cs. lb. 3.00 - —
Chamomile oil, blue Hungarian, bots lb.225.00 - —
Charcoal, activated, NF, fib. dms., c.l., works lb. .25 - .32
fib dms., 5-ton lots, works lb. .26½- .32½
fib. dms., smaller lots, works. lb. .27 - .50
Charcoal, black (see Charcoal, activated).
Charcoal, bone (see Bone, black).
Charcoal, hardwood, bulk, lump, c.l., f.o.b plant ton.55.00 - —
briquets, bulk, c.l., f.o.b. plant ton.78.00 -80.00
5-lb. paper bgs., c.l., same basis ton.106.00 —
10-lb. paper bgs., c.l., same basis ton.96.00 - —
25 lb. paper bgs., c.l., f.o.b. plant ton.87.00 - —
40 lb. paper bgs., c.l., same basis ton.84.00 - —
Pinewood, gran. bgs., c.l., works, South ton.57.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works, South ton.57.00 -67.00
lump, bgs., c.l., works, South ton.53.50 —
bgs., l.c.l., works, South ton.56.50 -71.00
bulk, c.l., works, South ton.38.00 - —
bulk, l.l., works, South ton.41.00 - —
Chenopodium oil, NF, cns lb. 4.50 - 5.00
Chestnut extract, imp., solid, 60% tannin, bgs., ex dock, plus duty lb. .08½- —
powd., 70% tannin, bgs., ex dock, plus duty lb. .0959- —
Chicago acid, paste, bbls., frt. alld. lb. 3.21 - —
Chinawood oil (see Tung oil).
Chloral, tech., 94% min. dms., c.l., works lb. .23 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .24 - —
tanks, multiple units, 5 cars, works lb. .21 - —
Chloral hydrate, USP, jars, 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.00 - —
jars, 500-lb. lots lb 1.03 - —
jars, 100-lb. lots or less lb 1.05 - —
Chloramine T, NF, bbls., works lb. .75 - 1.00
Chlordan, agricultural, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .65 - —
dms., l.c.l., 5,000 to 10,000-lb. lots, frt. alld lb. .66 - —
Clarit., dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .69 - —
dms., l.c.l., 5,000 to 10,000-lb. lots, frt. alld lb. .70 - —
Chlorinated paraffin, 40%, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .16¼- —
dms., l.c.l., 10 dms. or more, same basis lb. .17¼- —
70%, dms., c.l., same basis lb. .18½- —
dms., l.c.l. 10 dms. or more, same basis lb. .19½- —

Chlorinated rubber, 5, 10, 20 cps., ctns., c.l., works lb. .60 - —
ctns., l.c.l., works lb. .61 - —
125, 1,000 cps., ctns., c.l., works. lb. .70 - —
ctns., l.c.l., works lb. .71 - —
Chlorine, liq., cyls., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .10¼- —
cyls., l.c.l., Metropolitan area lb. .11¾- .13
tanks, single units, works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 3.15 - —
tanks, multiple units, 5 cars, works, frt equald 100 lbs. 4.05 - —
tanks, multiple units, 3 cars, same basis 100 lbs. 6.25 - —
tanks, multiple units, 2 cars, same basis 100 lbs. 5.25 - —
tanks, multiple units, 1 car, same basis 100 lbs. 6.25 - —
Chloroacetic acid, mono, flake, 99%, dms c.l lb. .23½ .25½
dms., l.c.l. lb. .24½- —
tech., flake, 96-97%, dms., c.l., frt equald lb. .19 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. equald lb. .20 - —
4-Chloro-2-aminotoluene, fused, bbls. lb. 1.45 - —
m-Chloroaniline, dms., min. 10,000 lbs., or over, frt. alld lb. 75 - —
dms., less than 10,000 lbs., same basis lb 80 - —
tanks, same basis lb. 73 - —
o-Chloroaniline, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .65 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .67 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .63 - —
p-Chloroaniline, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .77 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .79 - —
o-Chlorobenzaldehyde, dms., t.l., works, dlvd. to N.Y. Metropolitan area lb. 1.05 - —
dms, t.t.l., same basis lb. 1.20 - —
dms., 500 to 1,500 lbs. same basis. lb 2.00 - —
p-Chlorobenzaldehyde, dms., 2,000 lbs or more, works, dlvd. to N. Y. Metropolitan area lb. 1.95 - —
o-Chlorobenzoic acid, fib. dms., t.l., works, dlvd. lb. 1.10 - —
fib. dms., smaller lots, works lb. 1.25 - —
p-Chlorobenzoic acid, fib dms., 2,000-lbs. or more, works. lb. 2.25 - —
fib. dms. less than 2,000-lbs., same basis lb. 2.30 - —
Chloroform, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .18 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .19 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .17 - —
USP, dms. lb. .30 - —
2-Chloro-4-nitroaniline, paste, dlvd. E, 100% basis lb. .81 - —
Powd., dlvd. E., 100% basis lb. .86 - —
4-Chloro-2-nitroaniline, powd., dlvd. E lb. .80 - —
o-Chlorophenol, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .37 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .38 - —
p-Chlorophenol, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .37 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .38 - —
Chloropicrin, coml., bots. lb 1.50 - —
Coml., cyls. 180 lbs., frt. alld lb. .95 - —
cyls., 100 lbs., same basis lb. .97 - —
cyls., 25 lbs., same basis lb. 1.22 - —
Chlorosulfonic acid, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .0465- —
dms., l.c.l., frt. equald lb. .0515- —
tanks, frt. equald lb. .0415- —
Chlorosulfonic acid, in stainless steel dms ½c. per lb higher.
Choline bitartrate, fib. dms., frt. adjusted lb. 1.25 - 1.35
Choline chloride, fib. dms., frt. adjusted lb. 1.25 - 1.35
Choline dihydrogen citrate, fib. dms., frt. adjusted lb. 1.25 - 1.35
Chrome green, CP, dark, light, medium blue content 1 to 15%, bbls. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss., including St. Paul, Minn., Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis lb. .40 - .42
blue content 16-30%, bbls., same basis lb. .40 - .42
blue content 31-45%, bbls., same basis lb. .41 - .43
blue content 45-49%, bbls., same basis lb. .44 - .46
Reduced color, 25% lb. .19 - .20

Chrome green prices are ½c. higher, dlvd. at the following points, except as noted:—Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport 1½c.) Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Texas (Dallas, Ft. Worth, 1¼c.; El Paso, 2c.); Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph; 1c. higher dlvd. Pac. coast; for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita, prices are equalized with Chicago

Chrome orange, CP, bbls., dlvd. N. of Tennessee and N. C., E. of Miss. R. include Davenport, Tenn. and E. of Minneapolis, Rock Island, St. Louis, St. Paul lb. .35 - —

Chrome orange prices are ½c. higher dlvd Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport 1½c.), Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Dallas and Ft. Worth, Tex., El Paso, Tex., 2c. Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph; 1.6c. higher dlvd. Pac. Coast for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita, prices are equalized with Chicago.

Chrome yellow, CP, bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn., and N. C., E. of Miss., including Davenport, Minneapolis, Rock Island lb. .35 - —

Chrome yellow price are ½c. higher dlvd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La., (Shreveport 1½c. higher); Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn.; Dallas, Tex., 1¼c. higher; Ft. Worth, Tex. 1½c. higher; El Paso, Tex. 2c. higher; Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph 1.6c. higher; Dlvd. Pac. Coast, for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City Wichita prices are equalized with Chicago.

Chromic acid, 99¾% dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .29½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd New York Metropolitan area lb. .30 - .31
Chromic acid, NF (see Chromium trioxide)
Chromium acetate, soln., 7½%, bbls., works lb. .09½- —
cbys., works lb. .11¼- —
Chromium fluoride, bbls., works lb. .51 - .52
Chromium oxide, hydrated, bbls., fib dms. c.l. frt. alld lb. 1.20 - —
Pure, bgs., c.l., frt alld lb. .44¾- —
bgs. l.c.l., same basis lb. .45½- —
Chromium trioxide NF bots lb. 1.15 - —
Cinchona bark, NF red, broken, bgs. lb. .35 - .40
NF, yellow, broken bgs lb. .35 - .40
Cinnamic acid, refd., bots lb. 2.50 - 3.50
Cinnamic alcohol, bots lb. 2.15 - 2.75
Cinnamic aldehyde, dms lb. .95 - 1.25

Cinnamon, Ceylon, No. 2, bgs. lb. 1.15 - —
Ceylon, "0000," bgs., afloat lb. 1.25 - —
Cinnamon bark oil, bots lb.36.00 -70.00
Cinnamon leaf oil, crude, dms lb. 1.60 - 2.00
USP (Cassia), cns. dms lb.10.25 -10.90
Citral, bots., cns. lb. 5.00 - 5.65
Citric acid, USP, anhyd., fine gran., bgs. dms., c.l lb. .29½- .30
bgs., dms., 10,000-lb. lots, 1 shipt lb. .30 - .30½
bgs., dms., smaller lots lb. .30½- .31
hydrous, fine gran., bgs., dms., c.l lb. .27½- .28
bgs., dms., 10,000-lb. lots, 1 shipt lb. .28 - .28½
bgs., dms. smaller lots lb. .29 - .29½
Powdered citric acid ½c. higher.
Citronella oil, Ceylon, cns., dms lb. .80 - 1.25
Java, cns. lb. 1.25 - —
Java-type, cns lb. .95 - 1.10
Citronellal, bots., dms. lb. 3.00 - 3.50
Citronellol, bots., dms. lb. 4.30 - 5.35
Civet, artif., bots lb.13.75 -15.00
Nat., bots. oz. 8.50 -15.00
Clay, ball., dom., airfloated, bgs., c.l. Tenn ton.19.50 - —
crushed, shed moisture, bulk, c.l., Tenn ton.10.00 - —
purif., bgs., c.l., Tenn ton.20.50 - —
Imp., airfloated, bgs., c.l., Atl port long-ton.42.00 -45.00
lump, bulk, Atl port long-ton.27.00 -30.20
Clay, China, dom., dry-grd., air floated, 99%, 325 mesh, Georgia, bgs., c.l., works.ton.10.00 - —
Georgia, bgs., l.c.l., works. ton.15.50 - —
300 mesh, bgs., c.l., Georgia, works ton.13.50 -14.50
bgs., l.c.l., same basis ton.35.00 -36.00
Imp., white, lump, bulk, c.l., ex dock, Philadelphia, Portland, Me long ton.20.00 -35.00
powd., bgs., c.l., ex dock net ton.50.00 —
bgs., l.c.l., ex whse net ton.60.00 -65.00
Cleve's acid, mixed, bbls lb 1.05 - —
Clove, Madagascar, bgs. lb. .46 - —
Zanzibar, bgs. lb. .49 - —
Clove bud oil, USP, cns., dms lb 2.65 - 3.15
Clove leaf oil, crude, dms. lb. 1.05 - 1.20
CMC, crude, 96%, low or medium vis., bgs. or fib dms., 23,000 lbs., dlvd. E., 100% basis lb. .39½- .41
bgs. or fib. dms., less than 23,000 lbs., dlvd E., 100% basis lb. .41½- .43
65%, low or medium vis., bgs. or fib. dms., c.l., dlvd. E., 100% basis lb. .39½- .41
bgs. or fib. dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E., 100% basis lb. .41½- .43
CMC, purif., high vis. (see Cellulose gum).
CMC, standard, low or medium vis., bgs., 23,000 lbs., works, frt. alld lb. .55 - —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis. lb. .57 - —

CMC prices W. of the Rockies are 2c. per lb. lower and are on a works basis.

Coaltar, crude, resale for soins., dms., c.l., ex whse gal. .30½- —
dms., l.c.l., ex whse gal. .33½- —
tanks, works gal. .17 - —
Refd., resale, indust., dms., c.l., ex whse gal. .30½- .35
dms., l.c.l., ex whse gal. .33½- .39
tanks, works gal. .16½- .20½
Coaltar pitch, aluminum, bulk, works ton.40.00 -42.00
Carbon and indust., bulk, works ton.40.00 - —
Core, bulk, works ton 36.50 - —
Fiber, bulk, works ton 44.00 - —
Roofing, 140-155°F., Federal Specification RP-381, Type I, tanks, works ton.39.00 - —
Cobalt acetate, 23.7% Co dms., dlvd. lb. 1.10 - —
Cobalt blue, genuine, 250-lb. bbls., dlvd., N. of Tenn. and N. C., E of Miss R., including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis lb 4.90 - —

Cobalt blue dlvd. prices ½c. higher Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport 1¼c.), Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Tex. (El Paso 2c.); Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph 1.6c. higher; Pacific coast, Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita, frt equald with Chicago.

Cobalt blue, imitation (see Ultramarine blue).
Cobalt carbonate, 48% Co, powd., bgs., dlvd lb. 1.57 - —
Cobalt chloride, 24.2% Co, dms., dlvd lb. 1.05 - —
Cobalt hydrate, 60-61% Co, dms., dlvd lb. 2.20 - —
Cobalt linoleate, fused 8½% Co, dms lb. .68 - —
Liq., 6% Co, dms lb. .54¾- —
Cohalt metal, 97-99%, kgs., ex whse. lb. 2.00 - —
Cobalt naphthenate liq., 6% Co, dms., dlvd lb. .46½- —
Cobalt nitrate, 20.1% Co, bbls., dlvd. lb. .85 - —
Cobalt oxide, black, 72½-73½% Co, kgs lb. 1.52 - —
70-71% Co, kgs lb 1.48 - —
Cobalt phosphate, powd., 32.1% Co, kgs., dlvd lb. 1.43 - —
Cobalt resinate, fused, 3% Co, dms. lb. .28 - —
Cobalt sulfate, cryst., 21% Co, dms., dlvd lb. .69 - —
Monohydrated, 33% Co, dms., dlvd lb. 1.17 - —
Cobalt tallate, 6% Co, dms., dlvd lb 42 - —
Cocaine, USP, cns., 100-oz lots oz.17.80 - —
Cocaine hydrochloride, cns., 100-oz. lots oz.13.75 - —
Cocillana bark, bls lb. .25 - —
Cocoa butter, bgs. lb. .75 - .80
Coconut oil, crude, tanks, New York lb. .12⅜- —
tanks, Pac. coast lb. .11⅜- —
Refd., Cochin type, dms., tax incl lb. .19 - .19½
deodorized, dms., tax incl lb. .21 - .22
Coconut oil acids, dist., dms. lb. .23½- .25½
tanks lb. .21½- —
Dbl. dist., dms. lb. .24½- .26½
tanks lb. .22½- —
Cod oil, Newfoundland, dms lb. .11⅜- .11½
Codeine, NF, cns., 100-oz. lots oz.13.25 - —
Codeine hydrochloride, cns., 100-oz. lots oz.11.75 - —
Codeine phosphate, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots oz.10.25 - —
Codeine sulfate, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots oz.10.75 - —
Codliver oil, USP, dms gal. 1.50 - 1.55
Cohosh root, black, bls. lb. .20 - .22
Blue, bls. lb. .20 - .22
Colchicine, USP, bots., cns. oz.29.00 -35.50
Colchicum root, bls. lb. .35 - —
Colchicum seed, bgs. lb. .60 - —
Collodion, USP, dms. lb. .32½- —
Flexible, dms. lb. .34 - —
Colocynth, pulp, bls. lb. .55 - —
Colombo root, bls. lb. .15 - .16
Condurango bark, bls lb. .26 - —
Congo copal gum, No. 1, bgs lb. .24 - .26
No. 2, bgs. lb. .19½- .21
No. 3, bgs. lb. .15¾- .17

Copaiba balsam, cns., dms lb. .60 - .70
Copaiba oil, cns. lb. 1.75 - 2.50
Copper acetate, bbls., c.l., works. lb. .53 - —
bbls., l.c.l., works lb. .54 - —
Copper carbonate, 55%, bgs., c.l., works lb. .32¾- —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .34¼- —
Copper Chloride, cupric, anhyd., dms., works lb. .42¼- .42¾
Cryst., dihydrate, dms., works. lb. .28½- .29
Cryst., dried, dms., works lb. .36¾- .37¼
Copper chloride, cuprous, dms., works lb. .4068- .4468
Copper cyanide, tech., dms., 20,000-lb lots or more lb. .698 —
dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more lb. .708 - —
dms., smaller lots lb. .728 .748
Copper gluconate, dms lb. 3.15 3.35
Copper hydrate, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Miss lb. .49¼- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .49¾- —
Copper metal, electrolytic, dlvd. Valley basis lb. .29¼- —
Copper naphthenate, liq., 8% Cu, dms., frt. alld lb. .24 —
Copper nitrate, tech., cryst., dms., works lb. .29¼- .31¼
Copper oleate, solid, 9% Cu, dms., works lb. .45 —
Copper oxide, black, bbls., 100-1,999-lb. lots, works lb. .47 - —
Copper oxide, red, 97% USN Type I, bbls., 100-5,000-lb. lots. lb. .48¼- —
90%, USN Type II, bbls., 100-5,000-lb lots or more, works. lb. .46¼- —
Copper oxychloride, dms., c.l., works lb. .52 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .53½- .63½
Copper quinolinolate, fib. dms. lb. 4.25 4.50
Copper resinate, precip., dms., frt. alld lb. .34 —
Copper sulfate, CP, gran., dms., works lb. .1910- —
Cryst., 99%, bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs.12.20 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs.12.70 -15.20
Copper sulfate, monohydrated, 35%, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs.21.70 - —
dms., l.c.l., works 100 lbs.22.45 - —
Tribasic, distributors, bgs., c.l., same basis 100 lbs.26.60 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs.28.10 -30.60
Copper undecylenate, dms lb. 2.75 - —
Copra, Atl., Gulf ports, c.i.f. ton.159.00 - —
Pac. ports, c.i.f. ton.154.00 - —
Coriander oil, USP, bots ton.13.50 - —
Coriander seed, Moroccan, bgs. lb. .10 - —
Rumanian, bgs. lb. .08¾- —
Yugoslavian, bgs. lb. .08½- —
Corn oil, crude, tanks, works lb. .13½- —
Foots (soapstock) acid, 95%, tanks, New York lb. .06¾- —
Refd., salad, dms. lb. .1916- .1935
tanks lb. .1716- —
Corn oil acids, dist., dms lb. .17¾- .20¼
tanks lb. .15¼- —
Corn starch (see Starch, corn)
Corn sugar, tanners, chipped, paper bgs., c.l., 60,000 lbs. min. 100 lbs. 7.32 - —
paper bgs., l.c.l. 100 lbs. 7.57 - —
Corn syrup, 42° non-ret. dms., c.l., 100 lbs. 7.30 - —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l. 100 lbs. 7.45 - —
Corrosive sublimate (see Mercuric chloride).
Cortisone acetate, USP, bulk gram. 3.50 3.55
Costus oil, bots. oz 6.00 —
Cottonseed meal, 41% bgs., Memphis ton.55.00 - —
Cottonseed oil, crude, tanks, South, East lb. .13⅝ Nom.
Foots (soapstock) acid, 95%, tanks, New York lb. .05⅞- —
tanks, Valley lb. .13⅜ Nom.
tanks, Texas, Lubbock lb. .13¼ Nom.
tanks, Texas, Waco lb. .13⅜ Nom.
Refd., salad, dms. lb. .19⅛- .19¾
tanks lb. .17⅛- —
Cottonseed oil acids, dist., dms lb. .16¾- .19¼
tanks lb. .14¼- —
Cottonseed pitch, raw, dms., works. lb. .03 - .03¼
tanks, same basis lb. .02¾- —
Coumarin, NF, cryst., dms. lb. 3.70 - 3.90
Cramp bark, NF, bls lb. .85 - .90
Cream of tartar (see Potassium hitartrate).
Creosote carbonate, NF, bots., cbys., lb. 3.05 3.26
Creosote, coaltar, crude, tanks, works, frt. adjusted gal. .24 - —
crude, soln. 80%, tanks, works. gal. .226 - —
refd., dms., c.l., works gal. .42 - .44
dms. l.c.l. same basis gal. .53 - .55
tanks same basis gal. .33 - .35
Creosote oil (see Creosote coaltar).
Creosote, wood, beechwood, cbys., dms lb. 1.60 - 1.65
Hardwood, NF, bots., cbys lb. 1.30 - —
Pinewood, dms., incl., c.l., works. lb. .0561- —
dms. incl., l.c.l., works lb. .0634- —
dms. incl., l.c.l., ex whse, New York lb. .0745- —
tanks, works lb. .0460- —
2,3-Cresotic acid, dms., ton lots, works lb. .70 - —
dms., smaller lots, works lb. .72 - —
Cresol, tech., 50% below 204°C., dry above 207°C., wide distillation range, non-ret. dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .1625- —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .1675- —
tanks, same basis lb. .145 - —
Cresol, USP, non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .1775- —
non-ret dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .1825- —
tanks, same basis lb. .16 - —
m-Cresol, 95-98%, dms., c.l., works. lb. .60 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .61 - —
m-p-Cresol, 5-95%, 3°C., dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .1775- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .1825- —
tanks, same basis lb. .16 - —
m-p-Cresol, 2.97%, 2°C., dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .2175- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .2225- —
tanks, same basis lb. .20 - —
o-Cresol, 30.5°C. m.p. and over, ret. dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .16¾- —
ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .17¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .15 - —
30°-30.49°C. m.p., dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .16¼- —
ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .16¾- —
tanks, same basis lb. .14½- —
o-Cresol, m.p., 29°-29.9° C., dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .15¾- —
ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .16¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .14 - —
m.p., 25° 28.9°C., dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .14¾- —
ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .15¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .13 - —
p-Cresol, 98%, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .52 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .53 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb .49 - —
p-Cresyl methyl ether, cns lb. 1.80 - 2.05

Cresylic acid, coaltar, dom., 50%, 207° C. or above, resin and tricresyl phosphate grade, tanks, frt. equald. gal. 1.10 · —
50%, 204° to 207° C., resin grade, tanks, frt. equald. gal. 1.20 · —
50%, 204° to 207° C., tricresyl phosphate grade, tanks, frt. equald gal. 1.10 · —
50%, 210° or above, non-resin grade, total range over 9° C., dms., c.l., frt. equald. gal. 1.15 · —
dms., l.c.l., frt. equald gal. 1.19 · 1.20
tanks, frt. equald gal. 1.00 · —
Imp., 75% at 215° C. or over, dms., ex whse gal. .95 · —
Cresylic acid, petroleum, dom., 195° to 214° C., non-ret. dms., 65 to c.l., works, San Francisco and Los Angeles gal. .80 · —
non-ret dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .82 · .84
tanks, same basis gal. .65 · —
200° C. to 232° C., tanks, Wilmington, Cal gal. .65 · .72
211° C. to 237° C. non-ret. dms., c.l., San Francisco and Los Angeles gal. .76 · —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .78 · .80
tanks, same basis gal. .61 · —
220° C. to 242° C., tanks, Wilmington, Cal gal. .62 · .67
245° to 295° C., tanks, Wilmington, Cal gal. .50 · —
Crotonaldehyde, 91-93%, dms., l.c.l., works lb. .24¼ .25
Crotonic acid, fib. dms., 200 lbs. or more, works lb. .50 · —
Cryolite, nat., indust., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 13.00 · —
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 14.25 · —
Cube root, powd., 5% rotenone, bgs., c.l., t.l., works lb. .29 · —
Cubeb berries, XX, NF, bgs lb. .70 · —
Powd., cs lb. .85 · —
Cubeb oil, cns lb 4.10 · 4.25
Cumene, dms., c.l., works lb. .12 · —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .14 · —
tanks, works lb. .11 · —
Cumin seed, Iranian, bgs. lb. .23 · .24
Moroccan, bgs. lb. .28 · —
Turkish, bgs lb. No prices.
Cumin oil, bots., cns lb. 4.75 5.00
Cutch extract, 55% tannin, bgs., ex dock, duty extra lb. .07½- —
Cyanamide, fertilizer mixing grade, 21% N, gran., bgs., Niagara Falls, Ont., contract ton. 55.00 · —
pulv., 21% N, bgs., works, unit-ton 2.75 · —
Indust. grade, bgs., c.l., works ton. 75.00 · —
bgs., l.c.l., works ton. 96.00 · —
6-16 mesh, dms., c.l., works ton. 120.00 · —
dms., l.c.l., works ton. 140.00 · —
Cyanoacetic acid, tech., bbls lb. .90 · 1.25
Cyclohexane, 99% tech., dms., c.l., works gal. .70 · —
dms., l.c.l., works gal. .72 · —
tanks, works gal. .55 · —
Cyclohexanol, tech., dms., c.l., works, frt. alld., E lb. .26½- —
dms., l.c.l., works same basis lb. .27½- —
tanks, works, same basis lb. .24 · —
Cyclohexanone, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .32½- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .35 · —
tanks, works lb. .29 · —
Cyclohexene, min. 98% b.r., 82.5° C. 85° C., 360-lb. dms., c.l., works lb. .55 · —
360-lb. dms., l.c.l., same basis. lb. .60 · —
tanks, same basis lb. .52 · —
Cyclohexylamine, dms., c.l., works. lb. .49 · —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .50 · —
tanks, works lb. .47 · —
Cyclopropane, CP, 2-lb. cyls., works. cyl. 46.00 · —
6-oz. cyls., works cyl. 12.00 · —
USP, hospitals, cyls., 40-gal. lots. gal .38 · —
cyls. 100-gal. lots. gal. .37 · —
cyls., 200-gal. lots gal. .36 · —
Cypress oil, bots lb. 5.30 · —

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2,4-D tech. bags., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .40 · —
bgs., dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .45 · .49
2,4-D butyl ester, dms., c.l., works lb. .43 · —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .48 · .52
tanks, same basis lb. .42 · —
2,4-D propyl ester, dms., c.l., works lb. .43 · —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .48 · .52
tanks, works lb. .42 · —
Dammar gum, Batavia, A/E. cs lb. No stocks.
dust, bgs lb. No stocks.
E, bgs lb. No stocks.
East India, batu, bold, bgs lb. .13¾- .15
nubs and chips, bgs. lb. .08¼- .09½
black, bold, bgs. lb. .14½- .16½
unscraped, bgs. lb. .12 · .13½
nubs and chips, bgs. lb. .11½- .13
pale chips, bgs. lb. .13 · .15
nubs, bgs. lb. .17¾ .20
Siam, cs lb. .36½- .40
Singapore, No. 1, bgs lb. .43 · .47
No. 2 bgs lb. .32 · .34
No. 3, bgs. lb. No stocks
dust, bgs. lb. .17 · .19
seeds, bgs. lb. No stocks.
Dandelion root, bls. lb .32 · —
DDD, tech., flake, grd., fib. dms., c.l., works lb. .45 · —
fib. dms., l.c.l., works lb .46 · —
DDT, flake or lump, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .20 · —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis lb. .22 · —
fib. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .21 · —
fib. dms., smaller lots, same basis lb. .23 · —
Powdered DDT ¾c. per pound higher.
1-Decanol, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .41 · —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .43 · —
tanks, dlvd. lb. 38½- —
Decyl alcohol, mixed isomers, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .23½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .24½- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .21 · —
Perfume grade, bots lb. 1.75 2.00
Decyl alcohol, normal (see 1-Decanol).
Deertongue leaves, bls lb. .45 · —
Defluorinated phosphate, feed grade, 13% P, paper bags., c.l., t.l., works ton. 49.50 · —
Feed grade, 17% P, paper bgs., c.l., t.l., works ton. 58.00 · —
18% P, paper bgs., c.l. t.l., works ton. 64.10 · —
19% P, paper bags, works, Houston, Tex., c.l. and t.l. per ton. 69.50 · —
Prices of defluorinated phosphate in bulk $3 per ton less than bg. c.l. prices.
Degras, common, bbls. lb. .10 · .12
Neutral, bbls. lb. .21 · .23

Denatured alcohol, ethyl, CD-12, CD-13, CD-14, CD-17, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .64½- .66
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .66½- .77
tanks, dlvd., same basis gal. .48½- .50
Tankcar sales require written authorization by Alcohol and Tobacco Tax Division.

Denatured alcohol, ethyl, proprietary solvent, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .66 · —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .71 · .77
tanks, same basis gal. .50 · —
Tankcar sales require written authorization by Alcohol and Tobacco Tax Division.

Denatured alcohol, ethyl, SD1, dms., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .65½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .70½- .76½
tanks, same basis gal. .49½- —
SD2B, dms., c.l., dlvd. E of Rockies gal. .64 · —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .69 · .75
tanks, same basis gal. .48 · —
SD3A, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .63 · —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .68 · .74
tanks, same basis gal. .47 · —
SD23A, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .655 · —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .705 · .765
tanks, same basis gal. .495 · —
SD23H, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .66 · —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .71 · .77
tanks, same basis gal. .50 · —
SD29, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .645 · —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .695 · .795
tanks, same basis gal. .485 · —
SD30, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .63 · —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .68 · .74
tanks, same basis gal. .47 · —

Denatured alcohol, ethyl, SD35A, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .71 · .77
tanks, same basis gal. .50 · —
SD40, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .64 · —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .69 · .75
tanks, same basis gal. .48 · —
For anhyd. alcohol on above formulas, prices are 7c. per gal. higher.
West coast dlvd. prices are the same as eastern prices, except in Idaho, Montana, Oregon, and Washington where a 5c. differential on tankcars is maintained.
d-Desoxyephedrine hydrochloride, bots lb. 24.00 · 25.00
dl-Desoxyephedrine hydrochloride, bots lb. 6.50 · —
Dextrin, corn, gum, paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 9.33 · —
paper bgs., l.c.l. 100 lbs. 9.48 · —
canary, dark, paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 9.17 · —
paper bgs., l.c.l. 100 lbs. 9.32 · —
light, paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 9.07 · —
paper bgs., l.c.l. 100 lbs. 9.22 · —
white, paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 8.91 · —
paper bgs., l.c.l. 100 lbs. 9.06 · —
Corn dextrin in cotton bgs. 15c. per 100 lbs. higher.
Dextrin, potato, imp., bgs. lb. .10½- .11
Dextrose, USP, dms. lb. .17¾- —

Diacetone alcohol, acetone-free, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .15½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .16½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .13 · —
Tech., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .15 · —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .16 · —
tanks, dlvd lb. .12½- —
Diacetyl, flavor grade, bots. lb. 4.55 · 5.20
Di-sec-amyl phenol, dms., c.l., works lb. .32 · —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .33 · —
tanks, works lb. .29½- —
Di-tert-amyl phenol, dms., c.l., works lb. .32 · —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .33 · —
tanks, works lb. .29½- —
o-Dianisidine, fib., dms. lb. 2.00 · —
Dibenzyl sebacate, dms., c.l., works. lb. .89¾- .90
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .90¼- .91
tanks, same basis lb. .88 · —
p-Dibromobenzene, bgs., 500-lb. lots. lb. .55 · —
Dibutyl fumarate, dms., c.l. t.l., frt. alld lb. .33 · —
dms., l.c.l., l.t.l., frt. alld lb. .34 · —
tanks, frt. alld lb. 30½- —
Dibutyl maleate, dms, c.l., t.l., frt. alld lb. .33 · —
dms., l.c.l., l.t.l., dms., frt. alld lb. .34 · —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .30½- —
Dibutyl phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .32½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .33½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .30 · —

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These four services are available to you without extra cost when you specify SOLVAY Chlorine:

1 Delivery Service. SOLVAY's Chlorine production centers at Syracuse, N. Y., Moundsville, W. Va., Hopewell, Va., Brunswick, Ga. and Baton Rouge, La. — plus a network of local distribution centers — assure prompt delivery of both carload and less than carload quantities.

2 Technical Service. SOLVAY maintains a special Chlorine Section in its Technical Service Department to assist you in the use, handling, storage and in all applications of chlorine, including textiles, paper, water and sewage.

3 Safety Service. SOLVAY has pioneered the development of chlorine safety programs and equipment. SOLVAY-engineered Emergency Kits for cylinders, 1-ton containers and tank cars are available to users of SOLVAY Chlorine on a purchase or loan basis. SOLVAY safety wall charts give instructions on unloading, handling and first aid.

4 Literature Service. SOLVAY has a series of technical and engineering service bulletins on chlorine that include physical and chemical properties, analysis and uses.

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Dibutyl sebacate, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.66	—
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.66½-	.67
tanks, works	lb.	.64	.64½
Dibutyl tartrate dms., works, frt. alld	lb	.65½-	—
Dibutylamine, dms. c.l., dlvd	lb.	.55½-	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.56½-	—
tanks same basis	lb.	.53	—
2,6-Di-tert-butyl-p-cresol, food grade, dms., t.l., c.l., dlvd	lb	1.20	—
dms., t.t.l., dlvd.	lb	1.24	—
Tech., dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.91	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.95	—
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.86	—
Dicapryl phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.31	.32
dms., l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.32	.33
tanks, dlvd	lb	.27½	—
Dicapryl sebacate, dms. c.l., works.	lb.	.63	—
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.63½	.64
tanks, works	lb.	.61	—
Dichlorophenoxyacetic acid (see 2,4-D)			
2,5-Dichloroaniline, dms., works	lb.	.83	—
o-Dichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., frt. alld E	lb.	.12¼-	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.13¼-	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.10¾-	—
p-Dichlorobenzene, dms. c.l., f.o.b., works	lb.	.12	.14½
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.17	—
1,4-Dichlorobutane, dms., c.l., or t.l., works	lb.	.33½-	—
dms., l.c.l., or l.t.l., works	lb.	.34	—
tanks, works	lb.	.32	—
Dichlorodiphenyltrichlorothane (see DDT).			

Dichloroethyl ether, c.l., t.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.15½-	—
l.c.l., l.t.l., same basis	lb.	.16½-	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.13	—
Dichloropentanes dist., dms., c.l., works	lb.	.05	—
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.06	—
tanks, works	lb.	.03	—
Dicyclohexylamine, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.54	—
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.55	—
tanks, works	lb.	.52	—
Dicyclohexyl phthalate, fib. dms., c.l., works, frt. alld	lb.	58¼-	.59
fib. dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.59¼-	.60
Didecyl phthalate, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.34	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.35	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.31½-	—
Dieldrin, dms. frt. alld	lb.	1.80	—
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	1.85	—
Diethanolamine, dms c.l., dlvd. E.	lb.	.27	—
dms., l.c.l. same basis	lb.	.28	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.24½-	—
Diethyl barbituric acid (see Barbital).			
Diethyl carbonate, dms., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.47	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.48	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.45	—
Diethyl ethanolamines, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.69½-	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.70½-	—
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.67	—
Diethyl oxalate, dms., c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.42	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.43	.45
tanks, same basis	lb.	.40	—

Diethyl phthalate dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.30	.30½
dms., l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.31	.31½
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.27½-	.28
Diethyl sulfate, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.19	—
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.19¾-	—
tanks, works	lb.	.17	—
Diethylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.51	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.52	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.48½-	—
N,N-Diethylaniline, dms., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.57	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.58	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.55	—
Diethylbenzene, dms., t.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.16½-	—
dms., l.c.l. same basis	lb.	.18½-	—
Di-2-ethylhexyl adipate (see Dioctyl adipate).			
Di-2-ethylhexyl phthalate (see Dioctyl phthalate).			
Diethylene glycol, dms., c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.17¾-	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.18¾-	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.15¼-	—
Diethylene glycol diethyl ether, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.51½-	—
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.52¼-	—
Diethylene glycol monobutyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd E	lb.	.30¾-	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.31¾-	—
tanks, dlvd. E	lb.	.28¼-	—
Diethylene glycol monobutyl ether acetate, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.30¼-	—
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.31	—
tanks, dlvd. E	lb.	.28¼-	—
Diethylene glycol monoethyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.22½-	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.23½-	—
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.20	—

Diethylene glycol monoethyl ether acetate, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.27¼-	—
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.28	—
tanks, dlvd. E	lb.	.25¼-	—
Diethylene glycol monomethyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.20½-	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.21½-	—
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.18¼-	—
Diethylenetriamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.44	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.45	—
tanks, dlvd. E	lb.	.41½-	—
Diethylstilbestrol, USP bots., 10-kilo lots	kilo	100.00	-147.50
bots., 1-kilo lot	kilo	110.00	-152.50
Digitalis leaves, USP, dom., dms	lb.	1.20	—
Digitoxin, USP, bots	gram.	4.35	- 4.75
Diglycol laurate, dms	lb.	.32¾-	.34
Diglycol stearate, dms., ton lots	lb.	.26	.28
Diglycolic acid, bgs., works	lb.	.14	—
Dihexyl sebacate, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.64	—
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.64½-	.65
tanks, works	lb.	.62	—
Dihydrazine sulfate, dms., works	lb.	1.10	1.25
Dihydrostreptomycin hydrochloride, bulk	gram.	.0850-	.0875
Dihydrostreptomycin sulfate, bulk,	gram.	.0850-	.0875
1,2-Dihydroxy anthraquinone, dms., works	lb.	2.75	—
2,2-Dihydroxy-5-5-dichloro-diphenyl-methane, pure, dms	lb.	2.55	—
tech., dms	lb.	1.09	—
Di-isobutyl ketone, dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.17	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.18	—
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.14½-	—
Di-isobutyl phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.31½-	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.32½-	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.29	—
Di-isobutylene, dms., c.l., dlvd. E.	lb.	.10	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.11½-	—
tanks, dlvd. E	lb.	.08	—
Di-iso-octyl phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.31	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.32	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.28½-	—
Di-iso-octyl sebacate, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.63½-	—
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.64½-	—
tanks, works	lb.	.61	—
Di-isopropanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.23¼-	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.24¼-	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.20¾-	—
Di-isopropylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies	lb.	.50½-	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.51½-	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.48	—
Dillseed, dewhiskered, bgs., afloat.	lb.	.15	—
Nat., bgs	lb.	.08	—
Dillseed oil, bots	lb.	2.80	4.25
Dillweed oil, dom., bots., dms	lb.	3.25	4.25
Dimethyl anthranilate, cns.	lb.	5.10	- 5.80
Dimethyl ethanolamines, anhyd., dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	1.225	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	1.235	—
tanks, dlvd	lb.	1.20	—
70%, dms., c.l., dlvd., 100% basis, contained amines	lb.	.68½-	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd., 100% basis	lb.	.69½-	—
tanks, dlvd., 100% basis	lb.	.66	—
Dimethyl hydroquinone, dms	lb.	2.20	2.25
Dimethyl phthalate, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.31	—
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.32	—
tanks, works	lb.	.28½-	—
Dimethyl sebacate, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	1.275	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	1.285	—
tanks, works	lb.	1.25	—
Dimethyl sulfide, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.16½-	—
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.17	—
tanks, works	lb.	.15	—
Dimethyl sulfate, 55-gal. ret. dms., c.l., works	lb.	.15	—
55-gal. ret. dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.16	—
10-gal. ret. dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.16½-	—
Dimethylamine, 25% soln., dms., c.l., frt. equald	lb.	.42	—
dms., l.c.l., frt. equald	lb.	.42½-	—
tanks, frt. equald	lb.	.33	—
Dimethylamine, 40% soln., dms., c.l., frt. equald	lb.	.39	—
dms., l.c.l., frt equald	lb	.39½-	—
tanks, frt. equald	lb.	.33	—
N,N-Dimethylaniline, dms., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.32	—
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.33	—
tanks, frt. alld.	lb.	.30	—
N,N-Dimethylformamide, dms., works	lb.	.34	.39
tanks, works	lb.	.32	—
2,4-Dinitroaniline, dms., 1,000-lb. lots, frt. equald	lb.	.68	—
dms., smaller lots, frt. equald	lb.	.71	—
Dinitroaniline orange toner, CP bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss. R., including Davenport, and E. of Minneapolis, Rock Island, St. Louis, St. Paul	lb.	1.50	—
m-Dinitrobenzene, 85°C., dms	lb.	.22	—
89° C., dms	lb.	.24	—
2,4-Dinitrochlorobenzene, crystallizing at 46½°C., dms., c.l., frt. alld. E	lb.	.15¼-	—
dms., l.c.l. frt. alld. E	lb.	.15¾-	—
tanks, frt. alld E	lb.	.15	—
2,4-Dinitrochlorobenzene, crystallizing at 48°C., dms., c.l., frt. alld. E	lb.	.20¼-	—
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. E	lb.	.20¾-	—
tanks, frt. alld. E	lb.	.20	—
2,4-Dinitrophenol, bbls	lb.	.37	—
2,4-Dinitrotoluene, oily, dms	lb.	.11	—
Refd., 63°C., dms	lb.	.23	—
Dioctyl adipate, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.42½-	—
dms., l.c.l. works	lb.	.43½-	—
tanks, works	lb.	.40	—
Dioctyl phthalate dms., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.30½-	.31
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.31½-	.32
tanks, frt. alld	lb.	.28	.28¼
Dioctyl sebacate, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.60½-	—
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.61½-	.62¼
tanks, works, dlvd	lb.	.58	.58¼
1,4-Dioxane, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.28¾-	—
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.29¼-	—
tanks, works	lb.	.27	—
Dipentaerythritol, bgs., l.c.l., works,	lb.	.35	—
Dipentene, dest.-dist., dms., c.l., works	gal.	.47	—
dms., t.c.l. works	gal.	.52	—
dms., l.c.l., ex whse	gal.	.62	—
Steam-dist., dms., c.l., works, south	gal.	.59	—
dms., c.l., dlvd. New York	gal.	.67	—
tanks, works, south	gal.	.45	—
Dip oil (see Tar acid oil).			
Diphenyl, bbls., c.l., works	lb.	.15	—
bbls., l.c.l., works	lb.	.16	—
Diphenyl in bags ¼c. lower.			
Diphenyl oxide, perfume grade, cns.	lb.	.65	- .85

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Diphenyl phthalate, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.51¾	—
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.53¾	—
Diphenylamine, refd., flake, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald	lb.	.33	—
bgs., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.35	—
Refd., fused, tanks, same basis	lb.	.31	—
Tech., fused, tanks, same basis	lb.	.30	—
Diphenylguanidine, bgs., dms., ton lots, frt. alld	lb.	.52	—
bgs., smaller lots, frt. alld	lb.	.53	—
Diphenylhydantoin-sodium USP, dms	lb.	5.00	5.60
Dipropylene glycol, dms., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.17¾	—
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.18¾	—
tanks, frt. alld	lb.	.15¼	—
Dipropylene glycol methyl ether, dms., c.l. dlvd. E	lb.	.20	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.21	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.18½	—
Dithiodibenzoic acid, dms., 1,000-lb. lots, works	lb.	1.45	—
Di-o-tolylguanidine, dms., ton lots, frt. alld	lb.	.62	—
dms., smaller lots, frt. alld	lb.	.63	—
Divi-divi, 45% tannin, bgs., bls., c.l., US ports, ex dock	ton	76.00	Nom.
Divinylbenzene, 20-25%, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald	lb.	.20	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.21	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.19	—
Divinylbenzene, 50-60%, dms., c.l., works, 100% basis	lb.	1.00	—
dms., l.c.l., works 100% basis	lb.	1.05	—
Dodecylbenzene dms. c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.14½	—
dms. l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.15½	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.12½	—

Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for food, drugs and cosmetics, 500-lb. and 1-lb lots, dlvd:—

Blue, FD&C, No. 1	lb.	15.65	17.60
No. 2	lb.	15.65	17.60
Green, FD&C, No. 1	lb.	15.65	17.60
No. 2	lb.	19.60	22.85
No. 3	lb.	21.30	35.90
Red, FD&C, No. 1, cns	lb.	5.90	7.85
No. 2	lb.	3.30	4.10
No. 3	lb.	19.60	22.85
No. 4	lb.	5.55	7.50
Violet, FD&C, No. 1, cns	lb.	15.65	17.60
Yellow, FD&C, No. 1, cns	lb.	9.15	11.05
No. 5	lb.	3.30	4.10
No. 6	lb.	3.30	4.10

Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for drugs and cosmetics, 200 lb. and 1 lb. lots, dlvd:—

Black, D&C, No. 1	lb.	10.50	10.95
Brown, D&C, No. 1	lb.	15.65	16.10
Green, D&C, No. 5	lb.	15.65	16.10
No. 6	lb.	15.65	16.10
No. 7	lb.	14.35	14.80
Orange, D&C, No. 3	lb.	10.50	10.95
No. 4	lb.	19.60	20.05
No. 5	lb.	5.25	5.70
Red, D&C, No. 17	lb.	10.50	10.95
No. 18	lb.	23.55	24.00
No. 19	lb.	15.00	15.45
No. 21	lb.	3.10	3.60
No. 22	lb.	10.50	10.95
No. 28	lb.	24.20	24.65
No. 33	lb.	17.00	17.45
Violet, D&C, No. 2	lb.	15.65	16.10
Yellow, D&C, No. 7	lb.	10.50	10.95
No. 8	lb.	10.50	10.95
No. 10	lb.	13.05	13.50
No. 11	lb.	13.05	13.50

Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for drugs and cosmetics, external use, 500-lb. and 1-lb. lots dlvd:—

Blue, Ext., D&C, No. 1, cns	lb.	15.65	16.10
Green, Ext., D&C, No. 1, cns	lb.	15.65	16.10
Red, Ext., D&C, No. 1, cns	lb.	13.05	13.50
Yellow, Ext., D&C, No. 1, cns	lb.	10.50	10.95

Dyes, coaltar for general use in cloth dyeing (numbers are those of the Colour Index scale or prototype), contract, dlvd. No.

20	Chrysoidine Y, dustless	lb.	.89	—
27	Fast light, orange 2G	lb.	1.29	—
31	Phloxine 2G	lb.	1.05	—
36	Yellow 2G	lb.	1.16	—
40	Orange R extra, conc	lb.	1.52	—
57	Fuchsine 6B	lb.	1.53	—
79	Scarlet 2R	lb.	1.16	—
151	Orange AD	lb.	.79	—
161	Orange	lb.	.94	—
176	Fast red A	lb.	1.39	—
179	Rubine KX, conc	lb.	1.47	—
180	Blue F4B	lb.	1.31	—
183	Brilliant scarlet 3RN, conc.	lb.	1.20	—
202	Chrome blue black R, conc.	lb.	1.07	—
203	Chrome black T	lb.	1.11	—
208	Fast blue SR	lb.	1.30	—
216	Chrome red B	lb.	1.09	—
234	Brown Y	lb.	1.27	—
246	Blue black, extra, conc.	lb.	1.37	—
275	Milling red 3R, conc.	lb.	1.91	—
289	Navy blue 3R, conc	lb.	1.70	—
299	Black F, conc	lb.	2.19	—
304	Neutral black 2B, conc	lb.	2.61	—
326	Fast scarlet 4BNC	lb.	2.12	—
332	Bismark brown RX, conc., dustless	lb.	1.37	—
365	Brilliant yellow conc	lb.	3.11	—
382	Scarlet B	lb.	2.60	—
401	Diazo black BHD	lb.	.93	—
406	Blue 2B, extra conc	lb.	1.53	—
419	Red FC	lb.	1.45	—
420	Brown M	lb.	1.40	—
448	Red 4BX conc	lb.	1.69	—
618	Diamine sky blue FF, extra, conc	lb.	1.95	—
561	Brown B	lb.	2.89	—
581	Black EB, 200%	lb.	1.33	—
593	Green BY, conc	lb.	1.02	—
596	Yellow brown K, extra	lb.	1.26	—
620	Yellow 2G	lb.	1.31	—
639	Fast Yellow GG	lb.	2.32	—
640	Yellow XX	lb.	2.30	—
655	Yellow OX	lb.	2.84	—
657	Green V	lb.	2.73	—
662	Brilliant green G	lb.	3.62	—
667	Milling green 6B conc	lb.	4.78	—
671	Blue EG	lb.	1.85	—
681	Crystal violet powder	lb.	2.15	—
698	Violet 6BN powder	lb.	2.25	—
720	Brilliant blue BBG	lb.	2.44	—
729	Blue B, extra conc	lb.	3.61	—
749	Red BX	lb.	4.76	—
800	Chinoline yellow ZSS	lb.	2.67	—
814	Yellow NN, conc	lb.	3.67	—
841	Safranine GF extra, conc	lb.	4.11	—
860	Induline base ZM	lb.	1.07	—
865	Nigrosine J	lb.	4.76	—
922	Blue GXX	lb.	2.22	—
978	Black GXCF conc	lb.	.38	—
1034	Alizarin red SC	lb.	3.31	—
1054	Alizarin blue SAPX	lb.	3.78	—
1078	Alizarin syanine green base Z	lb.	6.13	—
1085	Alizarin blue black B	lb.	3.02	—
1096	Golden orange GFD, single paste	lb.	2.38	—
1099	Dark blue BO, single paste,	lb.	2.23	—
1101	Jade green N supra, double paste	lb.	1.53	—
1106	Blue RS, double paste	lb.	3.85	—
1113	Blue, BLFD, double paste	lb.	2.02	—
1150	Olive R, Single paste dms., dlvd.	lb.	1.42	—
1151	Brown R, single paste	lb.	2.29	—

Dyes, coaltar for general use in cloth dyeing (numbers are those of the Colour Index scale or prototype), contract, dlvd. No.

1171	Indigo synthetic, 20% paste	lb.	.31	—
1217	Orange RD, double powder,	lb.	4.60	—
p-4	Brown PG	lb.	3.00	—
p-14	Brown EB	lb.	2.16	—
p-24	Gray L	lb.	2.08	—
p-80	Diazo brilliant scarlet ROAD	lb.	3.62	—
p-202	Diazo black VJ, conc	lb.	2.48	—
p-244	Brilliant scarlet BN	lb.	1.70	—
p-313	Naphthol SWF	lb.	1.60	—

Dyes, coaltar, oil-soluble, 100-lb. drums, dlvd. No.

24	Oil orange Z-7078	lb.	1.06	—
73	Oil scarlet BL	lb.	1.70	—
1073	Oil violet ZIRS	lb.	6.81	—
1073	Alizarin green, CG	lb.	3.53	—
1080	Oil violet special Z	lb.	6.81	—
	Oil black ZBC	lb.	4.46	—
	Oil black ZBD	lb.	3.03	—
	Oil black ZHH	lb.	4.61	—
	Oil black ZMM	lb.	6.52	—
	Oil blue ZN	lb.	8.02	—
	Oil blue ZV	lb.	4.95	—
	Oil orange ZMG	lb.	1.32	—
	Oil red N-1700	lb.	1.76	—
	Oil yellow ZG, conc	lb.	6.33	—

Dyes, coaltar, spirit soluble, 100 lb. dms., dlvd. No.

p-517	Spirit yellow 2R, conc	lb.	4.62	—
p-520	Spirit orange ZR, conc	lb.	5.87	—
	Spirit black RB	lb.	2.95	—
	Spirit brown ZG	lb.	5.30	—
	Spirit red B, conc	lb.	6.41	—

E

Echinacea root, bls	lb.	1.10	—
Egg albumin (see Albumin).			
Egg yolk, dried, dom., bbls	lb.	1.03	1.05
Tanners, bbls.	lb.	.06	.06½
Elm bark, grinding, bls	lb.	.30	.32
Powd., bbls., bxs.	lb.	.45	—
Select, bundles	lb.	.75	—
Emetine hydrochloride USP, bots.	oz.	48.25	49.00
Endrin, tech., dms., dlvd. 100% basis	lb.	3.75	—
Eosine red toner, bbls., works	lb.	1.75	—
Ephedrine, syn., USP, anhyd., bots. 100-oz. lots	oz.	.98	1.00
hydrous, bots., 100-oz lots	oz.	.92	—
Ephedrine hydrochloride, NF, Tins, 100-oz. lots	oz.	.62	.72
Ephredine sulfate, USP, cryst., tins, 100-oz. lots	oz.	.62	.75
Powd., tins, 100-oz. lots	oz.	.62	.72
Epichlorohydrin, dms. c.l., dlvd	lb.	.35½	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.36½	—
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.33	—
1-Epinephrine base, syn., USP, bots., 100 gram lots	gram	.60	—
Epsom salt (see Magnesium sulfate).			
Erigeron oil, cns	lb.	5.50	7.50
Ergot, NF, dms., tin-lined	lb.	2.00	—
Eserine sulfate, bots.	oz.	87.75	—
Eserine salicylate, bots	oz.	72.50	84.00
Ester gum gum-rosin type, dms., c.l. dlvd., Ill., Md., Ky., Mich., Mid-Atl. States, N. E States, Minneapolis N. C., Ohio, St. Louis, St. Paul, Va. W Va	lb.	.14½	.16
Ester gum wood-rosin type, dms., c.l. same basis	lb.	.13	.16
Ether (see specific product).			
Ethyl acetate nat. ferment., 85-88%, dms., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.15	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.16	—
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.12½	—
95-98%, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.15¼	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.16¼	—
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.12¾	—
99%, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.15½	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.16½	—
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.13	—
Ethyl acetate syn., 85-88%, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.15	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.16	—
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.12½	—
95-98%, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.15¼	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.16¼	—
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.12¾	—
99%, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.15½	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.16½	—
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.13	—
Ethyl acetoacetate dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.58¼	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.59½	—
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.56	—

Ethyl Bromide

FOR HIGHER YIELDS

IT'S THE LOWER COST of the manufactured *quality* product that counts . . . not the cost of the ingredients you use. That's why Michigan Chemical's Ethyl Bromide often is an economical intermediate to employ for the introduction of the ethyl radical. When combined with another intermediate, Ethyl Bromide can result in a higher yield of finished product with overall lower costs and higher production. Try it.

SPECIFICATIONS:

Specific gravity of material at 20°C. compared to that of water at 4°C.	1.450 to 1.465
Distillation range, 5 to 95% within	3°C.
Distillation range to include	38.4°C.
Acidity	Neutral
Color	Water white and clear

Michigan Chemical Corporation, for almost twenty years a quality producer of chemicals, offers a series of pure Bromides, among them being Ethyl Bromide, Monobromobenzene, Cyclopentyl Bromide and Hydrobromic Acid, specially made for use in pharmaceuticals. Write for further information or catalog.

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MICHIGAN CHEMICAL CORPORATION Saint Louis, Michigan

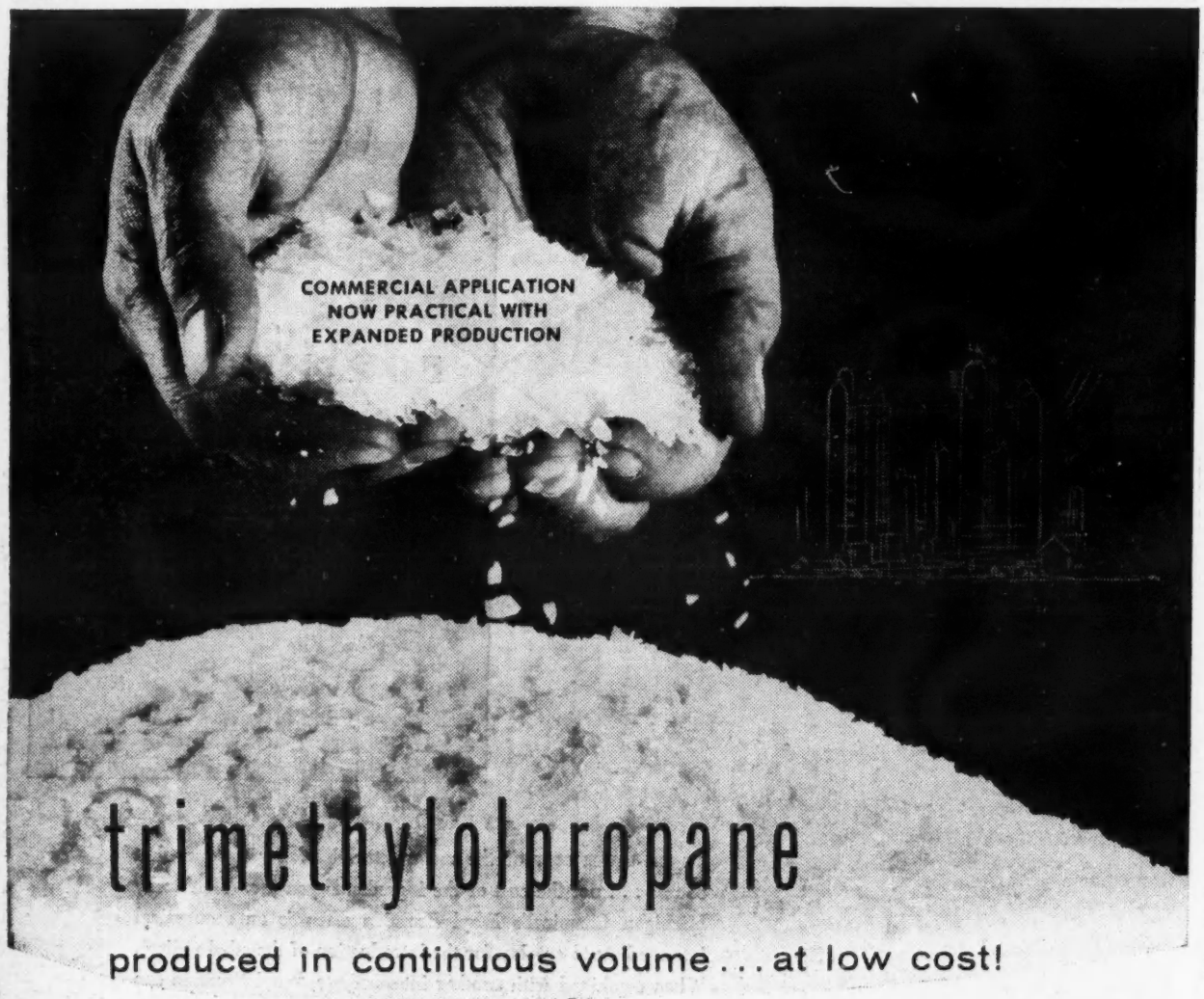
EASTERN SALES OFFICE: 230 Park Avenue New York 17, New York

BASIC MANUFACTURER OF INDUSTRIAL, PHARMACEUTICAL AND AGRICULTURAL CHEMICALS

Ethyl acrylate, dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. lb. .36 - —
dms., l.t.l., dlvd lb. .37 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .34 - —
Ethyl alcohol, 190 pf., USP, tax paid dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies. gal.20.58 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal.20.63 -20.69
tanks, same basis gal.20.42 - —
tax-free, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .63 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .68 - .74
tanks, same basis gal. .47 - —
Ethyl alcohol, absolute, 200 pf. tax paid, dms. dlvd. E. of Rockies. gal.21.70 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal.21.75 -21.81
tanks, same basis gal.21.54 - —
Ethyl alcohol, denatured (see Denatured alcohol, ethyl).
Ethyl aminobenzoate, USP (see Benzocaine)
Ethyl amyl ketone, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .20 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .21 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .17½ - —
Ethyl benzoate, bots lb. .90 - —
Ethyl bromide tech., 98%, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .46 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld E lb. .48 - —
tanks, frt. alld E lb. .43 - —
2-Ethyl butyl alcohol, dms., c.l., dlvd. works lb. .30 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .30¾ - —
tanks, works lb. .28 - —
Ethyl butyl ketone, dms., c.l., t.l., works lb. .36 - —
dms., l.c.l., l.t.l., works lb. .36¾ - —
tanks, works lb. .34 - —
Ethyl butyrate, works lb. .95 - 1.00
Ethyl carbamate (see Urethane).
Ethyl cellulose, vis. 7 cps., bgs., 5,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. .70 - —
bgs., smaller lots, works lb. .72 - .80
Vis. 10, 20, 50, 100, 150 cps., bgs., 2,000-lb. lots or more, works. lb. .65 - .70
bgs., smaller lots, works lb. .67 - .81
Ethyl chloride, tech., cyls., works. lb. .20 - .22
dms., works lb. .18 - .20
tanks, works lb. 10 - —
Ethyl cinnamate, cns. lb. 3.45 - 3.50
Ethyl ethanolamines, mixed, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .43½ - —
dms., l.c.l, dlvd. E lb. .44½ - —
tanks, dlvd. E. lb. .41½ - —
Ethyl ether, absolute, ACS, dms. lb. .27 - —
Anesthesia, USP, hospitals, 1-lb. cns. lb. 1.01 - —
½-lb. cns. lb. 1.09 - —
¼-lb. cns. lb. 1.21 - —
Ethyl ether, indust., dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .12½ - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .13½ - —
tanks, dlvd. E. lb. .10 - —
Ethyl gallate, dms., 100 to 2,000-lb. lots lb. 3.90 - 4.40
2-Ethyl hexoic acid, dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. E lb. .37 - —
dms., l.c.l., l.t.l., dlvd. E lb. .38 - —
tanks, dlvd E lb. .34½ - —
(2-Ethyl hexoic acid 1c. higher W. of Rockies.)
2-Ethylhexyl alcohol, dms., l.c., dlvd. lb. .24¼ - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .25¼ - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .21¾ - —
Ethyl iodide, cbys., works lb. 3.30 - —
Ethyl methacrylate, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .52 - —
dms., l.t.l., frt. equald lb. .52½ - —
tanks, frt. equald lb. .50 - —
Ethyl morphine hydrochloride, USP, bots oz.11.85 - —
Ethyl nitrite (see Nitrous ether).
Ethyl oenanthate, dms. lb. 1.00 - 1.50
Ethyl oxalate (see Diethyl oxalate).
Ethyl silicate, dist. (see Tetraethyl orthosilicate).
Ethyl silicate, 40% available SiO, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .44½ - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .45½ - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .42 - —
N-Ethyl-a-naphthylamine, dms., works. lb. 1.02 - —
N-Ethyl-o-toluidide, bbls lb. .83 - —
Ethylamine (see Mono, Di- or Tri-).
N-Ethylaniline, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .57 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt, alld lb. .58 - —
tanks, frt. alld. lb. .55 - —
Ethylbenzene, 99%, dms., c.l. or t.l., frt. equald lb. .15 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .17 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .12½ - —
2-Ethylbutyl alcohol, dms., c.l., works lb. .30 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .30¾ - —
Ethylene, contract, ref'y gate lb. .0475- .0525
Ethylene dibromide, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .30½ - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. equald lb. .31½ - —
tanks, frt. equald lb. .28½ - —
Ethylene dichloride, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .11½ - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .12½ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .09 - —
Ethylene dichloride prices W. of Rockies, 1c. per lb. higher.
Ethylene glycol, indust., dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .16 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .17 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .13½ - —
Ethylene glycol monobutyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .22 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .23 - —
tanks, dlvd. E. lb. .19½ - —
Ethylene glycol monoethyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .21 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .22 - —
tanks, dlvd. E. lb. .18½ - —
Ethylene glycol monoethyl ether acetate, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .19½ - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .20½ - —
tanks, dlvd. E. lb. .17 - —
Ethylene glycol monomethyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .21 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .22 - —
tanks, dlvd. E. lb. .18½ - —
Ethylene glycol monomethyl ether acetate, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .29 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .29¾ - —
tanks, dlvd. E. lb. .27 - —
Ethylene glycol monostearate, tripie pressed, dms. lb. .33 - .35
Ethylene oxide, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .21½ - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .24½ - —
tanks, dlvd. E. lb. .15½ - —
Ethylene trichloride (see Trichloroethylene).
Ethylenediamine, 85-88%, dms., c.l., dlvd. E., 100% basis lb. .42 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E., 100% basis. lb. .43 - —
tanks, dlvd. E., 100% basis lb. .40 - —
Ethylvanillin, 100-lb. fib. dms., 500-lb. lots and over lb. 6.40 - —
100-lb. fib. dms., smaller lots lb. 6.65 - 6.95
Eucalyptol, USP, cns., dms. lb. 1.65 - 1.75
Eucalyptus oil, NF, rectified, 70-80% dms lb. .62 - —
NF, rectified, 80-90%, dms lb. .72 - —
Eugenol, USP, dms. lb. 2.50 - 2.65
Euphorbia herb, bls lb. .15 - .17

F

F acid, crude, paste, bbls., works. lb. 2.10 - —
Feldspar, 140-200 mesh, bulk, c.l., works ton.19.50 - —
Feldspar in bags $3 per ton higher.
Fennel oil, sweet, USP, cns lb. 2.85 - —
Fennel seed, Argentine, bgs. lb. .16 - —
Czech, medium, bgs lb. .09 - —
Indian, light, bgs lb. .15½ - —
Rumanian, bgs. lb. .12 - —
Fenugreek seed, Indian, bgs. lb. .10½ - —
Moroccan, bgs. lb. .10½ - —
Ferric acetate, liq., 28°, bbls., c.l., works lb. .09 - —
bbls., l.c.l., works lb. .09¾ - —
Soln., USP IX, cbys lb. .16 - —
USP IX, djns lb. .17 - —
Ferric chloride, anhyd., tech., dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.00 - —
dms., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.85 - —
Anhyd., indust., cryst., bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.25 - 6.75
bbls., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.75 - 7.25
42° Be., photo grade, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.25 - 8.25
42° Be., sewage grade, tanks, frt. equald, 100% basis. 100 lbs. 3.75 - —
USP, cryst., dms., works lb. .07½ - .09
Ferric citrate, gran., dms lb. .86 - —
Ferric hypophosphite, NF, dms lb. 3.45 - —
Ferric naphthenate, liq., 6% Fe, dms., frt. alld lb. .25¾ - —
Ferric oxalate, gran., dms lb. .85 - .87
Ferric oxides (see Iron oxides)
Ferric phosphate, NF, soluble, gran., pearls, cs lb. .64 - .65
Ferric pyrophosphate, NF VII, soluble, powd. gran., pearls, dms., 10,000-lb. lots lb. .40½ - —
Ferric resinate, 6¾% Fe., dms., ton lots, frt. alld lb. .33 - —
Ferric stearate, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .39 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .40 - .44
Ferric sulfate, partly hydrated, bgs., c.l., works ton.35.25 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works ton.36.25 -42.25
bulk, c.l., works ton.33.25 - —
Ferric-ammonium citrate, brown, pearls, NF, gran., dms lb. .65 - .68
Green, pearls, USP XII, gran., dms lb. .66 - .69
Ferric-ammonium oxalate, fine gran., dms lb. .25½ - .28½
Ferric-potassium oxalate, fine gran., dms lb. .30½ - .33½
Ferric-sodium oxalate, fine gran- dms lb. .25½ - .28½
Ferrous gluconate, NF, dms lb. .94 - —
Ferrous sulfate, gran., bgs., c.l., works ton.34.50 - —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. Metropolitan area 100 lbs 3.35 - 4.25
bbls., c.l., works ton.40.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton.27 00 - —
USP, cryst., bbls., dms lb 09½ - .10
Fir, balsam, Canada, cns gal.32.00 -35.00
Oregon, bbls gal 3.75 - 4.00
Fir oil, Canada, cns lb 4.75 - —
Fish oil, refd., alkali, dms lb. .1450- .1500
Kettle-bodied, dms lb. .1680- .1730
Light-pressed, dms lb. .1300- .1350
tanks lb. .1150- —
Fishliver oil, high potency, 100,000 A units per gram, dms. 1,000,000 units. .14 - —
200,000 A units per gram., dms. 1,000,000 units. .15½ - —
500,000 A units per gram., dms. 1,000,000 units. .16 - —
Prices above are based on the USP XIV method of conversion, Morton Stubbs Corrected E x 1900.
Fishmeal, dom., menhaden, 60% protein grd., bgs., Chesapeake Bay area ton.130.00 - —
Fishscrap, dom., menhaden, dried, 60% protein, grd., bgs., Chesapeake Bay area ton.125.00 - —
Fleaseed (see Psyllium seed)
Folic acid, USP, bots., fib. dms. kilo-lots or more gram. 1.20 - —
10% feed grade fib dms., 13 kilos or more kilo.86.00 - —
Formaldehyde, 37%, (inhibited 7 to 8% methanol), USP, dms., c.l. dlvd lb. .0715 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .0450 - —
37%, (inhibited, 12 to 15% methanol), USP, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .0740 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .0475 - —
Methanol-free (uninhibited), tanks, dlvd lb. .0420 - —



trimethylolpropane

produced in continuous volume . . . at low cost!

Trimethylolpropane . . . produced by Celanese' unique aldol condensation process . . . is now ready for commercial application at new low price. Specially developed processes which utilize Celanese-produced basic materials assure continuous large volume production, exceptional high purity.

Manufacturers of paints and protective coatings can now take full advantage of the better adhesion, color, color retention, hardness and chemical resistance offered by trimethylolpropane alkyds.

Processing of polyurethanes is made easier through the use of this free-flowing, flaked polyol. Formulations containing trimethylolpropane mix more readily with diisocyanates. Its low melting characteristics and low water content are added features of particular importance in polyurethane coating formulations.

Rigid foams produced with polyesters containing trimethylolpropane have higher heat distortion points and are less susceptible to shrinkage. Flexible foams based either on polyethers or polyesters are made tougher through the use of trimethylolpropane.

The properties of this new polyol open the door to the commercial development of other important production applications —synthetic lubricants, plasticizers, surface active agents, polyesters. How will trimethylolpropane fit in your formulations? Write for working samples, prices!

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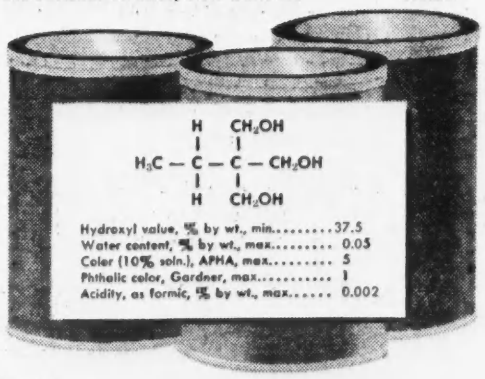

H CH2OH
H3C — C — C — CH2OH
H CH2OH
Hydroxyl value, % by wt., min. 37.5
Water content, % by wt., max. 0.05
Color (10% soln.), APHA, max. 5
Phthalic color, Gardner, max. 1
Acidity, as formic, % by wt., max. 0.002

Celanese CHEMICALS

Export Sales: Amcel Co., Inc., and Pan Amcel Co., Inc., 180 Madison Avenue, New York 16

Formic acid, 85%, cbys., c.l., works	lb.	.1570	—
cbys., l.c.l., works	lb.	.1620	.1720
90%, cbys., c.l., works	lb.	.1625	—
cbys., l.c.l., works	lb.	.1675	.1775
Fringetree bark, bls.	lb.	.60	.61
Fuller's earth, bgs., c.l., Ill. mines,	ton.	19.00	—
Insecticide grade, dried, powd., bgs., c.l., Ga. or Fla. mines	ton.	17.50	—
calcined, bgs., c.l. same basis.	ton.	20.00	21.75
Fuller's earth, oil-bleaching grade, 100-mesh, bgs., c.l., same basis	ton.	16.30	17.00
200-mesh, bgs., c.l., same basis.	ton.	17.50	18.00
Spent, bgs., c.l. ship. point	ton	4.50	5.00
Fumaric acid, tech. bgs., dms., c.l., frt. alld. E	lb.	.27	—
bgs., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.28	—
Prices of fumaric acid 1½c. per lb. higher west of Denver.			
Furfural, dms. c.l., works	lb.	.13	—
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.14	—
tanks, dlvd. E	lb.	.12	—
tanks, dlvd. W	lb.	.13	—
Furfuryl alcohol, cns., works	lb	.29	—
dms., c.l., Memphis, Tenn	lb.	.20	—
dms., c.l., Newark, N. J.	lb.	.21½	—
dms., l.c.l., Memphis, Tenn	lb.	.21	—
dms., l.c.l., Newark, N. J	lb.	.22½	—
tanks, Memphis, Tenn.	lb.	.184	—
Fusel oil, refd. dms. c.l., dlvd	lb.	.18	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.19	—
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.15½	—
Fustic extract, cryst. No. 1, bbls., l.c.l.	lb.	.47½	—
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l	lb.	.45½	—
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l.	lb.	.43½	—
Liq., No. 1 bbls. l.c.l.	lb.	.22½	—
l.c.l	lb.	.22½	—
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l.	lb.	.21½	—
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l.	lb.	.19	—
Solid, No. 1, bxs., l.c.l.	lb.	.45	—

G

G salt, bbls., frt. alld., 100% basis	lb.	.73	—
Gallic acid, NF VII, bbls., 1,000-lb. lots	lb	2.00	—
bbls., smaller lots	lb.	2.02	2.22
Tech., bbls., 1,000-lb. lots	lb.	1.78	—
bbls., smaller lots	lb.	1.80	2.00
Gamma acid, dry grd., bbls., frt. alld	lb.	1.50	—
Paste, bbls., frt. alld	lb.	1.43	—
Gammapicoline (see g-picoline).			
Garlic oil, pure, bots	oz.	4.23	5.00
Gaultheria oil (see Wintergreen oil).			
Gelatin, edible, pure (pork skin), 75 AOAC test, bbls., c.l	lb.	.53	—
150 AOAC test, bbls., c.l	lb.	.65	—
200 AOAC test, bbls., c.l	lb.	.72	—
225 AOAC test, bbls., c.l	lb.	.75	—
275 AOAC test, bbls., c.l	lb.	.82	—
Gelsemium root, bls.	lb.	.26	—
Gentian root, bls.	lb.	.23	—
Grd., bbls., bxs.	lb.	.27	—
Powd. bbls. bxs.	lb	.27	—
Geraniol, extra, cns., dms.	lb.	4.30	4.35
Standard, cns., dms.	lb.	2.20	3.15
Geranium oil, Algerian, cns	lb.	16.00	17.00
Bourbon, cns.	lb.	17.50	17.80
Geranium oil, Turkish (see Palmarosa oil).			
Geranyl acetate, cns.	lb.	2.85	3.10
Ginger oil, dist., bots	lb.	18.50	—
Ginger oleoresin NF, from African root, bots	lb	4.00	7.75
NF, from Jamaican root, bots	lb	6.00	10.25
Ginger root, African, bls.	lb.	.25	—
Cochin, bgs.	lb.	.18	—
Jamaican, No. 2, bgs.	lb.	.75	—
No. 3, bgs.	lb.	.70	—
Nigerian, split, bgs.	lb.	.24	—
Glauber's salt (see Sodium sulfate).			
Gluconic acid, tech., 50%, bots., works	lb.	.25	—
non-ret, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.15½	—
non-ret. dms., 1-dm. lots, works.	lb.	.16	—
Glue, bone, extracted, dry bone, 86 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.13	—
104 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis	lb.	.17	—
131 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis	lb.	.18	—
191 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis	lb.	21	—
222 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis	lb.	.22	—
Glue, bone, green, dry bone, 40 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis	lb.	.13½	—
65 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis	lb.	.13¾	—
86 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis	lb.	.14	—
115 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis	lb.	.15	—
135 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis	lb.	.15	—
164 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis	lb.	.16	—
180 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis	lb.	.17	—
200 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis	lb.	.18½	—
Bone glue, l.c.l., prices 1c. higher.			
Glue, hide, 70-94 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.15	—
95-121 bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.16	—
122-149, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.18½	—
150-177, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.21	—
178-206, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.23½	—
207-236, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.26	—
237-266, bgs., c.l. dlvd	lb.	.28	—
267-298 bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.30	—
299-330, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.32	—
331-362, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.34	—
363-394, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.36	—
395-427 bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.38	—
428-460, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.40	—
461-494, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.42	—
495-529, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.43	—
Hide glue, l.c.l., prices 1c. higher.			
1-Glutamic acid, 99½%, fib dms., 100-lb. lots, frt. alld	lb.	2.00	—
fib. dms., 25-lb. lots, frt. alld.	lb.	2.03	—
1-Glutamine, bots.	gram.	65	—
Glycerine, crude, dom., nat., saponification, 88%, dlvd. tanks	lb.	.176	—
Soaplye, 80%, tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.16	—
Imp., nat. saponification, 88%, c.i.f.	lb.	.1593	—
Soaplye, 80%, tanks, c.i.f.	lb.	.145	—
Glycerine, nat., refd., USP, CP, 99%, high gravity, dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.29⅜	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd	lb	.29⅝	—
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.27⅛	—
96%, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.28½	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.29	—
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.27	—
Glycerine, nat., refd., high gravity, dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.29¼	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.29¾	—
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.27¾	—
high gravity, yellow, dist., dms., c.l.	lb.	.28½	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.29	—
Glycerine, syn., dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.29½	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.30	—
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.28	—
Glycine (see Aminoacetic acid).			
Glycerol (see Glycerine).			
Glycolic acid (see Hydroxyacetic acid).			
Glyoxal, 30%, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.20½	—
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.21¼	—
tanks, works	lb.	.18	—
Golden seal root, NF, tested, bls.	lb.	4.10	—
Grapefruit oil, dms	lb.	1.50	—
Graphite, amorph., powd., bgs., fib. dms., ex whse	lb.	.06	.09½
Cryst., 88-90%, powd., bgs., fib. dms., ex whse	lb.	.19	.21½
90-92%, powd., bgs., fib. dms., ex whse	lb.	.21	.24½
95-97%, powd., bgs., fib. dms., ex whse	lb.	.29	.31½
Flake, No. 1, 90-95%, bgs., fib. dms., ex whse	lb.	.29	.31
Flake, No. 2, 90-95%, bgs., fib. dms., ex whse	lb.	.29	.31
Grease, white, choice, all hog, tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.09½	.09⅝
Yellow, tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.07⅞	.08
Grease oil, No. 1, dms., c.l.	lb.	.15¾	—
dms., l.c.l.	lb.	.16¾	.18¾
extra winter, strained, dms., c.l.	lb.	.18¼	—
dms., l.c.l.	lb.	.19¼	.21¼
prime, burning, dms., c.l.	lb.	.19¾	—
dms., l.c.l	lb.	.20¾	.22¾

Green Pigments

Green pigment quotations, formerly grouped under one heading, are now listed individually. For example, prices on Green, chrome, may be found in the C's under Chrome green.

Grindelia robusta herb, bls	lb.	.45	—
Guaiacol, NF, cryst., dms. tins	lb	2.10	2.15
NF, liq., cbys., dms	lb	2.30	2.40
Guaiacol carbonate, NF VII, dms.	lb	3.40	3.45
Guar gum, food grade, bgs	lb.	.50	—
Tech grade, bgs	lb.	.40	—
Guaiacwood oil, cns.	lb.	1.15	—

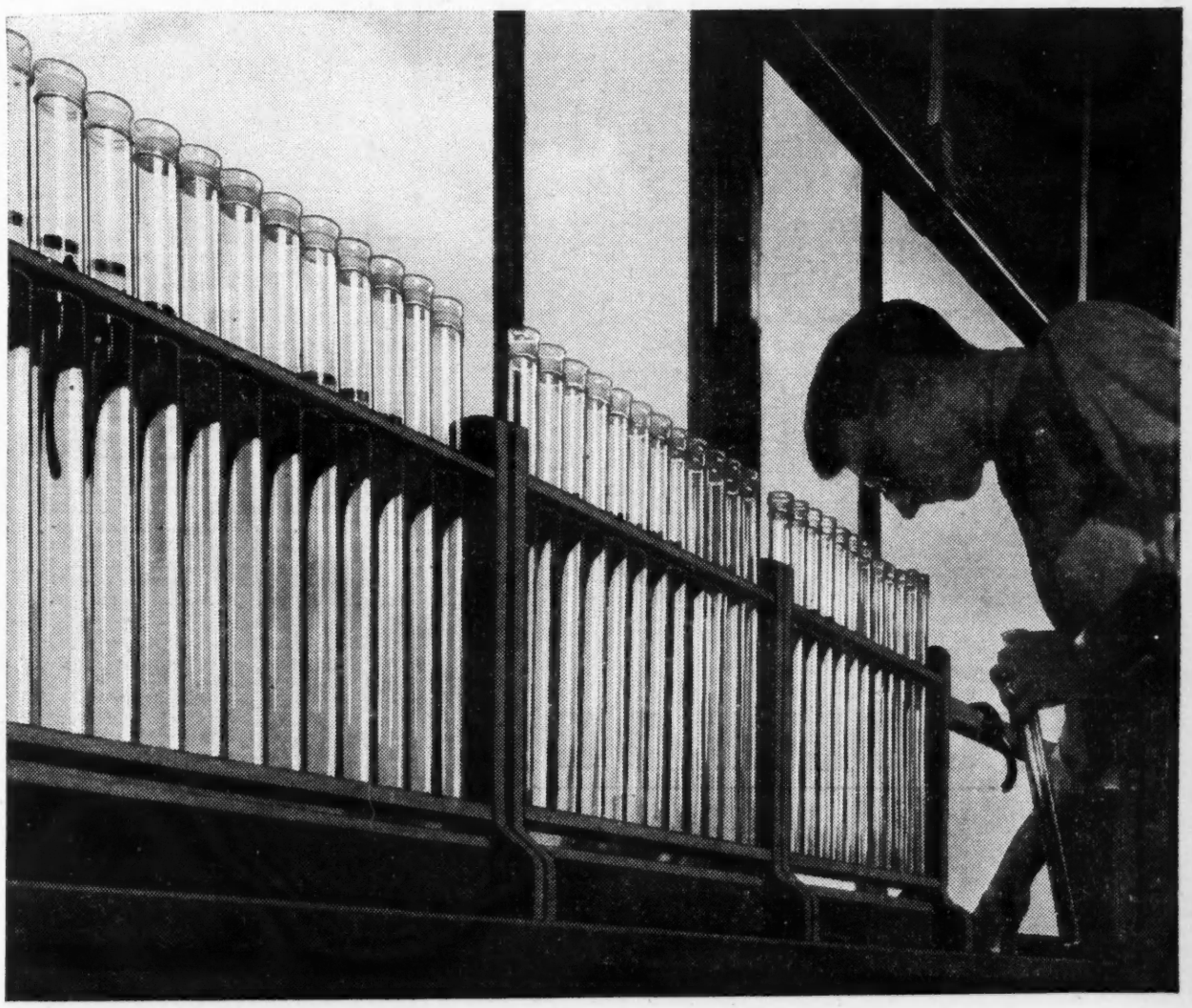
Gums

Gum quotations, formerly grouped under one heading, are now listed individually. For example, prices on Gum, Dammar, may be found in the D's under Dammar gum.

Gypsum, plaster of Paris, 100-lb. paper bgs., trucks, dlvd. New York	ton.	20.30	—
Gypsum, terra alba, dom., 100-lb. paper bgs., trucks, same basis	ton.	20.00	—
100-lb. paper bgs., trucks, works, New York	ton.	17.00	—
imp., English, 100-lb. paper bgs., ex dock, New York	ton.	55.00	—
100-lb. paper bgs., ex whse.	ton.	60.00	62.00

H

H acid, dry, bbls., c.l., frt. alld., 100% basis	lb.	.90	—
bbls., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	1.00	—
Hansa yellow, 10 G, bbls., same basis as yellow, chrome	lb.	2.35	—
Hansa G pigment, bbls	lb.	2.20	—
Hawthorn berries, bgs	lb.	21	—
Heliotropin, 100-lb. lots, dms	lb.	3.25	3.50
Hellebore root, dom., green, bls	lb.	70	.75
Helonias root, bls	lb.	1.75	2.00
Hematine extract, cryst., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l	lb.	.47	—
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l	lb.	.43	—
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l	lb.	.41	—
No. 4, bbls., l.c.l	lb.	.39	—
No. 5, bbls., l.c.l	lb.	.37	—
Paste, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l	lb.	.20½	—



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Do your customers demand low color esters? You can make them . . . consistently . . . when you use Gulf Isooctyl Alcohol . . . the purest plasticizer alcohol money can buy.

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QUALITY CHEMICALS *from* PETROLEUM

Acetaldehyde • Aromatics • Ethylene-Propylene-Higher Olefins • Methanol • Oxo Products • Pentaerythritol • Sulfur

Petrochemicals Department
GULF OIL CORPORATION
Gulf Building, Pittsburgh 30, Pa.

Hemlock Oil—Isopropyl Acetate

Hemlock oil, crs ..... lb. 2.10 - 2.50
Henbane leaves, bls ..... lb. .35 - .40
Heptane, indust., tanks, Bayonne, N. J gal .20 - —
tanks, Baytown, Tex ..... gal. .16¼ - —
tanks, Borger, Tex ..... gal. .16¼ - —
Hesperidin, purif., 25 lb. lots, f.o.b., works lb. 8.95 - —
Resperidin methylchalcone, bots., 50-lb. lots, works lb.22.50 - —
bots., 5-lb lots, works ..... lb.23.00 - —
bots., 1-lb. lots, works ..... lb.23.50 - —
Hexachlorophene, dms ..... lb. 1.94 - —
Hexalin (see Cyclohexanol).
Hexamethylenetetramine, tech., bgs., 20,000-lb. lots or more, Perth Amboy or New York lb. .233 - —
bgs., 1,000-19,999-lb. lots, same basis. lb. .243 - —
smaller lots, same basis ..... lb. .253 - —
fib. dms. 1,000-lb. lots or more, same basis lb. .250 - —
fib. dms., smaller lots, same basis lb. .253 - —
USP, bgs., 500 lbs. or more, f.o.b. Fords, N. J., dlvd. New York and Philadelphia lb. .42½- —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis lb. .43½- .48½
Hexane, indust., tanks, Bayonne, N. J gal. .20 - —
tanks, Baytown, Tex ..... gal. .17 - —
tanks, Borger, Tex ..... gal. .17 - —
1-Hexanol, dms., c.l., works ..... lb. .35 - —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .35¾- —
tanks, works ..... lb. .33 - —

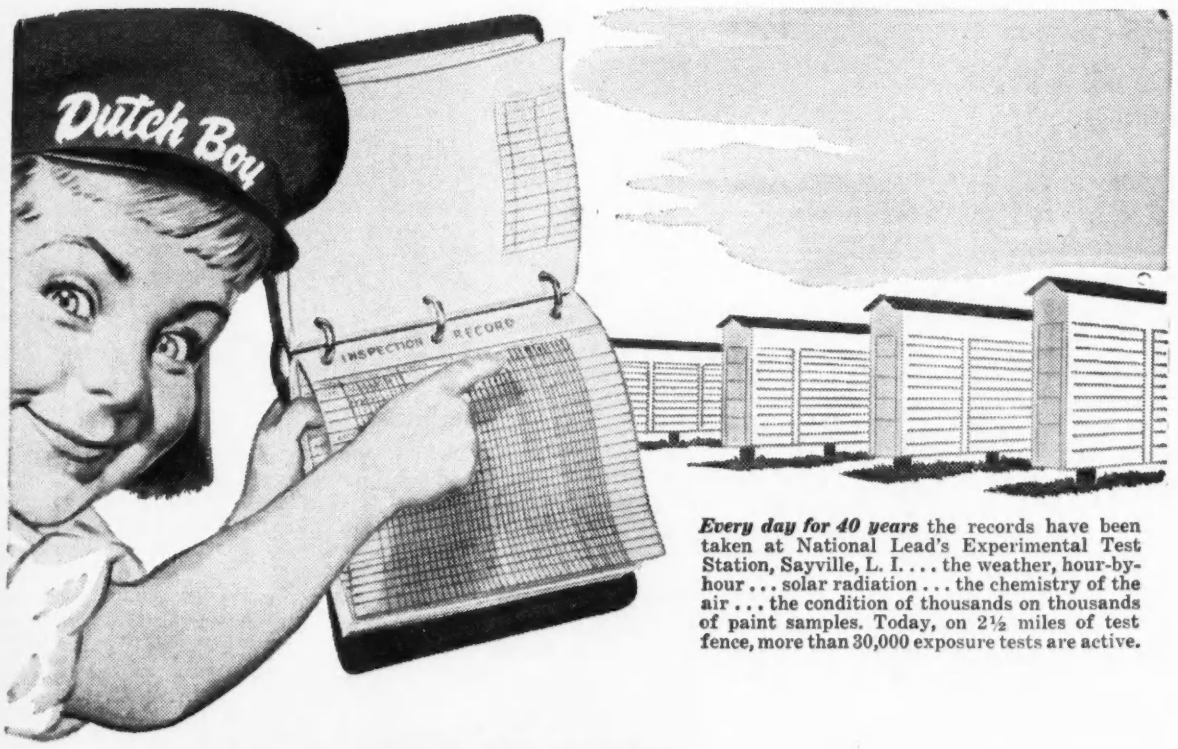
Hexyl cinnamic aldehyde, dms. lb. 4.00 - 7.50
n-Hexyl methacrylate, dms., c.l., works lb. .75½- —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .76 - —
Hexyl salicylate, dms ..... lb. 1.75 - —
Hexylene glycol, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .17½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .18½- —
tanks, dlvd ..... lb. .15 - —
Hexylresorcinol, USP dms., 50-lb. lots or more, dlvd lb.14.00 - —
dms., smaller lots dlvd ..... lb.14.50 - —
Homatropine hydrobromide, USP, bots oz. 5.50 - —
Homatropine methylbromide, USP, bots. oz. 3.90 - —
Hoofmeal, 17-18% ammonia, bulk, c.l., Chicago unit-ton. 6.25 - —
Horehound herb, bls ..... lb. .16 - .19
Hydrastis (see Goldenseal).
Hydrazine hydrate, 85% ret. dms., works lb. 1.35 - 1.55
100%, ret. dms., works ..... lb. 1.60 - 1.80
Hydriodic acid, 1.50 s.g., cbys ..... lb. 2.94 - —
1.70 s.g., cbys ..... lb. 3.23 - —
Hydroabietyl alcohol, tech., solid, zone 1 dms. c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .29¼ - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .29¾ - .30¼
tanks dlvd ..... lb. .27¼ - —
Zone 1 for hydroabietyl alcohol comprises all of continental US except Ariz., Calif., Colo. Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. M., Ore., Utah, Wash. Wyo. and the western part of Texas.
Hydrobromic acid, medicinal, 48%, cbys., dlvd E lb. .37 - .43

Hydrochloric acid, anhyd. (see Hydrogen chloride).
Hydrochloric acid, 18°, cbys., c.l., works ..100 lbs. 2.50 - —
cbys., l.c.l., dlvd metropolitan area ..100 lbs. 2.90 - 3.05
tanks, works, frt. equald ton.28.00 - —
Hydrochloric Acid, 20°, cbs., c.l., works ..100 lbs. 2.75 - —
cbys., l.c.l., dlvd metropolitan area 100 lbs. 3.15 - —
tanks, works, frt. equald ..ton.30.00 - —
22°, cbys., c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 3.25 - —
cbys., l.c.l., dlvd metropolitan area 100 lbs. 3.65 - —
tanks, works, frt. equald ..ton.35.00 - —
Hydrochloric acid, CP, USP, consumers cbys. extra c.l. works. lb.15¾- —
cbys., t.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .17¼- .17¾
5-pint bots., extra cs., c.l., same basis lb. .20¾- —
5-pint bots., extra cs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .22¼- .23¼
Hydrocortisone acetate bulk, bots., 100 grams or more gram. 4.50 - —
Hydrocortisone alcohol bulk, bots., 100 grams or more gram. 4.50 - —
Hydrocyanic acid, cyls., c.l., dlvd. lb. .70 - —
cyls., l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .75 - .90
Hydrocyanic acid, dilute, NF, 2%, 5-lb. bots. lb. .40 - —
Hydrofluoric acid, anhyd. (see Hydrogen fluoride)
Hydrofluoric acid, aqueous, 70%, 55-gal. dms. c.l., t.l., dlvd. 100 lbs.19.25 - —
55-gal. dms. l.c.l. t.t.l., dlvd., 100 lbs.20.75 - —

Hydrofluoric acid, acqueous, 70%, 20-gal. dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. 100 lbs.21.00 - —
20-gal. dms., l.c.l., t.t.l., dlvd. 100 lbs.22.50 - —
tanks, works, frt. equald. 100 lbs.15.50 - —
Delivered prices apply to all states east of Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico Oregon, Washington, and Wyoming. In those states add $2.70 per cwt. for drum delivery.
Hydrofluosilicic acid, dms., works, 30% basis lb. .06 - —
Hydrofuramide, dms. fib. ctns., works lb. .30 - .40
Hydrogen chloride, anhyd., 50-lb. cyls. l.c., works lb. .45 - —
50-lb. cyls. l.c.l. works lb. .55 - .60
Hydrogen cyanide, liq., 98%, tanks, works lb. .16 - —
Hydrogen fluoride, anhyd., cyls., dlvd. E lb. .30½- .32½
cyls. dlvd W ..... lb. .39 - —
tanks, works ..... lb. .21 - —
Hydrogen peroxide, USP, bbls., dlvd. lb. .03¾- .05
35%, dms., c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .202 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .211 - —
tanks, dlvd ..... lb. .1800 - —
Hydroquinone photo grade, dms lb. 1.03 - 1.06
Tech., dms., c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .82½- —
dms., l.c.l. dlvd ..... lb. .84½- —
Hydroxyacetic acid, tech., 70%, non-ret. bbls., Phila. 100% basis lb. .136 - —
tanks, Belle, W Va., 100% basis lb. .095 - —
Hydroxycitronellal, cns ..... lb. 6.00 - 7.45
Hyoscine salts (see Scopolamine).
Hyoscyamine hydrobromide, bots.oz. 6.00 - 7.00
Hyoscyamine sulfate, bots ..... oz. 6.00 - 6.50
Hypernic extract, cryst. No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .52 - —
Liq., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. ..... lb. .35 - —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l. ..... lb. .27 - —
Hypophosphorous acid, purif., 50%, cbys lb. 1.30 - 1.32
USP, cbys ..... lb. .88 - —

I

Ichthammol, NF, dms., jars ..... lb. .75 - .95
Indigo (see Dyes, coaltar, 1171 indigo, syn.).
Indol, CP, bots. ..... lb.16.00 -18.25
Inositol, bots., dlvd ..... lb. 5.00 - —
dms., dlvd ..... lb. 4.50 - 4.75
Insect flowers (see Pyrethrum).
Iodine, crude kgs ..... lb. 1.10 - —
Resub., USP, dms., jars ..... lb. 2.30 - 2.32
Iodochlorohydroxyquinolin, USP, dms lb. 5.90 - —
Iodoform, NF, dms., kgs ..... lb. 4.90 - 5.00
a-Ionone, cns. ..... lb. 4.65 - 4.70
b-Ionone, cns. ..... lb. 4.80 - 4.90
Ipecac root, bgs., whole ..... lb. 7.50 - —
Powd., bbls. bxs ..... lb. 7.85 - —
Irish moss, bleached, prime, bls lb. .28 - .34
Iron blue, reg., bbls., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .52 - —
bbls., l.c.l., ton lots, same basis lb. .53 - —
bbls., smaller lots, same basis, lb. .54 - —
Iron blue, alkali-resisting, bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .57 - —
bbls., l.c.l., ton lots, same basis, lb. .58 - —
bbls., smaller lots same basis, lb. .59 - —
Iron blue dlvd. prices 1c. higher for Pacific Coast states:—Wash., Ore., Cal., N. M., Ariz., Mon., Wyo., Utah Col., and Nev.
Iron compounds (see Ferric or Ferrous)
Iron oxide black, pure, bgs., c.l., works lb. .13¼- —
bgs., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .13½- —
Iron oxide brown, pure, bgs., c.l., works lb. .14¼- —
bgs., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .14½- —
Iron oxide hydrated yellow, pure, bgs., c.l., works lb. .11½- —
bgs., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .11¾- —
Iron oxide metallic brown, bgs., works lb. .04 - —
Iron oxide metallic red, bbls., c.l., works lb. .02½- —
bbls., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .02¾- —
Iron oxide Persian Gulf red, bgs., c.l., works lb. .07¾- —
Iron oxide red, dom., pure, bgs., Bethlehem, Easton E. St. Louis, N. Y. lb. .12¾- —
Iron oxide red, nat., 75-85% ferric oxide, bgs., l.c.l., Bethlehem, Pa., Copley O., Easton, Pa. bgs. c.l., works lb. .0675- —
bgs., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .08 - —
Iron oxide Spanish red, bbls., c.l., ex dock lb. .05¾- —
bbls., l.c.l., ex dock ..... lb. .06 - —
bbls., l.c.l., ex whse, New York lb. .06½- —
Iron oxide yellow, nat., French type, bgs., c.l., works lb. .06 - —
Peruvian type, bgs. l.c.l ..... lb. .0205- .0345
Isoamyl alcohol, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. E lb. .26 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .29 - —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .25 - —
Isoborneol, cns. ..... lb. 1.80 - —
Isobornyl acetate, cns ..... lb. .46 - .70
Isobornyl formate, dms. ..... lb. .70 - .75
Isobornyl propionate, dms ..... lb. 1.15 - 1.45
Isobutyl acetate, perfume grade, cns lb. .75 - 1.00
Solvent grade, dms., c.l., dlvd. E, of Rockies lb. .15¼- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .16¼- —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .12¾- —
Isobutyl alcohol, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .16 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .17 - —
tanks, dlvd ..... lb. .13½- —
Isobutyraldehyde, CP, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .27½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .28½- —
Tech., dms., c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .21½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .22½- —
tanks, dlvd ..... lb. .19½- —
Isoeugenol, cns. ..... lb. 4.05 - 4.80
Isoniazid, powd., bulk, 25-kilo lots or more kilo.23.00 -25.50
bulk, smaller lots ..... kilo.24.00 -26.00
Isonicotinic acid, 100-lb. fib. dms., works lb. 4.25 - —
Isonicotinic acid hydrazide (see Isoniazid)
Iso-octyl alcohol, dms. c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .23½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd E ..... lb. .24½- —
tanks, dlvd E ..... lb. .21 - —
Isopentane, coml. grade, tanks, f.o.b. Tex. refy gal. .15½- —
Isopropanol (see Isopropyl alcohol).
Isophorone, dms., c.l., works ... lb. .24½- —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .25¼- —
tanks, works ..... lb. .22½- —
Isopropyl acetate, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .14 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .15 - —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .11½- —



Every day for 40 years the records have been taken at National Lead's Experimental Test Station, Sayville, L. I. . . . the weather, hour-by-hour . . . solar radiation . . . the chemistry of the air . . . the condition of thousands on thousands of paint samples. Today, on 2½ miles of test fence, more than 30,000 exposure tests are active.

FOOLPROOF

your exterior paints with Dutch Boy® "45X"

(Basic Silicate White Lead)

Want an extra leeway of safety against complaints? . . . "Use lead," say makers of exterior paints.

But thousands of exposure panels at Sayville, National Lead's Experimental Station go one step further. They *prove* you need lead for *uniform* performance. Prove, too, that "Dutch Boy" Basic Silicate White Lead "45X" *assures* uniform performance . . . makes exterior paints virtually foolproof, able to handle wide variations in application and service conditions.

In white House Paints, for instance, "45X" insures good self-cleaning. Preserves film integrity, as well.

In tinted House Paints, Dutch Boy "45X" increases film durability and maintains color uniformity.

In Primers, "45X" strengthens adhesion . . . helps keep the bond strong by resisting water.

Paint after paint, it's the same story . . . uniform performance . . . fewer complaints. With "45X," the time and cost of answering complaints goes down. Talk against your paints . . . talk you may not hear . . . fades away. Good will, repeat business comes your way.

Cost is lower, too

You actually need fewer pounds of "45X." For in "45X" the reactive portion of each pigment particle is concentrated at the surface. Pound for pound, *more* lead is available than in other white leads.

No question about it. If you want to cut complaints, step up quality and save money, "Dutch Boy" Basic Silicate White Lead "45X" is the lead to use in exterior paints.

NATIONAL LEAD COMPANY, 111 Broadway, New York 6, N. Y.
In Canada: **CANADIAN TITANIUM PIGMENTS LIMITED,** 630 Dorchester Street, West, Montreal

Isopropyl alcohol, refd., 91%, dms., c.l., dlvd	gal.	.53	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd	gal.	.60	—
tanks, dlvd	gal.	.37	—
Refd., 95%, c.l., dms., dlvd	gal.	.55	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd	gal.	.62	—
tanks, dlvd	gal.	.39	—
Refd., 99%, dms., c.l., dlvd	gal.	.57	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd	gal.	.64	—
tanks, dlvd	gal.	.41	—
Isopropyl benzene (see Cumene).			
Isopropyl ether, dms., dlvd	lb.	.07	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.08	—
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.05	—
Isopropyl-N-(3-chlorophenyl) carbamate (CIPC) 70% in xylol, dms., c.l., t.l., works	lb.	.70	—
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.714	.814
Isopropylamine (see Mono, Di, or Tri-).			
Isopropyl-N-phenyl carbamate, 450-lb. fib. dms., c.l., t.l., works	lb.	.75	—
450-lb. fib. dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.80	.90
Isoquinoline, dms., works	lb.	.65	1.25
Itaconic acid purif. fib. dms., c.l., works	lb.	.54	—
fib. dms. l.c.l., works	lb.	.55	—
Tech. fib. dms., c.l., works	lb.	.44	—
fib. dms. l.c.l., works	lb.	.45	—

J

J acid, paste, bbls. works, 100% basis	lb.	2.45	—
Powd., bbls., same basis	lb.	2.50	2.85
Jalap root, NF, bls	lb.	.90	Nom.
powd., bbls., bxs	lb.	1.15	Nom.
Japan wax, cs	lb.	.36	.37
Juniper berries, bgs	lb.	.18	.20
Juniper berry oil, bots	lb.	2.75	4.00
Twice rectified bots	lb.	3.60	7.00
Juniper tar, NF, dms	lb.	.42	.60
Juniper tar oil, NF (see Juniper tar).			
Juniper wood oil, tech., cns	lb.	.38	.55

K

Kaolin (see also Clay, China).			
Kaolin, NF, powd., fib. dms	lb.	.10	.12
colloidal, fib. dms	lb.	.15½	.17½
Karaya gum No. 1 NF, powd., bbls.	lb.	.45	—
No. 2, powd. bbls	lb.	.35	.38
No. 3, powd., bbls	lb.	.30	.33
Koch acid, bbls., frt. alld., 100% basis	lb.	1.00	—
Kola nuts, bgs	lb.	.13	—

L

L acid, bbls., works	lb.	1.23	—
Lacquer diluent, petroleum, 150°-240° F b.r., tanks, west coast, ex tax, Los Angeles	gal.	.174	—
tanks, east coast, N. J., N. Y.	gal.	.20	—
Benzene type, tanks group 3	gal.	.1550	—
Toluene type tanks group 3	gal.	.1437½	—
Lactic acid edible, 50%., bbls., dms. c.l., frt. equald	lb.	.1780	.2100
bbls., dms., 20 or more, frt. equald	lb.	.1830	.2150
bbls. dms. 5 to 19, frt. equald.	lb.	.1880	.2200
bbls. dms. 1 to 4, frt. equald.	lb.	.1930	.2250
80%, c.l. bbls., dms., frt. equald.	lb.	.3030	.3600
dms., frt. equald	lb.	.3030	.3600
bbls., dms., 20 or more, frt. equald	lb.	.3080	.3650
bbls. dms. 5 to 19, frt. equald.	lb.	.3130	.3700
bbls. dms. 1 to 4, frt. equald.	lb.	.3180	.3750
Lactic acid, plastic grade, 50%, c.l., bbls., works	lb.	.2100	—
bbls., 20 or more, works	lb.	.2150	—
bbls., 5 to 19, works	lb.	.2200	—
bbls., 1 to 4, works	lb.	.2250	—
80%, bbls., c.l., works	lb.	.3600	—
bbls., 20 or more, works	lb.	.3650	—
bbls., 5 to 19, works	lb.	.3700	—
bbls., 1 to 4, works	lb.	.3750	—
Lactic acid, tech., 22%, bbls., c.l., works, 100 lbs.		6.30	—
bbls. l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	6.70	—
44%, bbls., c.l., works	100 lbs.	11.95	—
bbls., l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	12.35	—
USP, 85% cyls	lb.	.85	.88
Lactose, edible, bgs., 23,000-lb. lots, frt. equald	lb.	.14	—
bgs., 6,000-lb. lots, frt. equald.	lb.	.14½	—
bgs., 2,000-lb. lots, frt. equald.	lb.	.14¾	—
bgs., 200-lb. lots, frt. equald	lb.	.15¼	—
Edible lactose in fib. dms., ½c. higher.			
Lactose, ferment. grade, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.08½	—
USP, fib. dms., 30,000-lb. lots, frt. equald	lb.	.21½	—
fib. dms., 2,000-lb. lots, frt. equald	lb.	.22¼	—
fib. dms., 200-1,800-lb. lots, frt. equald	lb.	.22¾	—
USP lactose in bgs. ½c. to 1c. lower.			
Lady's slipper root, bls	lb.	3.50	Nom.
Lake C red toner, alizarine, bbls., works	lb.	1.20	—
Lamp black bgs., c.l. works	lb.	.16	.45
Lanolin, cosmetic, dms., works	lb.	.27	.29
USP, anhyd., mds. works	lb.	.24	.26
hydrous, dms., works	lb.	.23	.25
Lard, cash, dms., Chicago	lb.	.1310	—
Lard oil (see Grease oil).			
Larkspur seed, bgs.	lb.	.35	—
Laurel leaf oil, dms., cns	lb.	9.75	12.50
Laurent's acid, bbls	lb.	.60	—
Lauric acid, 90%, dms	lb.	.35¾	.37¾
tanks	lb.	.33¾	.34
Lauryl alcohol, bots	lb.	2.00	2.50
n-Lauryl methacrylate, dms., c.l., t.l. works	lb.	.65½	—
dms., l.t.l. works	lb.	.68	—
Lavender flowers, medium, bls	lb.	.75	.80
Ord., bls.	lb.	.25	.40
Select, bls	lb.	.90	—
Lavender flower oil, USP, French, 35-37% ester, cns	lb.	7.50	—
38-40% ester, cns	lb.	13.00	—
40-42% ester, cns	lb.	12.00	—
Spike, Spanish, cns	lb.	2.60	—
Lavandin oil, cns., dms.	lb.	2.40	2.55
Lead acetate, NF, cryst., gran., powd	lb.	.34½	—
White, cryst., bbls	lb.	.25½	—
gran., bbls.	lb.	.26½	—
powd., bbls.	lb.	.26½	—
Lead arsenate, acid powder, dealers, 3-lb. bgs. or larger, c.l., frt. alld. on 96 lbs. or more	lb.	.27½	—
3-lb. bgs. or larger, l.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.28½	—
1-lb. bgs. c.l.	lb.	.41½	—
1-lb. bgs., l.c.l.	lb.	.42½	—
Lead, blue, basic sulfate, bbls., c.l., shipt. point, frt. alld.	lb.	.17¼	—
bbls., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.18¼	—
Lead carbonate (see Lead, white, basic cabonate).			
Lead chloride, dms	lb.	.45	—
Lead fodide, NF V, jars	lb.	3.82	—
Lead linoleate, fused, 26% Pb, dms.	lb.	.33	—
Lead metal, prime, pigs., New York.	lb.	.14	—
St. Louis	lb.	.1380	—
Lead monosilicate, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald	lb.	.20	—
bgs., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.2075	—
Lead naphthenate, liq., 16% Pb, dms. dlvd	lb.	.17	—
24% Pb, dms., dlvd	lb.	.21	—
Solid, 37% Pb, dms. dlvd	lb.	.27½	—
Lead nitrate, bbls	lb.	.26¾	—
Lead orthosilicate-gel, 50-60% PbO, dms., works	lb.	.29¾	.34¼
Lead peroxide, tech. powd., bbls	lb.	.38¼	.40¼
Lead phthalate, dibasic dms. works.	lb.	.41	—
Lead, red, 93% Pb_3O_4 or less, bbls., c.l., works frt. alld	lb.	.16¼	—
bbls., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.17¼	—
97% Pb_3O_4, bbls., c.l., same basis.	lb.	.1695	—
bbls., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.1795	—
98% Pb_3O_4, bbls., c.l., same basis.	lb.	.1785	—
bbls., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.1885	—
Lead resinate, precip., 23% Pb, dms., ton lots, dlvd	lb.	.33	—
Lead salicylate, normal, dms., works.	lb.	.46	—
Lead silicate, (see Lead, white, basic silicate).			
Lead sulfate (see Lead, blue, basic sulfate).			
Lead tallate, liq., 16% Pb, dms.	lb.	.19	—
24% Pb, dms.	lb.	.18½	—
Solid, 30% Pb, dms.	lb.	.23¼	—
Lead, white, basic carbonate, bgs., c.l., shipt. pt., frt. alld.	lb.	.19	—
bgs., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.20	—
Lead, white, basic silicate, bgs., c.l., shipt. pt., frt. alld	lb.	.17¼	—
bgs., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.18¼	—
Lead, white, basic sulfate, bgs., c.l., shipt. pt., frt. alld	lb.	.17¼	—
bgs., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.18¼	—
Lecithin, edible, tech., bleached, non-ret. dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.14	.15
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.16	.17
Edible, tech., unbleached, non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis	lb.	.13	.14
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.15	.16
Lemon bioflavonoid complex, fib. dms., 25-lb. lots, works	lb.	9.00	—
Lemon oil, terpeneless, bots	lb.	44.00	50.00
USP, Calif., cns., dms	lb.	4.00	5.00
Messina, cns	lb.	5.75	—
Lemongrass Oil, cns., dms.	lb.	1.30	—
dl-Leucine, dms., works	lb.	12.25	15.00
Licorice root, gran., bls.	lb.	.15	.17
Powd., bls.	lb.	.12	.15
Whole, bls.	lb.	.10	.12
Lignaloe wood oil, Mexican, cns	lb.	4.63	5.06
Lignosulfonate, 70% tannin, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.06½	—
bgs., l.c.l., works	lb.	.06¾	—
Lime, chemical (quicklime), bulk, c.l., Metropolitan New York destination, freight equalized with nearest producing pt	ton.	20.82	—
Hydrated, bulk, c.l., same basis.	ton.	22.32	—
Spray, bgs., c.l., same basis	ton.	26.32	—
Lime oil, dist., Mexican, cns	lb.	5.25	5.50
West Indian, cns.	lb.	6.00	7.00
Expressed West Indian, cns	lb.	6.75	—
Terpeneless, bots.	lb.	50.00	85.00
Lime salts (see Calcium).			
Lime-ammonium nitrogen, 20.5% N (see Ammonium nitrate with dolomite).			
Limestone grd., bgs., works	ton.	3.50	4.00
Linalool, ex bois de rose oil, dms.	lb.	5.80	7.00
Ex linaloe wood oil, dms	lb.	5.30	7.10
Linalyl acetate, ex bois de rose, 90-92%, dms.	lb.	5.85	7.00
96-98%, dms.	lb.	5.25	6.60
Ex petitgrain, bots.	lb.	4.80	5.90
Lindane, 25% formulation, dealers, dms., frt. alld	lb.	1.58	1.68
99%, tech., formulators, dms., frt. alld	lb.	2.63	3.23
Linden flowers, with leaves, bls	lb.	.25	—
Without leaves, bls	lb.	.30	—

Now! Lemon oils "tailor-made" to your specific needs!

Now Exchange Lemon Oil California Cold-Pressed is tailor-made for your use.

Exchange Lemon Oil U.S.P., product specification Number 410, is the familiar favorite for extracts with supreme clarity, for exqulsite character. Look for the gold line across the label.

Exchange Lemon Oil U.S.P., product specification Number 413, is recommended for emulsions and formulations specifying the whole unemulsified oil. This product is called Royal Line. Look for the blue line across the label.

Both Exchange product types—Number 410 and Number 413—provide full, unadulterated flavor, superb quality, matchless uniformity and exacting dependability. Look for the name "Exchange"—the standard of service—on the tamper-proof tab on the container.

Exchange

LEMON OIL U.S.P.
CALIFORNIA COLD-PRESSED

Sunkist Growers PRODUCTS DEPARTMENT • ONTARIO, CALIFORNIA

Distributed in the U.S. and Canada by

DODGE & OLCOTT, INC. 180 Varick Street New York 14, N.Y.

FRITZSCHE BROTHERS, INC. 76 Ninth Avenue New York 11, N.Y.

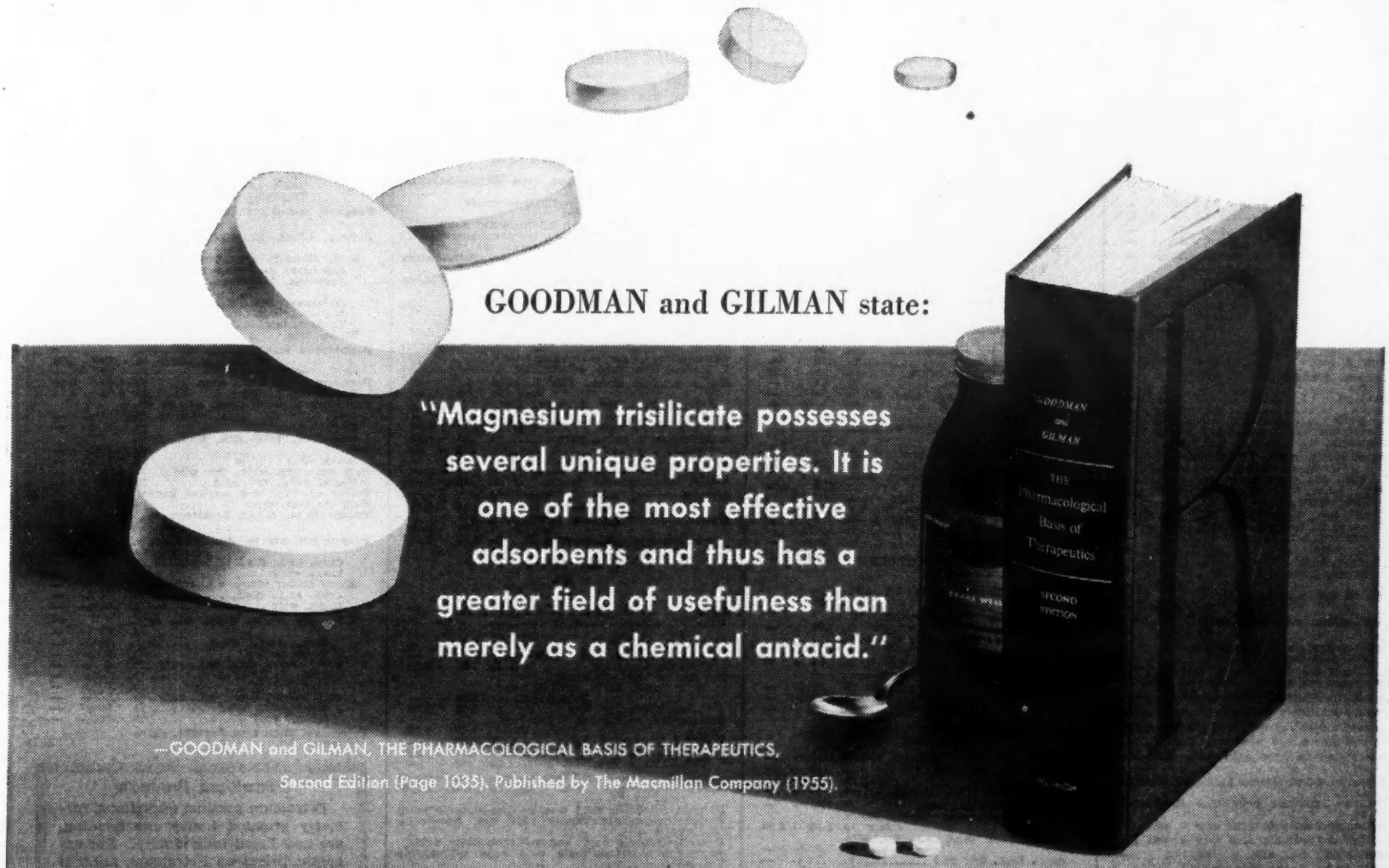
UNGERER & COMPANY, INC. 161 Avenue of the Americas New York 13, N.Y.

Inquiries from countries other than the U.S. and Canada should be directed to the Products Dept., Sunkist Growers.

Linseed meal, expeller, 32-34% bulk, Midwest mills ton 49.50 • —
Extracted, 36%, bulk, same basis ton 44.00 • —
Linseed oil, raw, dms., c.l., New York lb. .1650- —
dms., l.c.l., New York lb. .1750- .1800
tanks, f.o.b. Minneapolis lb. .1290- —
tanks, New York lb. .1430- —
tankwagon, New York lb. .1460- .1480
Boiled linseed oil, .006c per lb. higher
Linseed oil acids, dist., dms lb. .1950- —
Water-white, dms. lb. .2250- —
Linseed pitch, dms. lb. 06 .06¾
Litharge, coml., powd., bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .16 • —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis lb. .17 • —
Lithium benzoate dms lb. 1.65 • 1.67
Lithium bromide, NF, dms., works, frt. equald lb. 2.60 • —
Lithium carbonate, NF, dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd lb. 1.29½ • —
dms., ton lots to t.l. dlvd lb. 1.30 • 1.30½
Tech., dms., c.l., t.l., dlvs., frt. alld. works lb. .77 • —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .88 • —
Lithium chloride, CP, anhyd., ton lots lb. 1.23½ • —
Lithium chloride, tech., anhyd., dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. or works, frt. alld lb. 1.00 • —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. 1.05 • —
Lithium citrate, NF, dms., ton lots, lb. 1.50 • —
Lithium fluoride, bbls., 10,000-lb. lots, dlvd lb. 2.17½ • —
bbls., ton lots, dlvd lb. 2.18½ • —
bbls., less ton lots, dlvd. lb. 2.23½ • —
Lithium hydride, powd., dms., 500-lots, works lb. 10.50 • 12.50
Lithium hydroxide, monohydrate, dms., dlvd lb. .78 • —
Lithium manganite dms. works lb. .95 • 1.15
Lithium nitrate, tech., dms., 100-lb lots lb 1.25 • —
Lithium salicylate dms lb. 1.60 • 1.70
Lithium silicate, dms., works lb. 1.10 • 1.30
Lithium stearate, dms. c.l., works, lb. .47½ • —
dms., ton lots, works lb. .48½ • —
dms., less-ton lots, works lb. .53½ • —
Lithium sulfate, dms. 100-lb. lots, lb. 1.15 • —
Lithium titanate, dms., works lb. 1.15 • 1.35
Lithol red toner, bbls., works lb. .93 • —
Lithol-rubine red toner, pure bbls., works lb. 1.50 • —
Resinated, bbls., works lb. 1.40 • —
Lithopone, ord., bgs., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .08¾ • —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd E lb. .09⅛ • —
Titanated (high-strength), bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .11 • —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .12 • —
Lobelia herb, bls. lb. .95 • —
Lobeline sulfate, bots., works oz. 37.50 -38.50
Locust bean gum, powd., bgs lb. .45 • —
Logwood extract, cryst., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l lb. .41 • —
No. 2 bbls., l.c.l. lb. .39 • —
Liq. No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .20 • —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .19 • —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .18½ • —
Solid, No. 1, boxes, c.l. lb. .35 • —
Lycopodium, cs lb. 4.50 • —
dl-Lysine monohydrochloride, fib. dms lb. 12.00 • —
l-Lysine monohydrochloride, fib dms., 25 lbs. or more lb. 12.00 -14.00

M

Mace, Siauw, bls. lb. 2.70 • —
West Indian, No. 1, bls., shipment lb. 3.00 • —
Mace oil, dist., cns., dms lb. 14.00 • —
Magnesia, calcined, tech., bgs., ctns., frt. equald lb. .25¾ • .26½
Tech., syn., rubber grade, light, bgs., c.l., frt. equald lb. .29¾ • .30½
rubber grade extra light, bgs., c.l. frt. equald lb. .29¾ • —
bgs., l.c.l., frt. equald. lb. .30½ • —
USP, light, bgs lb. .36½ • .37½
heavy, fib. dms. lb. .45 • .52
Magnesite, chemical grade, calcined, powd., bgs. c.l., works, frt equald ton. 82.50 • —
Magnesite, chemical grade, dead-burnt, standard grain, bulk, c.l., Chawelah, Wash ton. 46.00 • —
Magnesium bromide cs. jars lb. .95 • 1.00
Magnesium carbonate, tech., bgs., c.l., frt. equald lb. .10½ • —
bgs., t.l., frt. equald lb. .11 • —
bgs., l.c.l., frt. equald lb. .12½ • .13½
USP, bgs., c.l., frt. equald lb. .13 • —
bgs., t.l., frt. equald lb. .13½ • —
bgs., l.c.l., frt. equald lb. .14½ • .15½
Above prices are quoted f.o.b. works, freight equald, with metropolitan New York and competitive producing points.
Magnesium chloride, anhyd., 92% flake or pebble, dms., c.l., works lb. .12¾ • —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .14 • .15
Hydrous, 99% flake, bgs., c.l., works ton. 55.00 • —
bgs., l.c.l., works ton. 65.00 -80.00
Magnesium gluconate dms., cns lb. 1.34 • 1.41
Magnesium hydroxide NF, powd., bbls., dms., kgs lb. .23½ • .27
Magnesium metal, 99.8% ingots, 10,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. .36 • —
Pigs, 10,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. .35¼ • —
Sticks, cs., works, frt. alld. on carlots lb. .59 • —
Magnesium oxide (see Magnesia, calcined).
Magnesium nitrate, cryst., dms., works lb. 20 • —
Magnesium peroxide, 15%, dms., works lb. 1.00 • 1.05
Magnesium phosphate tribasic, NF, bbls lb. .75 • —
Magnesium silicate (see Talc).
Magnesium silicofluoride, dms., works lb. .10½ • .12
Magnesium sulfate tech., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.15 • —
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.90 • 3.15
USP, cryst., bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 2.35 • —
bgs., l.c.l., 5,000 lbs., 1 withdrawal 100 lbs. 3.10 • —
bgs., smaller lots 100 lbs. 3.35 • —
Magnesium trisilicate USP, fib. dms., 5,000-lb. lots lb. .38 • —
fib. dms. 1,000-lb lots lb. .40 • —
fib. dms. 100-lb. lots lb. .45 • —
Bulky and super grades of magnesium trisilicate, 7c. per lb. higher.
Malachite green, straight, PTMA, bbls., works lb. 8.30 • —
Malathion, dms., c.l., works lb. .90 • —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .92 • 1.02
Maleic acid, cryst. powd. dms lb. .37 • .38
Maleic anhydride, dms. c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .28½ • —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd E. of Rockies lb. 29½ • —
tanks, dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .27½ • —
Prices on maleic anhydride W. of Rockies, 1½c. per lb higher.
Malic acid, tech., dms lb. .50 • —
Mandelic acid NF dms. 1,000-lb. lots. lb. 2.35 • —
dms., smaller lots lb 2.40 • 2.50
Mandrake root, bls lb. .50 • .55
Manganese acetate, bbls., dlvd lb. .35 • —
Manganese arsenate bgs. lb. .16 • —
Manganese borate, tech. fib dms. lb. .23½ • —
Manganese carbonate bbls., works. lb. .22 • —
Manganese chloride, anhyd., dms., works lb. .25½ • —
Manganese dioxide, African, 83-87%, 40,000 to 99,999-lb. lots, burlap paper lined bgs., gross tor net. works ton. 148.00 • —
40,000 to 99,999-lb lots, paper bgs., same basis ton. 144.50 • —
40,000 to 99,999-lb lots, dms., same basis ton. 152.50 • —
Prices for manganese dioxide in 10,000 to 40,000-lb lots $3 per ton higher.
Manganese gluconate, dms lb 1.80 • 1.94
Manganese hydrate, bbls., dlvd lb. .36 • —
Manganese hypophosphite, NF, dms. lb 3.52 • —
Manganese linoleate, liq., 4.35% Mn, dms lb. .32½ • —
Solid, precip., 8.2% Mn, bbls lb. .37½ • —
Manganese metal, electrolytic, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .34 • —
dms., ton lots, dlvd E lb. .36 • —
dms., smaller lots, dlvd. E lb. .38 • —
Manganese naphthenate, liq., 6% Mn, dms., frt. alld lb. .27 • —
Manganese resinate, fused, 3½% Mn dms lb. .24 • —
Precip., 6½-7% Mn, dms lb. .30 • —
Manganese sulfate, fertilizer grade, 65% MnSO4, bgs., c.l., dlvd. S. E ton. 97.50 • —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd S.E ton. 104.50 • —
Manganese tallate, 6% dms lb. .24 • —
Mangrove bark, E. African, 38% tannin, bgs., c.l., ex dock. ton. 62.00 • —
South American, 30% tannin, bgs., c.l., ex dock ton. 54.00 -57.00
Manila copal gum, C bgs lb. .34¾ .38
CBB, bgs lb. No. stocks.
DBB, bgs. lb. .25 .28
DK, bgs lb. No stocks.
DK, dust., bgs lb. .14 Nom.
MA, soft, bgs lb. .19¾ .22
WS, bgs lb. No stocks.
Mannitol, com'l, fib. dms., ton lots, works lb. .60 • —
fib. dms., to ton lots, works lb. .62 • —
fib. dms., single dm., works lb. .65 • —
Marine pitch, dms lb. .04¼ .05
MBTS (see Mercaptobenzothiazyl disulfide).
MBT (see 2-Mercaptobenzothiazole).
Melamine, bgs., c.l., works lb. .30 • —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .31 • —
Menadione, USP, bots gram. .044 • .05
Menhaden oil, crude, tanks, works, Atl. & Gulf lb. .08¼ • —
Menthol, nat., USP, Brazilian, cs lb. 6.00 • 6.50
Syn., USP, racemic cns lb. 4.50 • —
2-Mercaptobenzothiazole, bgs., fib. dms., ton lots, works, frt. alld lb. .42 • —
bgs., fib. dms., less ton lots, same basis lb. .44 • —
Mercaptobenzothiazyl disulfide, bgs., fib. dms., ton lots, works, frt alld lb. .52 • —
bgs., fib. dms., less ton lots, same basis lb. .54 • —
Mercuric chloride, NF, cryst., dms., 50-lb. lots or more lb. 4.98 • —
NF, gran. or powd., dms., 50-lb. lots or more lb. 4.78 • —
Mercuric cyanide, NF, VIII, powd., fib dms lb. 6.84 • —
Mercuric iodide, red, NF, fib. dms. lb. 7.72 • —
Mercuric oxide red, NF, powd., fib. dms lb. 5.97 • 6.01
Tech., c.l., works, tech lb. 5.77 • —
Mercuric oxide yellow, bbls., tech., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 5.58 • —
bbls., smaller lots lb. 5.60 • —
USP, fib. dms lb. 6.14 • —
Mercurous chloride (see Calomel.
Mercurous iodide yellow, NF lb. 7.72 • —
Mercury, ammoniated (see White precipitate, USP).
Mercury metal, 76 lb. per flask, net-flask. 255.00 -257.00
Mesityl oxide, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .15 • —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .16 • —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .12½ • —
Meta-aminophenol (see m-Aminophenol).
Metachloroaniline (see m-Chloroaniline).
Metanilic acid, dms., works lb. .57 • .75
Metanitroparatoluidine (see m-Nitro-toluidine).
Metanitroaniline (see m-Nitroaniline).
Metaphenylenediamine (see m-Phenylenediamine).
Metatoluidine (see m-Toluidine).
Metatolylenediamine (see 2,4-tolylenediamine).
Methacrylic acid, glacial, 98%, dms., truckloads, works lb. .47 • —
dms., smaller lots, works lb. .47½ .80
tanks, works lb. .45 • —
Methanol, nat., denaturing grade, tanks, frt. alld gal. .85 • —
Syn., zone 1, dms., c.l., or t.l. min., frt. alld. or dlvd gal. .48½ • —
dms., l.c.l., works gal. .55½ • —
tankwagon, 2,000-4,000 gal. lots, dlvd. metropolitan area gal. .35½ • —
tankwagon, 4,000 gal., min., frt. alld. or dlvd gal. .32½ • —
tankwagon, 4,000 gal. min., works, Carteret, Camden, N. J gal. .29½ • —
Syn., zone 2, dms., c.l., or t.l. min. frt. alld. or dlvd gal. .51½ • —
dms., l.c.l., works gal. .58½ • —
tankwagon, 2,000-4,000-gal. lots, min., dlvd. metropolitan areas gal. .38½ • —
Zone 2 tanks, 4,000 gal. min., frt. alld. or dlvd gal. .35½ • —
Synthetic methanol zones are: Zone 1 is all continental US E. of eastern boundaries of Ariz., Idaho and Utah. Zone 2 is remainder of US west of above state boundaries comprising Ariz., Calif., Idaho, Nev., Ore., Utah and Wash.
Methenamine (see Hexamethylenetetramine).
dl-Methionine, fib. dms., frt. alld. 50-lb. or more lb. 3.50 • —
Feed grade, 98%, fib. dms., same basis lb. 2.65 • —
Methoxychlor, 50% wettable powder, dealers, dms., cs., frt. alld lb. .61 • .64
Methyl abietate, non-ret. dms., c.l., dlvd. zone 1 lb. .20½ • —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .21 • —
Methyl abietate, hydrogenated non-ret. dms., c.l., dlvd., zone 1 lb. .21 • —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .21½ • —
Zone 1 includes New England and Middle Atlantic states, Va., W. Va., N. C., Ohio, Ky., Mich., Ind., Ill., Wis., St. Paul and Minneapolis, Minn.; St. Louis, Mo.; Miss., Ala. Ga.; Fla., S. C. and Tenn
Methyl acetone, nat., dms., t.c.l., E. of Miss., frt. alld gal. .62½ • —
Syn., dms., c.l., frt. alld. E gal. .66 • —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. E gal. .72 • —
tanks, frt. alld. E gal. .51 • —
Synthetic methyl acetone E territory comprises all states East of and including Colo., Mont., N. Mex. and Wyo West territory is made up of all states west of those four.
Methyl acrylate, dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. lb. .39 • —
dms., l.t.l., dlvd. lb. .40 • —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .37 • —
Methyl alcohol (see Methanol).
Methyl amyl acetate, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .17 • —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd E lb. .18 • —
tanks, dlvd E lb. .14½ • —
Methylamyl alcohol (see Methyl isobutyl carbinol).
Methylamyl ketone, dms., works lb. 1.05 • —
Methyl anthranilate, cns lb. 2.35 • 2.65
Methyl benzoate, cns., dms lb. .60 • .75
Methyl bromide, service organization prices, 40 to 375-lb. cyls., large lots, frt. alld lb. .62 • .65
Methyl cellulose, special vis. (1,500-4,000 cps.) 50-lb. bgs., c.l., works lb. .82 • —
50-lb. bgs., 2,000-lb. lots and more, same basis lb. .89 • —
50-lb. bgs., smaller lots, frt. alld on 100 lbs lb. 1.05 • —
Methyl cellulose, standard vis. (15,-400 cps.), 50-lb. bgs., c.l., frt. alld lb. .69 • —
Methyl cellulose, standard vis. (15-400 cps.), 50-lb. bgs., 2,000-lb. lots and more, same basis lb. .76 • —
50-lb. bgs., smaller lots, frt. alld. on 100-lbs lb. .79 • .89
Methyl chloride, indust. cyls., frt. equald lb. .22¼ • —
tanks, multi-unit same basis. lb. .16¼ • —
tanks, single unit same basis. lb. .12¾ • —
Refrigerator mfrs., cyls., dlvd lb. .48¾ • —
other consumers or service men, cyls., dlvd lb. .67¾ • —
Methyl chloroform (see 1,1,1-trichloroethane).
Methyl cinnamate lb. 1.55 1.80
Methyl ethyl ketone, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .15 • —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .16 • —
tanks, dlvd lb. .12½ • —
2-Methyl-5-ethyl pyridine, dms., c.l., works lb. .45 • —
l.c.l., works lb. .45¾ • —
tanks, works lb. .43 • —
Methyl formate, refd., dms lb. .35 • .40
Tech., non-ret. dms., any quantity works lb. .10 • —
Methyl heptin carbonate, bots lb. 31.00 -42.00
Methyl p-hydroxybenzoate, fib. dms, lb. 1.90 • 2.00
Methyl ionone, standard, cns., dms. lb. 4.85 • —
Methyl isobutyl carbinol, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .17 • —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .18 • —
tanks, dlvd lb. .14½ • —
Methyl isobutyl ketone, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .17 • —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .18 • —
tanks, dlvd lb. .14½ • —
Methyl methacrylate, dms., c.l., t.l., frt. equald, with Belle, W. Va lb. .31 • —
dms., smaller lots, same basis lb. .31½ • —
tanks, same basis lb. .29 • —
Methyl naphthyl ketone, cryst., cns. lb. 3.00 • 4.30
Methyl parahydroxybenzoate (see Methyl p-Hydroxybenzoate).
Methyl roseaniline chloride, NF., 5-lb. fib. dms lb. 6.90 • —
Methyl salicylate, USP cns., 500-lb. lots lb. .62 • —
Methyl testosterone, USP, 100-gram bots. gram. .68 • —
Methyl violet toner, molybdated, PMA, bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss. R., including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis lb. 2.80 • —
Methyl violet toner, tungstated, PTMA, bbls., same basis lb. 4.35 • —
Methyl violet toner dlvd. prices ½c. higher Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport 1½c.), Miss. N. C., S. C., Tenn., Tex. (El Paso 2c.), Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph, 1.6c. higher; Pacific coast, Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita, frt. equald. with Chicago.
Methylene blue, fib. dms., 100-lb. lots, frt. adjusted lb. 3.25 • —
Methylene chloride, tech., dms., c.l., t.l., straight or mixed works lb. .14 • —
Methylene chloride, tech., dms., l.c.l., l.t.l., works lb. .16¾ • —
tanks, 4,000-gal, min., tank trucks, maximum load limit, works lb. .12½ • —
tank trucks, 1,000-gal. min., works lb. .13½ • —
b-Methylnaphthalene, 32°C., m.p., dms., works lb. .80 • —
Methylpentanediol (see Hexylene glycol).
Methylphenylpyrazolone (see 1-phenyl-3-methylpyrazolone-5).
Methylthionine chloride (see Methylene blue).
Mica, dry-grd., paint plastic, 100 mesh, bgs., c.l., works lb. .04 • —
roofing, 20 to 80 mesh, works lb. .03 • —
wet-grd., biotite, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E lb. .06½ • —
bgc., l.c.l., ex-whse. lb. .07¼ • —
paint or lacq., bgs., c.l., 325 mesh, works, frt. alld. E. lb. .08¼ • —
bgs., l.c.l., ex-whse or frt. alld. E lb. .09 • —
rubber, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E lb. .08 • —
bgs., l.c.l., ex-whse., or frt. alld. E lb. .08¾ • —
wet-grd., wallpaper, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E lb. .08¾ • —
bgs., ex-whse. or frt. alld. E. lb. .09 • —
white, 5-10 microns, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E lb. .08¼ • —
Mica, wet-grd., white, 5-10 micron, bgs., l.c.l., ex-whse. or frt. alld. E lb. .09 • —
Mica, wet-grd. W. of Miss. ½c. higher; W. of Rockies 1c. higher.
Microcrystalline wax, petroleum, coating grades, tankcars, works lb. .10 • .11
laminating grades, tankcars, works lb. .11 • .12
Mineral black, bgs., works lb. .0160 .0673
Mineral oil, white, tech., 50-65 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., f.o.b. refy gal. .62 • —
tankcars, refy. gal. .46 • —
65-75 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis gal. .62 • —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .67 • —
tankcars, refy. gal. .46 • —
80-90 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis gal. .63 • —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .68 • —
tankcars, refy. gal. .47 • —
135-138 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis gal. .69 • —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .74 • —
tankcars, refy. gal. .53 • —
145-155 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis gal. .75 • —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .80 • —
tankcars, refy. gal. .59 • —
USP, 180-190 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis gal. .77 • —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .82 • —
tankcars, refy. gal. .61 • —
200-210 vis., non-ret. dms., l.c.l., f.o.b., New York gal. .84 • —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .89 • —
tankcars, refy. gal. .63 • —
Mineral orange, American, bbls., l.c.l., works lb. .19½ • —
Mineral spirits, petroleum, odorless, tanks, refy., Watson, Calif. gal. .25 • —
tanks, Borger, Tex. gal. .25 • —
Houston, Tex. gal. .25 • —
Philadelphia gal. .32 • —
Newark gal. .29 • —
New York, dlvd gal. .30½ • —
Wood River, Ill. gal. .2725 • —
tankwagon, New Jersey, dlvd. gal. .37½ • —
tankwagon, New York, dlvd. gal. .38½ • —
reg., tanks, Calif., ex tax San Francisco gal. .169 • —
tanks, east coast New Jersey, New York gal. .18 • —
tanks, group 3 gal. .12875 • —
tankwagon Boston gal. .20 • —
Buffalo gal. .20½ • —
Chicago gal. .289 • —
Cleveland gal. .23½ • —
Newark gal. .19 • —
New York gal. .19 • —
Philadelphia gal. .19½ • —
Pittsburgh gal. .19 • —
Providence gal. .20½ • —
Mirbane oil (see Nitrobenzene).
MNPT maroon toner, kgs., c.l., works lb. 6.30 • —
Molasses, blackstrap, feed grade, tanks, New Orleans gal. .18½ .19
tanks, New York gal. .25 • —
Molybdated orange, bbls lb. .48 • —
Molybdenum metal, powd., 80 or 200 mesh, ctns., works kilo. 7.84 • —
325 mesh, ctns., works kilo. 9.13 • —
Molybdenum trioxide, pure, dms., works lb. 1.15 • —
Tech., dms., works, basis Mo content lb. 1.39 • —
Molybdic acid, 85%, dms., works lb. 1.20 • —
Monobutylamine, dms., c.l., E. of Rockies lb. .55½ • —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .56½ • —
tanks, same basis lb. .53 • —
Monochloracetic acid, purif. (see Chloroacetic acid, mono).
Monochlorobenzene, dms., c.l., frt. alld. or dlvd. E lb. .10 • —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .11 • —
tanks, same basis lb. .08½ • —
Monoethanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .27½ • —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .28½ • —
tanks, same basis lb. .25 • —
Monoethylalphanaphthylamine (see N-Ethyl-a-naphthylamine).
Monoethylamine, 70% aqueous solution, 100% basis, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .38½ • —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .40 • —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .35 • —
Monoethylaniline (see N-Ethylaniline).
Monoethylorthotoluidin (see N-Ethyl-o-toluidine).
Monoisopropanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .27½ • —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .28½ • —
tanks, same basis lb. .25 • —
Monoisopropylamine, anhyd., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .33½ • —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .34½ • —
tanks, same basis lb. .31 • —
Monomethylamine, 30-35% soln., dms., c.l., frt. equald, 100% basis lb. .40 • —
dms., l.c.l., frt. equald, 100% basis lb. .40½ • —
tanks, frt. equald, 100% basis lb. .31 • —
40% soln., dms., frt. equald, 100% basis lb. .37 • —
dms., l.c.l., frt. equald, 100% basis lb. .37½ • —
tanks, frt. equald, 100% basis. lb. .31 • —
Monopotassium glutamate, dms., 1,000-lb. lots, frt. alld. lb. 3.05 • —
dms., 100-lb. lots, same basis lb. 3.25 • —
Monosodium glutamate, dms., c.l. lb. 1.15 • —
dms., l.c.l. lb. 1.23 1.27
Monosodium phosphate, (see Sodium phosphate, monobasic).
Montan wax, dom., refd., bgs lb. .29 • .30
Imp., crude, Bohemian, bgs lb. .26 • .28
German, bgs lb. .35 Nom.
Mono-tertiary-butylmetacresol (see 6-tert-Butyl-m-cresol).
Morphine, cns oz. 12.40 -12.60
Morphine acetate, anhyd., cns oz. 9.95 -10.00
Morphine hydrobromide, cns oz. 9.90 • 9.95
Morphine hydrochloride, NF, cns. oz. 9.90 • 9.95
Morphine sulfate, USP, cns oz. 9.90 -10.05
Morpholine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .35¼ • —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd E lb. .36¼ • —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .32¾ • —
Muriatic acid (see Hydrochloric acid).
Musk, syn., ambrette, fib. dms., 100-lb. lots lb. 4.45 5.15
Syn., ambrette, cns., 25-lb. lots lb. 5.05 5.65
cns., 5-lb. lots lb. 5.20 5.50
Ketone, fib. dms., 100-lb. lots lb. 4.70 5.30
cns., 25-lb lots lb. 5.35 —
cns., 5-lb. lots lb. 5.45 —
xylol, fib. dms., 100-lb. lots lb. 1.40 —
cns., 25-lb lots lb. 1.45 —
cns., 5-lb. lots lb. 1.50 —
Mustard seed, Danish, yellow, bgs. lb. .10 • —
Dutch, bgs lb. .10½ • —
English, yellow, bgs lb. .11 • —
Montana, bgs. lb. .09¾ • —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Mustard oil, syn., bots ..... lb. 1.60 - 1.85
Mustard seed oil, nat, dms. .... lb. .17½ Nom
Myristic acid, dms ..... lb. .26 - .30
tanks .. .. lb. .25¾- —
Myrobalans, Bombay ..... ton.61.00 -63.00
J-1, genuine, bgs., ex dock ... ton.68.00 - —
J-1, crushed, bgs., ex dock ... ton.82.00 -83.00
Myrobalans extract, Indian solid, 55% tannin, bgs., ex dock, plus duty lb. .10½- .10¾
Myrrh gum, cs ..... lb. .50 - .55

N

Naphtha, high solvency (see Solvent naphtha, petroleum).
Naphtha, petroleum, cleaner's, 140°F, flash, tanks, east coast, New Jersey and New York gal. .18 - —
tanks, group 3 ..... gal. .15 - .15½
tankwagon, Newark ..... gal. .19 - —
New York ..... gal. .19 - —
Philadelphia ..... gal. .19½- —
Naphtha, VM&P, petroleum, 225°-300°F., b.r., tanks, west coast, Los Angeles gal. .174 - —
Portland, Ore. ..... gal. .18 - —
San Francisco .. gal. .179 - —
Seattle, Wash. gal. .18 - —
east coast, New Jersey and New York gal. .19 - —
group 3 ..... gal .13875 —
tankwagon, Boston ..... gal. .21½- —
Chicago ..... gal. .299 - —
Cleveland ..... gal. .24½- —
Newark ..... gal. .20½- —
New York ..... gal. .20½- —
Philadelphia ..... gal. .21½- —
Pittsburgh ..... gal. .20 - —
Naphthalene, crude, com., 74°, tanks, tanks, frt. equald lb. .06¼- —
78°, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .07½- .08
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .07¾- .08¼
tanks, same basis lb. .07 - —
Imp., 78°, bgs., large lots ... lb. .05 Nom.
Naphthalene, refd., indust., chipped, crushed, bgs., frt. alld lb. .12½- —
tanks, same basis. lb. .11¾- —
Refd., indust., balls, flakes, wholesalers, jobbers, bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .15½- —
cs, 50 lbs., c.l., same basis. lb. .15¾- —
1-lb. pkgs., c.l., same basis lb. .18½- —
1-Naphthol-4 sulfonic acid (see Neille and Winther's acid).
1-Naphthol-5-sulfonic acid (see L acid).
1-Naphthol-5-sulfonic 8-amino acid (see S acid).
1-Naphthol-3,6-disulfonic 8-amino acid (see H acid)
2-Naphthol-6,8-disulfonic acid (see Gamma acid).
Naphthol sulfonic mixed acid (see Cleve's acid).
Naphthol sulfonic mived acid (see Cleves acid)
1-Naphthylamine-5-sulfonic acid (see Laurents acid).
2-Naphthylamine-4,8-disulfonic acid (see Cassella acid).
2-Napthylamine-6-sulfonic acid (see Broenner's acid).
2-Naphthylamine-7-sulfonic acid (see F acid).
2-Naphthylamine-1-sulfonic acid (see Tobias acid)
a-Naphthol bbls., frt. alld ... lb. 1.00 - —
b-Naphthol, tech., flake, bbls., c.l., works lb. .33 - —
bbls., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .35 - —
Naphthol ITR red toner, bbls., works lb. 5.50 - —
a-Naphthylamine, bbls., frt. alld lb. .50 - —
b-Naphthylamine, tech., flake, bbls., works lb. 1.60 - —
Naringin, fib. dms. ..... lb 8.50 - —
Neatsfoot oil, 15° cold test, dms lb. .30 - .33
20° cold test, dms. ..... lb. .29 - .32
30° cold test, dms ..... lb. .28 - .31
Neocinchophen, USP, dms., frt. adjusted lb 7.00 - 8.00
Neomycin sulfate, fib. dms., 1-kilo basis activity gram. .45 - —
fib. dms., 100-999-gram lots, basis activity gram. .50 - —
Neroli oil, NF, French bots .. lb.575.00 - —
Nerolin, cns. .. .. lb 2.45 - 2.65
Nevile and Winther's acid, dms., frt. alld lb. 1.30 - —
Niacinamide (see Nicotinamide).
Nickel acetate, bbls., dlvd ..... lb. .73 - .80
Nickel carbonate, bbls., dlvd ... lb. .80¾- .87½
Nickel chloride, bbls., dlvd. ..... lb. .40½- .43½
Nickel formate, bbls., ton lots, frt. alld lb. .72 - .73
Nickel metal electro cathodes, cs., works lb. .74 - —
Nickel nitrate, bbls., works..... lb. .32½- .33½
Nickel oxide, black, bbls. ..... lb. .84 - —
Green, bbls. ..... lb. .85 - —
Nickel sulfate, bgs., c.l., dlvd. . lb. .32½- —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. .. .. lb. .33½- .40½
Nicotinamide USP, dms., frt. adjusted kilo. 9.50 - 9.80
Nicotinamide hydrochloride, dms., frt. adjusted kilo. 9.50 - 9.80
Nicotine sulfate, 40%, dealers, 50-lb. dms., frt. alld lb. 1.20 - —
40%, manufacturers, 500-lb. dms., frt. alld lb. 1.05 - —
Nicotinic acid, USP, dms., dlvd. kilo. 8.00 - 8.30
Nicotinic amide, USP (see Nicotinamide).
Niger seed, bgs ..... lb. .12 - .12½
Nikethamide, cbys. ..... lb. 7.50 - —
Nitric acid, 36° Be., cbys., c.l., works, E 100 lbs. 5.75 - —
cbys., l.c.l., works, E ... 100 lbs. 6.05 - 6.85
38° Be., cbys., c.l., works, E. 100 lbs. 6.25 - —
cbys., l.c.l., works, E 100 lbs 6.55 - 7.35
40° Be., cbys., c.l., works, E. 100 lbs. 6.75 - —
cbys., l.c.l., works, E 100 lbs. 7.05 - 7.85
42° Be. cbys., c.l., works, E. 100 lbs 7.25 - —
cbys., l.c.l., works, E 100 lbs. 7.55 - 8.35
Nitric acid, 58.5 to 68% HNO_3, tanks, works, 100% basis 100 lbs. 3.90 - —
94½ to 95½% HNO_3, tanks, works, 100% basis 100 lbs 4.90 - —
CP, NF, consumer, cbys., extra, cbys., extra, l.c.l., same basis. c.l., works lb. .18½- —
lb. .20 .20½
5-pt. bots, extra, cs., c.l., same basis lb. .22½- —
5-lb. bots., extra, cs., l.c.l., same basis lb. 24 .25
m-Nitroaniline, cryst., dms., frt. alld lb 1.15 - —
Paste, dms., frt alld., 100% basis lb 1.10 - —
o-Nitroaniline, flaked, dms. t.l., frt. alld lb. .49 - —
dms., l.t.l., frt. alld. ..... lb. .51 - —
o-Nitroaniline orange toner, kegs, lb. 1.35 - —
p-Nitroaniline, dms., frt. alld .... lb. .445 - —
Nitrobenzene, dbl. dist., dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .14 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. ..... lb. .15 - —
tanks, frt. alld. ..... lb. .12 - —
p-Nitrobenzoic acid, dms., c.l., works lb. .72 - —
dms., l.c.l., works ... lb. .73 - —
Nitrocellulose, ester-soluble, 30-35 cps., ¼, ½, ¾, 5-6, 15-20, 30-40, 60-80, 125-175, seconds, bbls., c.l., works lb. .34 - —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis lb. .35 - .37
18-20 cps., bbls., c.l., same basis. lb. .36 - —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis lb. .37 - .39
Nitrocellulose, ester-soluble, 250-400, 600-1,000 seconds, bbls., bbls., l.c.l., same basis lb .40 - .42
Spirit-soluble, 30-35 cps., ¼, ½, seconds, bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .41 - —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis lb. .42 - .44
5-6 cps., 40-60 seconds, bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .40 - —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis lb. .41 .43
Denatured alcohol used in the manufacture of nitrocellulose is charged extra. Drums extra but returnable.
o-Nitrochlorobenzene, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .15 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .16 - —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .13 - —
p-Nitrochlorobenzene, dms. ..... lb. .26 - .27
2-Nitro-4-chlorophenol, dms. .. lb. .75 - —
Nitroethane, dms., c.l. dlvd. E lb. .24 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E ..... lb. .24¾- —
tanks, dlvd. E. ..... lb. .22½- —
Nitroethane prices West of Rockies are 1c. higher.
Nitrogen solutions, tanks, frt. equald unit. 1.20 - —
Nitrogenous process tankage, bulk, works unit-ton. 3.00 - 4.00
Nitrogenous sewage sludge, bulk, works, unit-ton. 2.95 + .50
Nitromethane, dms. c.l., dlvd. E lb. .24 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E ..... lb. .24¾- —
tanks, dlvd. E. ..... lb. .22½- —
Nitromethane prices West of Rockies are 1c. higher.
a-Nitronaphthalene, bbls., frt. alld. lb. .41 - —
o-Nitrophenol, dms, works, frt. equald lb. .94 - —
p-Nitrophenol, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .51 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld..... lb. .53 - —
1-Nitropropane and 2-nitropropane, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .22½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis..... lb. .23¼- —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .21 - —
Nitropropane prices west of Rockies are 1c. per lb. higher.
o-Nitrotoluene, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .10 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld ..... lb. .11 - —
tanks, frt. alld ..... lb. .09 - —
p-Nitrotoluene, dms., works..... lb. .33 - —
m-Nitro-p-toluidine, dms ..... lb. 1.59 - —
Nitrous ether, conc., bots., 100-lb. lots lb. 1.28 - 1.35
Nonyl phenol, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .26½- —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld..... lb. .27½- —
tanks, frt. alld ..... lb. .24½- —
Nutgalls, Aleppo, bgs..... lb. .35 - .38
Chinese, bgs ..... lb. No prices.
Nutmeg, East Indian, bgs. ..... lb. 2.12 - —
West Indian, bgs. ..... lb. 2.00 - —
Nutmeg oil, USP, dist. East Indian, cns., dms lb.13.00 - —
USP, dist., West Indian, cns., dms. lb.13.00 - —
Nux vomica, bls ..... lb. .10 - .12
Powd., bbls., bxs..... lb. .15 - .17

O

Ocher (see Iron oxide yellow, nat.).
Ocotea cymbarum oil, dms lb. .55 - —
Octane, indust., tanks, Bayonne, N. J gal. .19 - —
tanks, Baytown, Tex ..... gal. .15¾- —
Borger, Tex ..... gal. .15¾- —
1-Octanol, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd., Zone 1 lb. .37 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd..... lb. .39 - —
tanks, dlvd. ..... lb. .34½- —
Octyl alcohol, perfumer's grade, bots lb. 1.60 3.25
Octyl alcohol, tech. (see 1-Octanol, tech).
Octyl phenol, bgs., c.l., works lb. .24 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .24½- —
tanks, works ..... lb. .23 - —
Octyl phenol in dms., 11c. higher.

Oils

Oil quotations, formerly grouped under one heading, are now listed individually. For example, prices on Oil, coconut, may be found in the C's under Coconut oil.

Oiticica oil, liq., dms..... lb. .19 - .19½
tanks ..... lb. .17½- —
Oleic acid, dbl.-dist. (white), dms. lb. .20 - .22½
tanks ..... lb. .17½- —
Single-dist., dms..... lb. .18¾- .21¼
tanks ..... lb. .16¼- —
Oleo oil, extra, dms ..... lb. .19¼- .20
Oleostearine, dms. ..... lb. .13¼- .13½
Oleum (see Sulfuric acid, fuming).
Olibanum gum, siftings, cs ..... lb. .20 Nom.
Tears, cs ..... lb. .22 .30
Olibanum oil, bots ..... lb 5.50 - 7.65
Extra fine, bots. ..... lb. 8.00 - 9.50
Olive oil, edible, Spanish, dms., duty-paid gal. 3.00 Nom.
Edible, Tunisian, dms., same basis. gal. 2.75 - 2.90
Olivine, crude, works..... ton.12.00 - —
20 mesh, works ..... ton.15.00 - —
100 mesh, works..... ton.20.00 - —
Opium, USP, cns ..... oz.19.20 -19 45
USP, gran., cns. ..... oz.21.65 -21 90
powd., cns ..... oz.21.65 -21 90
Orange oil, expressed, USP, Brazilian, cns., dms lb. No stocks
Expressed, USP, Calif., cns., dms. lb. .75 - 1.75
Florida, cns., dms ..... lb. .55 - .60
Messina, cns ..... lb 3.85 - 5.85
West Indian, cns., dms .... lb 2.50 - 3.65
Sesquiterpeneless, bots .... lb 65.00 - 120.00
Sweet, dist., cns., dms lb .45 - .50
Orange peel, bitter, Haitian, bls lb. .14 - .16
Sweet, bls ..... lb. .16 - .13

Orange Pigments

Orange pigment quotations, formerly grouped under one heading, are now listed individually. For example, prices on Orange, chrome, may be found in the C's under Chrome orange.

Origanum oil, Spanish, cns..... lb 2.00 - —
Orris root, Florentine, bls ..... lb. .55 - —
powd., bbls., bxs ..... lb. .68 - —
Verona, bls ..... lb. .35 - .40
Orthoanisidine (see o-Anisidine).
Orthochloroaniline (see o-Chloroaniline).
Orthochlorobenzaldehyde (see o-Chlorobenzaldehyde).
Orthochlorobenzoic acid. (see o-Chlorobenzoic acid).
Orthochloroparanitroaniline (see 2-Chloro-4-nitroaniline).
Orthochlorophenol (see o-Chlorophenol).
Orthocresol (see o-Cresol)
Orthocresotinic acid (see 2,3-Creosotic acid).
Orthodichlorobenzene (see o-Dichlorobenzene).
Orthonitroaniline (see o-Nitroaniline).
Orthonitrochlorobenzene (see o-Nitrochlorobenzene).
Orthonitroparachlorophenol (see 2-Nitro-4-Chlorophenol).
Orthonitrophenol (see o-Nitrophenol).
Orthonitrotoluene (see o-Nitrotoluene).
Orthophenetidine (see o-Phenetidine).
Orthophenylphenol (see o-Phenyl phenol).
Ortho-tertiary-amylphenol (see o-tert-Amylphenol)
Orthotolidine (see o-Tolidine base).
Orthotoluidine (see o-Toluidine).
Osage orange, cryst., No. 1, bbls. l.c.l lb. .40 - —
Extract, liq., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l., lb. .19 - —
Ouabain, USP, bots ... gram. 3.00 - 4.00
Ouricury wax, refd., pure..... lb. .75 - .76
crude ..... lb. .65 - —
Oxalic acid, bbls., c.l., works .... lb. .16½- —
bbls., 10,000-lb. lots, works .. lb. .16¾- —
bbls., smaller lots, works .... lb. .17¾- —
b-Oxynaphthoic acid, fib. dms., 250 lbs. or more, frt alld lb. 1.14 - 1.17
Oxyquinolin sulfate, cns. 100-lb. lots, works lb. 4.75 - 5.00
cns., smaller lots, works..... lb. 4.92 - 5.17

P

Palm oil, clarif., dms..... lb. .15 - .16
Palm oil, acids, dist., dms..... lb. .16¼- .19¼
tanks ..... lb. .13¾- .14¼
Palmarosa oil, cns ..... lb. 6.50 - —
Papain, USP, African, bots..... lb. 8.50 - —
USP, Ceylon, bots ..... lb. 7.50 - 8.00
Papaverine hydrochloride, nat. or syn., USP, cns., 25-oz. to 100-oz. lots oz. 3.00 - —
cns., smaller lots .. oz. 5.05 - 5.20
Papaverine sulfate, nat. or syn., USP, cns oz. 7.10 - 7.35
Paprika, Rumanian, bgs. ..... lb. .34 - —
Spanish, bgs. ..... lb. .44 - .58
Yugoslavian, bgs. ..... lb. .40 - —
Para-aminobenzoic acid (see p-Aminobenzoic acid)
Para-aminosalicylic acid (see p-Aminosalicylic acid).
Parachlorobenzoic acid (see p-Chlorobenzoic acid)
Paramethylphenylcinchonic acid (see Neocinchophen)
Paranitrobenzoic acid see p-Nitrobenzoic acid).
Paratoluidinemetasulfonic acid (see p-Toluidine-m-sulfonic acid).
Para-aminophenol (see p-Aminophenol).
Parachloro-orthonitroaniline (see 4-Chloro-2 nitroaniline).
Para-anisidin (see p-Ansidine).
Parachloraniline (see p-Chloraniline).
Parachlorobenzaldehyde see p-Chlorobenzaldehyde).
Parachlorophenol (see p-Chlorophenol).
Paracresol (see p-Cresol).
Paradibromobenzene (see p-Dibromobenzene).
Paradichlorobenzene (see p-Dichlorobenzene).
Para toner, red, bbls..... lb. 1.15 - —
Chlorinated, kgs. ..... lb. 1.30 - —
Paraffin, crude, scale white, 123°-127°F. ASTM, tanks, refy. lb. .0710- —
Fully refd., 122°-124°F, ASTM, tanks, refy lb. .0815- —
125°-127° F, ASTM, tanks, refy. lb. .0815- —
120°-132°F, ASTM, tanks, refy. lb. .0885- —
Paraffin, fully refd., 132°-134° F, ASTM, tanks, refy ..... lb. .0815- —
135°-137°F, ASTM, tanks, refy. lb. .0815- —
AMP temperatures are an arbitrary 3°F higher than ASTM.
Paraffin oil, pale, 100-110 vis. at 100°F., tanks, east coast refy gal. .14 - —
Paraffin wax (see Paraffin).
Paraformaldehyde, 91%, flake, bgs., c.l., frt. alld lb. .11¼- —
bgs., l.c.l., frt. alld .... lb. .13¼- .14¼
91%, powd., bgs., c.l., ex whse. lb. .167 - —
bgs., l.c.l., ex whse..... lb. .182 - —
USP X, fib. dms., c.l.. .... lb. .19 - —
fib dms., 1,000-lb. lots..... lb. .20 - —
fib dms., smaller lots ..... lb. .21½- —
Paraldehyde, tech., 98%, 55-gal. dms., t.l., dlvd lb. .14 - —
55-gal dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .15 - —
tanks, dlvd. ..... lb. .11½- —
Paranitroaniline (see p-Nitroaniline).
Paranitrochlorobenzene (see p-Nitrochlorobenzene).
Paranitrotoluene (see p-Nitrotoluene).
Paranitrophenol (see p-Nitrophenol).
Paraphenetidine (see p-Phenetidine).
Paraphenylenediamine (see p-Phenylenediamine).
Paraphenylphenol see p-Phenylphenol).
Para-tertiary-amylphenol (see p-tert-Amylphenol)
Para-tertiary butylphenol (see p-tert-Butylphenol)
Parathion, spray powder, 15%, dealers, bgs., dms., frt. alld. lb. .50 - .53
Tech., dms., c.l., t.l., works . lb 1.3395- —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. 1.51 - —
Paratoluenesulpnonamide (see p-Toluenesulfonamide).
Paris green, dealers, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .44 - .47
dms., l.c.l., same basis .... lb. .45 - .48
Passion flower herb, bls. ..... lb. .25 - —
Patchouli oil, dms. .. .. lb. 6.00 - —
Peach kernel oil, USP, (see Apricot kernel oil).
Peacock blue, fugitive, 100% color strength, 250-lb. bbls., dlvd., N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss R., including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis lb .90 —
Peacock blue dlvd. prices ½c. higher Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport 1¼c.), Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Tex. (El Paso 2c.); Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph, 1 6c. higher; Pacific coast, Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita, frt. equald. with Chicago.
Peanut meal, 45%, old process, bgs., mills. ton.46.50- —
Peanut oil, crude, tanks, f.o.b. mills. lb. .13¾- —
Refd., dms. ..... lb. .19¼- .19½
tanks ..... lb. .17¼- —
Pectin, citrus, dom., powd., bbls. lb. 2.05 - 2.06
Dom., tech., powd., bbls. .... lb. 1.35 - —
Imp., Danish, ex whse. .. lb. 1.28 - —
Penicillin, potassium, cryst., bulk 1,000,000 units. .0675- .0700
Penicillin, procaine, bulk 1,000,000 units. .0675 -.0700
Penicillin, sodium, bulk 1,000,000 units. .0775- .0800
Pennyroyal oil, USP, imported, cns. lb. 2.75 3.50
Pentachlorophenol, bgs., c.l., t.l., works, frt. equald lb. .22 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .23½- .30
Pentachlorophenol in dms. 1c. higher.
Pentaerythritol, tech., bgs., c.l., works lb .32 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .33 - —
Pentaerythritol, di- and tri-isomers (see Dipentaerythritol and Tripentaerythritol)
Pentane, indust., tanks Tex. refy. gal. .14 - —
Pepper, black, Malabar, spot bgs. lb. .28½- —
Red, Gondar, spot, bgs . lb. No prices.
Japanese, hontaka, bgs lb. .34 —
Japanese, birdseyes, bgs., new crop lb. No prices.
Mombasa, bgs., shipt. lb. .56 - .57
Nigerian, bgs. ..... lb. .42 - —
Turkish, bgs. ..... lb. .28 - —
White, bgs. ..... lb. .35 - .36
Peppermint leaves, dom., USP, bls., dms lb. .70 - .75
Imp., USP, bls. lb. .55 - —
Peppermint oil, nat., dms. lb. 4.75 - 6.50
Redist., USP, dms. lb. 5.25 - 6.75
Perchloroethylene, dms., c.l., or t.l., dlvd lb. .13½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .15¼- —
tanktruck, 1,000 gal., min., dlvd. lb. .12¾- —
tanks, dlvd..... lb. .12¼- —
Peri acid, dry, bbls., frt. alld .. lb. 1.35 - —
Paste, bbls., frt. alld ..... lb. 1.30 - —
Persic oil, USP (see Apricot kernel oil).
Peru balsam, dms. lb. 1.25 - 1.50
Petitgrain oil, South American, cns., dms lb 3.00 - —
Petrolatum, cream, dms., c.l., refy. lb. .07½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .09¾- —
tanks, refy. ..... lb. .05¼- —
Extra amber, dms., c.l., refy. .. lb. .06½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .08¼- —
tanks, refy. ..... lb. .04¼- —
USP, lily white, dms., c.l., refy. lb. .07⅞- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd..... lb. .10⅛- —
tanks, refy. ..... lb. .05⅜- —
snow white, dms., c.l., refy . lb. .08⅜- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd..... lb. .10⅜- —
tanks, refy ..... lb. .06⅛- —
soft yellow, dms., c.l., refy . lb. .06½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd..... lb. .08¼- —
tanks, refy ..... lb. .04¼- —
Petroleum pitch (see Asphalt, petroleum).

Petroleum Products

Petroleum product quotations, formerly grouped under one heading, are now listed individually. For example, prices on Petroleum, mineral spirits, may be found in the M's under Mineral spirits, petroleum.

Petroleum sulfonate, oil soluble, 60-62% sulfonic content, non-ret. dms., c.l., works lb. .16½- .18¾
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., works lb. .17½- .19
tanks, works ..... lb. .14½- .17
50-53% sulfonic content, non-ret. dms., c.l., works lb. .16 - —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., works lb. .17 - —
tanks, works ..... lb .13 - —
o-Phenetidine, dms., c.l., frt. alld, E lb. .91 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis .. lb. .93 - —
p-Phenetidine, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. 1.05 - —
dms., same basis ..... lb. 1.08 - —
Phenobarbitol, USP, dms., 100-lb. lots lb. 3.25 - —
Phenobarbital-sodium, USP, dms., 100-lb. lots lb. 3.25 - —
Phenol, 90-92% (cresol 8-10%), non-ret. dms., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. .17¾- .18
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis. lb. .18¼- .19
tanks, same basis .. .. lb. .16 - —
Phenol, 82-84% (cresol 16-18%), non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .17½- —
non-ret. dms., same basis lb. .18½- —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .15½- —
39°C. or above, tar distilled non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .19¼- .19½
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis. lb. .19¾- .20½
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .17½- —
USP, syn., dms., c.l., t.l., frt. alld. lb. .20 - —
dms., same basis ..... lb. .22 - —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .18 - —
Phenolphthalein, USP or yellow, fib. dms., 2,000-lb. lots lb. 1.15 - —
fib dms., smaller lots lb. 1.17 - 1.22
Phenothiazine drench fib. dms., t.l., dlvd. lb. .44 - —
fib. dms., l.t.l., same basis lb. .47 - —
NF, fib dms., t.l., same basis lb. .43 - —
fib. dms. l.t.l., same basis lb. .46 - —
Phenyl acetate, dms., 100-lb. lots, works lb. .50 - —
Phenyl salicylate (see Salol).
Phenylacetaldehyde, soln., 50%, bots lb. 2.40 - 2.70
100%, bots..... lb. 4.00 - 4.65
Phenylacetic acid, pure, cryst., cns. lb. 1.43 - 1.75
dl-Phenylalanine, dms., works lb.27.00 -37.50
l-Phenyl-3-carbethoxy pyrazolone-5, fib. dms., 200-lb. lots, dlvd. E. lb. 3.45 - —
fib. dms., smaller lots, dlvd. E lb. 3.80 - —
N-Phenyldiethanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .41 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E..... lb. .42 - —
tanks, dlvd. E ..... lb. .38½- —
m Phenylenediamine dms., frt. alld. lb. .95 - —
o-Phenylenediamine, coml., 100 to 1,000 lbs., fib dms., works lb. 1.70 - 1.80
p-Phenylenediamine, refd., tech., dms., works lb 1.42 - —
Phenylethanolamine, dms., c.l., works lb. .73½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .76¼- —
Phenylethyl acetate, bots lb. 1.25 1.60
b-Phenylethylamine, dms., 1,000-lb. lb. lots, works lb. 1.10 - —
dms., smaller lots works..... lb. 1.15 - 1.40

2-Phenylethyl alcohol, extra, dms. lb. 1.14 - 1.43
Standard, dms lb. 1.10 - 1.60
Phenylglyconic acid (see Mandelic acid).
Phenylhydrazine base, CP, btos lb. 3.00 - 3.07
Phenylhydrazine hydrochloride, coml., kgs., works lb. 1.75 - —
Purif., bots., works lb. 5.17 - —
1-Phenyl-3-methyl pyrazolone-5, fib. dms., 250-lb. lots, dlvd. E lb. 1.80 - —
fib. dms., smaller lots, dlvd. E lb. 2.10 - —
Phenylethylphenyl acetate, bots lb. 4.15 - 4.35
o-Phenylphenol, dms., t.c.l., works. lb. .42 - .44
p-Phenylphenol, bgs., c.l., works lb. .38½ - —
bgs., t.c.l., works lb. .43 - —
Philippine copal gum, pale, chips, bgs lb. .25½ - .28
Pale, nubs, bgs lb. .32½ - .36
seeds, bgs lb. .20 Nom.
sorts, bgs lb. .23½ - .26
Phloroglucinol, coml., fib. dms., works lb. 6.40 - —
CP, bots., works lb. 17.75 - —
Tech., fib. dms., works lb. 10.45 - —
Phloxin red toner (see Eosin red toner)
Phosphate, defluorinated (see under D).
Phosphate rock, Curacao, Atlantic ports, New Orleans ton. 48.00 - —
Florida, land pebble, run-of-mine, washed, dried unground, 66-68% b.p.l., bulk, c.l., mines, long-ton. 5.14 - —
68-70% b.p.l., bulk, c.l., same basis long-ton. 5.54 - —
70-72%, b.p.l., bulk, c.l., same basis long-ton. 6.19 - —
74-75% b.p.l., c.l., bulk, same basis long-ton. 7.19 - —
76-77% b.p.l., c.l., bulk, same basis long-ton. 8.19 - —
Above Florida prices are based on fuel oil at $2.87 per bbl. and labor at $1.43.
Phosphoric acid, food grade, 75%, cbys, c.l., works, E. frt equald. 100 lbs. 6.75 - —
cbys., t.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 7.00 - 7.50
tanks, works 100 lbs. 5.35 - —
Food grade, 80%, cbys., c.l., frt. alld 100 lbs. 7.60 - —
cbys., t.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.85 - 9.10
tanks, works 100 lbs. 5.75 - —
NF, 85%, cbys., c.l., works lb. .0825- —
cbys., t.c.l., works lb. .0850- .0875
tanks, works lb. .0640- —
Phosphorus, amorph., red, dms., t.l., works lb. .48 - —
dms., smaller lots, works lb. .49 - .50
white (yellow), solid, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .20 - .20½
dms., t.c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .21½ - —
tanks, works, frt. equald. lb. .19 - —
Phosphorus oxychloride, dms., c.l., works lb. .14 - —
dms., t.c.l., works lb. .15 - —
tanks, works lb. .12½ - —
Phosphorus pentasulfide, solid, dms., c.l., works lb. .11½ - —
dms., t.c.l., works lb. .12½ - .13½
Phosphorus pentoxide, dms., c.l., works lb. .1395- .1450
dms., t.c.l., works lb. .1550- .1650
Phosphorus sesquisulfide, dms., cs., c.l., works lb. .38 - —
dms., t.c.l., works lb. .39 - .40
Phosphorus trichloride, dms., c.l., works lb. .14 - —
dms., t.c.l., works lb. .15 - —
tanks, works lb. .12½ - —
Phthalic anhydride, bgs., c.l., works, frt equald lb. .21 - —
bgs., t.c.l., same basis lb. .22 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .20½ - —
Phthalimide, 97-98%, dms., frt. equald lb. .63 - —
Phthalocyanine blue, full strength, bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn and N. C., E. of Miss. R., including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island St. Louis lb. 3.45 - —
Resinated, bbls., same basis lb. 3.00 - —
Phthalocyanine blue, water dispersable, bbls., same basis lb. 1.69 - —
Phthalocyanine blue dlvd. prices ½c. higher Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport 1½c.), Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Tex. (El Paso 2c.); Cedar Rapids, Des Moines Kansas City, Lincoln, Ohama, St. Joseph, 1.6c. higher; Pacific coast, Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita, frt. equald. with Chicago.
Phthalocyanine green toner, bbls., works lb. 3.95 - —
Resinated bbls. lb. 3.50 - —
Water dispersable, bbls. lb. 1.71 - —
Phthalylsulfacetamide, 1,000-lb. lots or more lb. 5.00 - —
NF lb. 5.20 - —
a-Picoline, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .43 - .43½
dms., t.c.l. works, frt. equald lb. .44 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .415 - .422
b,g-Picoline 5°C, dms., c.l., works. lb. .32½ - —
dms., t.c.l., works lb. .33 - —
g-Picoline, 98%, dms., works lb. 2.00 - —
Picric acid, NF, bbls lb. .85 - —
Tech., bbls lb. .44 - —
Pigment green B, kgs. lb. 1.35 - —
Pilocarpine hydrochloride, USP, bots oz. 4.75 - 5.25
Pilocarpine nitrate, USP, bots., vials. oz. 4.63 - 4.75
Pimento, Jamaican, bgs. lb. .61 - —
Mexican, bgs. lb. .30 - —
Pimento berry oil, NF, dms. lb. 4.25 - 8.00
Pimento leaf oil, cns lb. 2.05 - —
Pine oil, dest.-dist., dms., t.c.l., works lb. .12¼ - —
dms., t.c.l., ex whse New York. lb. .14¼ - —
Steam-dist., dms., ex whse, New York lb. .176 - —
dms., dlvd. lb. .179 - —
Pineneedle oil, Siberian (see Abies Siberica oil).
Pinetar oil, coml., dms., c.l., works. lb. .0561- —
dms., t.c.l., works lb. .0634- —
dms., c.l., ex whse., New York. lb. .0745- —
tanks, works lb. .048 - —
Pinetar oil, rectified, NF, dms., included, t.c.l., works, south gal. 1.05 - —
dms. incl., t.c.l., ex whse., New York gal. 1.15 - —
Refd., dms. incl., t.c.l., works gal. .92 - —
dms. incl., t.c.l., ex whse., New York gal. 1.02 - —
Pink root, bls. lb. 2.50 - —
Piperazine, 95% or better, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. 2.84 - —
dms., t.c.l., same basis lb. 2.88 - —
Piperazine citrate, 100-lb. lots lb. 2.00 - —
Feed grade lb. 1.61 - —
Piperazine hexahydrate, 100-lb. lots. lb. 1.60 - —
Feed grade lb. 1.23 - —
Piperadine, dist., dms., frt. equald. lb. 2.60 - 2.70
Piperonyl butoxide, dms., dlvd. E.lb. 4.50 - 5.05
Piperonyl cyclonene, dms., dlvd. E.lb. 3.70 - 4.25

Pitches

Pitch quotations, formerly grouped under one heading, are now listed individually. For example, prices on Pitch, soybean, may be found in the S's under Soybean pitch.

Plaster of Paris (see Gypsum).
Platinum metal, works oz. 84.00 - 87.00
Pleurisy root, bls. lb. .45 - .50
Podophyllum resin, NF, dms lb. 15.60 - 16.10
Poke root, bls. lb. .19 - .22
Pontianak copal gum, chips, bgs lb. .26 - —
Nubs, bgs. lb. .37 - .40
Polymyxin, bulk, bots., 50 billion units or more 1,000,000 units. .52 - —
bulk, bots., 25-50 billion units. 1,000,000 units. .54 - —
bulk, bots., 1-25-billion units. 1,000,000 units. .56 - —
Polyoxyethylene sorbitan monostearate, dms., 20,000-lb. lots, works lb. .41 - —
dms., 10,000-20,000-lb. lots, works. lb. .43 - —
dms., smaller lots, works lb. .46 - .48
Polyoxyethylene sorbitan tristearate, dms. 20,000-lb. lots, works. lb. .41 - —
dms., 10,000-20,000-lb. lots, works. lb. .43 - —
dms., smaller lots, works lb. .46 - .48
Poppy seed, Argentine, bgs. lb. .30 - —
Dutch, bgs. lb. .34 - —
Iranian. lb. .14½ - .15
Polish, bgs. lb. .34 - —
Turkish, bgs. lb. .32 - —
Potash, caustic, liq., 45% basis, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.25 - —
dms., t.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 5.05 - —
tanks, same basis 100 lbs. 3.70 - —
Reg., flake, 88-92%, dms., c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 9.15 - —
dms., t.c.l., same basis. 100 lbs. 10.20 - —
Solid, 88-92%, dms., c.l., works. 100 lbs 8.70 - —
dms., t.c.l., works 100 lbs. 9.75 - —
Potassium acetate, NF, dms lbs. .31 - .36
Potassium bicarbonate, USP, gran., dms lb. .22 - —
USP, powd., dms lb. .24 - —
Potassium bichromate, gran., bgs., c.l., t.l., works lb. .18 - —
bgs., t.c.l., works lb. .18½ - .19¾
Potassium bichromate in dms. ¾c. higher.
Potassium bitartrate, NF, dom., gran. or powd., bbls. 5,000 lbs. 1 shipt lb. .40½ - —
Potassium bitartrate, NF, dom., gran. or powd., dms., c.l. lb. .40 - —
smaller lots lb. 41 .43
NF, imp. gran. or powd., kgs lb. 33½ .37
Potassium bromate, dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. .50 - —
dms., smaller lots, works lb. .52 - .62
Potassium bromide, USP, gran., bbls., kgs. lb .39 .40
Potassium carbonate, NF, gran., bbls., dms lb 20 —
NF, powd., bbls., dms lb 21 .22
Tech., calcined, bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs 9.00 - —
bbls., t.c.l., same basis. 100 lbs. 10.05 - —
hydrated, 83-85%, bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs 7.60 - —
bbls., t.c.l., works 100 lbs 8.65 - —
Potassium chlorate, cryst., dms., c.l., works lb 11¼ —
dms., t.c.l., works lb 11½ 12¼
Powd., dms., c.l., works lb 11¾ —
dms., t.c.l., works lb. 12 13
NF, gran., 25-lb metal dms lb .36 —
Potassium chloride, agricultural (see Potassium muriate)
Potassium chloride, indust., 99.9% KCl, bulk, c.l., works ton 29.00 - —
bgs., c.l., works ton 33.50 - —
99.3% KCl, bulk, c.l., works ton 27.00 - —
bgs., c.l., works ton 31.50 - —
USP, cryst., dms lb 21 .23
gran., dms lb 15 .17
powd., dms lb .24 .26

PENOLA SOLVENTS WHEN YOU NEED THEM FAST!

Penola's multi-location storage facilities and excellent shipping service assure speedy delivery of top grade solvents to your lab or plant. And – whether you're in a hurry or not – Penola gives you:

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TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE – For expert assistance in your processing problems or extra technical data, be sure to call or write your nearest Penola office!

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Penola

Potassium chromate, tech., bgs	lb.	.50	.50½
Potassium citrate, USP, gran., dms.	lb.	.43	—
USP, powd., dms	lb.	.46½	.41½
Potassium cyanide, dms. 20,000-lb. lots or more works	lb.	.45	—
dms., 2,000-19,999-lb lots, works	lb.	.455	—
dms., smaller lots, works	lb.	.465	—
Potassium dichromate (see Potassium bichromate)			
Potassium ferricyanide, dms., ton lots, works	lb.	.50	—
dms., smaller lots, works	lb.	.65	—
Potassium ferrocyanide, bgs., ton lots	lb.	.23	—
bgs., smaller lots	lb.	.23½	—
Potassium fluoborate, fib. dms., c.l., works	lb.	.30	—
fib. dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.31	—
Potassium fluoride, dms., works	lb.	.37	.38
Potassium gluconate, dms.	lb.	1.62	—
Potassium guaiacolsulfonate, NF, dms	lb.	2.10	2.30
Potassium hydroxide, tech. (see Potash, caustic).			
Potassium hydroxide, USP, pellets, 100-lb. dms., 1 to 100-dm. lots	lb.	.33½	.38
Potassium hypophosphite, NF, fib. dms., 1,000-lb. lots	lb.	1.38	—
Potassium iodide, dms.	lb.	1.90	1.95
Potassium manure salt, 22% K_2O, bulk, c.l., works unit-ton.		.17	.1765
Potassium metabisulfite, gran., dms.	lb.	.20	.21
Powd., dms.	lb.	.25	—

Potassium muriate, standard and gran., 59-63% K_2O, bulk, c.l., works, base price unit-ton.		.34	—
bulk, c.l., works, July forward unit-ton.		.34½	.36
Gran., 60-63% K_2O, bgs., c.l., works, contract price	ton.	26.25	-26.50
bgs., c.l., works list price	ton.	27.45	-27.50
Potassium nitrate, NF, cryst., bbls., 20-ton lots 100 lbs.		16.50	—
bbls., smaller lots 100 lbs.		17.50	-18.00
NF, gran., bgs. 20-ton lots, 100 lbs.		9.25	—
bgs., smaller lots 100 lbs.		10.50	-11.00
NF, powd., bgs., 20-ton lots 100 lbs.		10.25	—
bgs., smaller lots 100 lbs.		11.50	- 12.00
Potassium oxalate, neutral, tech., fine gran., bbls., dms.	lb.	.30	- .31
Potassium pentaborate, gran., bgs., c.l., works	ton.	191.50	—
dms. ton lots, ex whse	ton.	302.00	—
dms., smaller lots ex whse	ton.	307.00	—
Powdered potassium pentaborate $10.25 per ton higher.			
Potassium perchlorate, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.18½	—
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.19	- .20
Potassium permanganate, coml. kgs., works	lb.	.26	- .29
USP, dms., works	lb.	.29¼	- .31
Potassium persulfate, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.17½	—
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.18	- .21

Potassium pyrophosphate, tetrabasic, dms., works	lb.	.15½	- .18½
Potassium prussiate red (see Potassium ferrocyanide).			
Potassium prussiate red (see Potassium ferricyanide).			
Potassium silicate, electrical grade, 29° Be, 1:2.0, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs.		6.50	—
dms., l.c.l., 5 dms. or more, works 100 lbs.		7.25	- 7.65
tanks, works 100 lbs.		6.15	—
40.5° Be, 1:2.1, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs.		6.45	—
dms., l.c.l. 5 dms. or more works 100 lbs.		7.20	- 7.60
tanks, works 100 lbs.		6.10	—
Potassium silicate, glass, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs.		17.00	-17.30
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs.		17.80	—
Soln., clarif., 29° Be, 1:2.5, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs.		5.80	—
dms., l.c.l., 5 dms. or more works 100 lbs.		6.55	- 6.95
tanks, works 100 lbs.		5.45	—
Potassium silicofluoride, bgs., works	lb.	.09½	.10
Potassium silicofluoride in drums, 0.4c. per lb. higher.			
Potassium stannate, dms., frt alld. E	lb.	.755	- .827
Potassium sulfate, agricultural, 50% K_2O, bulk, works, base price unit-ton.		.64	—
bulk, works, July forward unit-ton.		.67	—
NF VII, cryst., dms	lb.	.31	- .33
gran., dms.	lb.	.18½	—
powd., dms.	lb.	.16	- .17
Potassium sulfocyanate, NF, cryst. (see Potassium thiocyanate).			
Potassium thiocyanate, NF, cryst., dms., works	lb.	.84	- .94
Tech., dms., works	lb.	.77	- .79

Potassium titanate, ctns., c.l., works	lb.	.16¼	—
ctns., 5-ton lots, works	lb.	.16½	—
ctns., 1-ton lot or less, works	lb.	.16¾	—
Potassium toluene sulfonate, dms., c.l. or t.l., works	lb.	.42	—
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.46	—
Potassium-magnesium sulfate, basis 40% K_2SO_4 and 18% MgO, bulk, works, base price	ton.	13.45	—
bulk, works, July forward	ton.	14.00	—
Potassium-sodium tartrate, NF, gran. or powd. dms., c.l	lb.	.42½	—
dms., 5,000-lb. lots	lb.	.43	—
dms., smaller lots	lb.	.43½	.49
Potassium-titanium fluoride, fib. dms., works	lb.	.39	40
Potassium-zirconium fluoride, fib. dms., c.l., works	lb.	.50	—
fib. dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.52½	- 55
Potato starch (see Starch, potato).			
Pregnenolone, bots.	gram.	.45	—
Pregnenolone acetate, bots.	gram.	.40	—
Procaine hydrochloride, USP, dms., 1,000-lb lots, frt alld	lb.	2.83	—
dms., 100-500 lb. lots	lb.	2.95	3.15
Progesterone, USP, bots., 100 gram lots	gram.	.50	—
Progesterone acetate, bots. gram		.70	—
Propane, indust., tanks, group 3.	gal.	.05	—
tanks, New York harbor	gal.	.093	—
Propionic acid, syn., pure, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.22¾	—
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.23¾	—
tanks, works	lb.	.20¾	—
n-Propyl acetate, dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.14¼	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.15¼	—
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.11¾	—
n-Propyl alcohol, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.13½	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.14½	—
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.11	—
n-Propyl gallate dms., 100 to 2,000-lb lots works	lb	3.90	4.40
n-Propyl p-Hydroxybenzoate, USP, dms	lb.	2.30	- 2.40
Propyl thiouracil, bots., 50 kilo lots or more	kilo	55.00	—
bots., smaller lots	kilo.	55.10	-55.30
Propylene dichloride, consumers, dms., c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.0845	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.0950	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.07	—
Propylene dichloride prices in west 1c. higher dlvd on same basis.			
Propylene glycol, indust., dms., c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.16	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.17	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.13½	—
USP, dms., c.l., dlvd E	lb.	.18	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.19	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.15½	—
Propylene glycol methyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.20	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.21	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.18½	—
Propylene oxide, dms., c.l., dlvd. E.	lb.	.18	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.19	—
tanks, dlvd. E	lb.	.15½	—
Psyllium seed, black, bgs	lb.	.28	- .30
Blonde, bgs	lb.	.18	—
Husks, bgs.	lb.	.40	—
Pumice, dom., grd., coarse to fine, 0, ½, 1, 1½ 2, 3, bgs., ton lots	lb.	.03⅜	- .04¼
bgs., smaller lots	lb.	.03⅞	- .04¼
Imp., Italian, silk-screen, coarse, bgs., ton lots	lb.	.06½	—
fine, bgs., ton lots	lb.	.04	—
sun dried, coarse, bgs	ton.	58.00	—
fine, bgs	ton.	No prices.	
Pumpkin seed, bgs	lb.	.25	- .26
Pyrethrins, syn. (see Allethrin).			
Pyrethrum flowers, fine grd., 0.9% pyrethrins, bbls., works	lb.	.45	—
Powd., 1.3% pyrethrins, bbls., works	lb.	.65	—
Pyrethrum liquid, 20/1 basis (2 grams pyrethrins per 100cc odorless base), dms., works	gal.	8.75	- 8.85
100/1 basis (10 grams pyrethrins per 100cc odorless base) dms., works	gal.	41.75	-42.75
Pyrethrum oleoresin, dewaxed, 20%, dms., works	lb.	10.00	—
Purif., 20% dms., works	lb.	10.00	-10.10
Pyridine, denat., dms., c.l., works and frt. equald	gal.	2.77	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	gal.	2.80	—
Refd., 2°, non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.75	—
Pyridoxine hydrochloride, bots., 100-gram lots	gram.	.29½	—
Pyrites, Canadian, 48-50% S, works,	long-ton.	5.00	- 6.00
Pyrocatechol (see Catechol).			
Pyrogallic acid, NF (see Pyrogallol).			
Pyrogallic acid, tech., bbls	lb.	3.17	- 3.25
Pyrogallol, NF, 100 lb. dms	lb.	3.50	—
Pyroxylin scrap, shavings, amber, cs., works	lb.	No stocks	
Shavings, mixed colors, dms., works	lb.	.11	—
translucent colors, dms., works.	lb.	.16	—
translucent pastels, cs., works.	lb.	.14	—
white, China, ivory, dms., works.	lb.	.16	—
white, dense, opaque, dms., works	lb.	.12	- .15
unground, amber, dms., works	lb.	.20	—
black, dms., works	lb.	.12	—
mixed, mottled, dms., works	lb.	.13	—
USP, bots	lb.	9.50	—

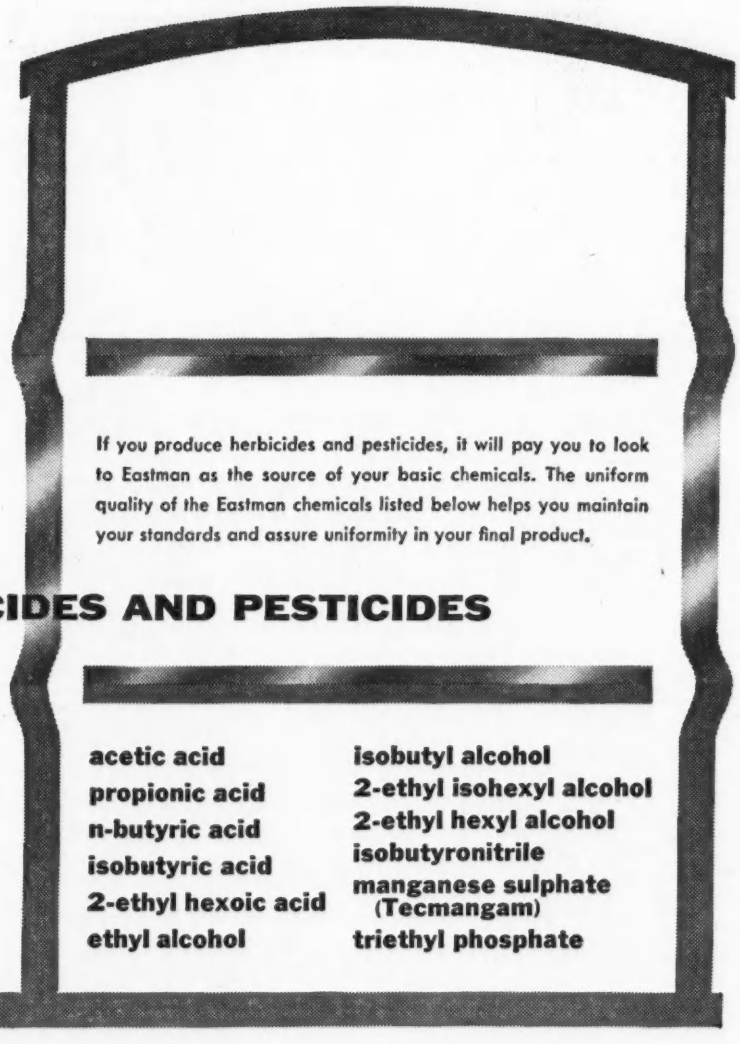
Q

Quassia chips	lb.	.17	—
Quebracho extract, clarif., grd., 70% tannin, bgs., works	lb.	.16½	- .17
Clarif., liq., 35% tannin, bbls., works	lb.	.08¼	- .08¼
clarif., solid, 64% tannin, bgs., c.l., ex dock, duty extra	lb.	.107429	—
Ordinary solid, 63% tannin, bgs., c.l., same basis	lb.	.098035	—
Quercitron extract, cryst., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l.	lb.	.40	—
Liq., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l.	lb.	.19	—
Quicksilver (see Mercury metal).			
Quince seed, bgs	lb.	2.00	Nom.
Quinidine sulfate, USP cns. 1,000-oz. lots	oz.	.74½	- .75
Quinine, NF, cns., 100-oz. lots	oz.	.54	—
Quinine bisulfate, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots	oz.	.37½	—
Quinine hydrochloride, cns., 1,000-oz. lots	oz.	.29	- .31¼
Quinine sulfate, USP cns. 1,000-oz. lots	oz.	.26	- .32
Quinoline, dms., c.l., frt. equald	lb.	.50¾	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.51¼	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.50	—

R

R salt, paste, dms., frt. alld., 100% basis	lb.	.88	—
Powd., frt. alld. 100% basis	lb.	.98	—
Rapeseed oil, tanks	lb.	.18¾	Nom.

Eastman makes these basic chemicals for...



If you produce herbicides and pesticides, it will pay you to look to Eastman as the source of your basic chemicals. The uniform quality of the Eastman chemicals listed below helps you maintain your standards and assure uniformity in your final product.

...HERBICIDES AND PESTICIDES

- acetic acid
- propionic acid
- n-butyric acid
- isobutyric acid
- 2-ethyl hexoic acid
- ethyl alcohol
- isobutyl alcohol
- 2-ethyl isohexyl alcohol
- 2-ethyl hexyl alcohol
- isobutyronitrile
- manganese sulphate (Tecmangam)
- triethyl phosphate

...ANIMAL FEEDS

Tenox BHT—Agricultural Grade: A form of BHT specially prepared for feed use—free-flowing, non-dusting, and granulated in a particle size comparable to that of other feed components. Protects vitamin content of feeds, improves pigmentation and protects chicks against deficiency diseases such as encephalomalacia.

Tecmangam: Contains 75-78% manganese sulphate. Completely soluble and readily assimilated, Tecmangam is an ideal source of manganese for feeds. In manganese-deficient areas, Tecmangam can be added to fertilizer to supply this essential element.

For information, samples or specifications on any of the Eastman basic chemicals for use in herbicide, pesticide and feed production, write to any of the sales offices listed below.

Eastman

CHEMICAL PRODUCTS, INC.

KINGSPORT, TENNESSEE

subsidiary of Eastman Kodak Company

SALES OFFICES: Eastman Chemical Products, Inc., Kingsport, Tennessee; New York City; Framingham, Mass.; Cincinnati; Cleveland; Chicago; Houston; St. Louis.
West Coast: Wilson Meyer Co., San Francisco; Los Angeles; Portland; Salt Lake City; Seattle.

Rare earth oxalate, 43-50%, bgs., works lb. 1.00 - —
Rauwolfia serpentina root, powd., bbls., dms lb. 1.75 - —
Red, carmine No. 40 (see Carmine).
Red oil (see Oleic acid).

Red Pigments

Red pigment quotations, formerly grouped under one heading, are now listed individually. For example, prices on Red, lithol toner, may be found in the L's under Lithol red toner.

Red precipitate (see Mercuric oxide, red)
Red, saunders NF powd. bbls lb. .35 - .40
Reserpine, cryst., bots gram. 1.70 - 2.00
Resorcinol tech grade, dms., c.l., works frt. equald lb. .77½- —
dms., l.c.l. same basis lb. 78½- —
USP cryst. dms works lb 2.75 - —
powd., dms. works lb 2.95 - —
Resorcinol monoacetate NF, dms. lb. 3.00 - 3.25
Rhatany root, bgs. lb. .15 - 16
Rhodamine red toner molybdated, PMA kgs lb 5.80 - —
Tungstated PTMA works kgs lb 6.60 - —
Rhodinol 5-lb cans lb 32.00 - 36.00
Rhubarb root, India, whole, bgs lb .30 - —
Riboflavin USP, fib. dms., kilo or more dlvd kilo.40.00 - —
USP, readily soluble bots. dlvd. kilo .130.00 - —
Riboflavin, 5-phosphate-sodium, fib. dms., kilo or more, dlvd. kilo.107.50 - —
Rice bran oil, clarif., dms., t.c.l. lb. .17½- —
Clarif., tanks, dlvd E lb .15 - .15½
Rice starch (see Starch, rice).
Ricinoleic acid (see Castor oil acids, split).
Rochelle salt (see Potassium-sodium tartrate).
Roofing pitch (see Coaltar pitch, roofing).
Rose oil, nat. Bulgarian, bots oz.40.00 - 47.50
Rosemary oil, Spanish, NF, cns., dms lb. .70 - 1.00
Spanish, tech., cns., dms. lb. .50 - .70
Rosin, gum and wood (see Naval Stores in Protective Coatings market).
Rotenone, fib. dms., works, unit-lb. .12 - —
resin, 25-45%, fib dms., works, unit-lb. .12 - —
Rottenstone, bgs., 5-ton lots, ex-whse lb. .03¾- —
bgs., ton lots, same basis lb. .04¼- —
Rubber solvent, petroleum, tanks, Calif. ex tax, San Francisco gal. .178 - —
tanks, east coast, N. J., N. Y. gal. .19 - —
tanks, group 3 gal. .13375- —
Rue oil, bots. lb. 2.00 - 2.50
Rutin, NF, fib. dms., 10 kilo lots. kilo.17.00 - —
fib. dms., 5 kilo lots kilo.17.50 - —
fib. dms., 1 kilo kilo.18.50 - —
Ryania, 100%, powd., bgs., c.l., works lb. .22 - —
bgs. l.c.l., same basis lb. .24 - —

S

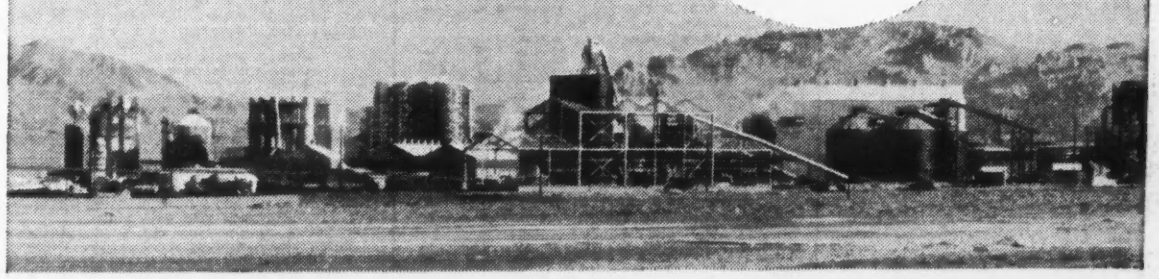
S acid, bbls., works lb. 3.25 - —
Sabadilla seed, activated, ground with lime, bbls. lb. .30 - .32
Powd., bbls lb. .49 - .49½
Saccharin, calcium, fib. dms., 1,000-lb. lots, works lb. 2.50 - —
USP, cryst., soluble, dms., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.60 - —
dms., smaller lots lb. 1.70 - 1.80
USP, powd., soluble insoluble, dms., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.65 - —
dms., smaller lots lb. 1.75 - 1.95
Safflower oil, dms., New York lb. .1785- .1835
tanks, same basis lb. .1585- —
Saffron, Spanish USP, tins lb.45.00 - —
Safrol, dms. lb. .90 - 1.05
Sage, Cretan, bgs. lb. .11 - —
Dalmatian, bgs. lb. .44 - —
Italian lb 26 Nom.
Sage oil, clary, bots. lb.30.00 -32.00
Dalmatian, cns lb. 3.85 - —
Spanish, cns. lb. 1.20 - 1.45
Sago flour, raw bgs. lb. .07 - .07¼
Refd., bgs. lb. .08½- .09
Sal soda (see Soda sal).
Salicylamide, 100-lb. dms. lb. 1.05 - 1.15
Salicylic acid, crude, fib. dms., c.l., t.l. frt. alld lb. .37 - —
fib. dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. on 100 lbs. or more lb. .38 - —
Sublimed, tech., fib. dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd lb. .39 - —
fib. dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .43 - —
USP cryst., 200 lb. fib. dms., 1,000 lbs. or more lb. .50 - —
less than 1,000 lbs lb. .53 - —
100 lb. fib. dms. 1,000 lbs. or more lb. .52 - —
less than 1,000 lbs lb. .55 - —
USP, powd., 100 lb. fib. dms., 1,000 lbs. or more lb. .57 - —
less than 1,000 lbs lb. .60 - —
Salol, NF, gran., bbls., kgs. lb. 1.20 - —
Powdered salol, 25c. per lb. higher.
Salt, rock, paper bgs., c.l., 100 lbs. 1.07 - —
Table, vacuum, common, fine, paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 1.32 - —
Saltcake, dom., bulk, works, 100% Na_2SO_4 basis ton.26.00 - —
Saltpeter (see Potassium nitrate).
Sandalwood, East Indian, chips bgs. .65 - .66
East Indian, powd., fib. dms. lb. .75 - .76
Sandalwood oil, cns. lb.11.50 -15.50
Sardine oil, crude, tanks, Pac. coast. lb. No stocks.
Sassafras oil, artif., dms. lb. .50 - .62
Nat., dom., dms. lb. 1.45 - 2.10
Sassafras oil, Brazilian (see Ocotea cymbarum oil)
Savin oil, cns lb. 2.75 - —
Savory oil, cns. lb. 4.25 - —
Schaeffer's salt, paste, dms., frt. alld, 100% basis lb. .93 - —
Powd., bgs., frt. alld., 100% basis. lb. .93 - —
Scopolamine hydrobromide, USP, bots oz.13.00 -15.90
Sebacic acid, purif., dms., c.l., works lb. .69 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .71 - .75
Seidlitz mixture, fib. dms., 5,000-lb. lots lb. .30½- —
fib. dms. smaller lots lb. .31 - .32
Selenium, powd., 99½%, dms., dlvd. lb.10.50 -12.00
Senega root, bls lb. 2.65 - 2.70
Senna leaves, Alexandria, whole and half, bls lb. .19 - —
siftings lb. .17 - —
Tinnevelly, No. 1, bls. lb. .16 - .18
No. 2, bls. lb. .13 - .15
No. 3, bls. lb. .11 - .13
pods, bls lb. .16 - —
powd., bbls., bxs lb. .17 - —
Serpentaria root, bls lb. 7.50 - —
Sesame oil, USP, dms. lb. .38 - .39
Sesame seed, Egyptian, hulled, bgs. lb. .22¼- —
nat., bgs. lb. .17 - —
Nicaraguan, hulled, shipt., bgs., lb. .25 - —
nat., bgs. lb. .16¼- —
Salvadorian, nat., bgs. lb. .21½- —
Indian, nat., bgs. lb. N.P.
Shellac, bleached, bonedry, bgs., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .48 - —
bbls., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .49 - —
kgs., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .50 - —
Bonedry shellac prices for less than 1,500 lb. lots 1c. per lb. higher for all packages.
Shellac, bleached, refd. bgs., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .58 - —
bbls., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .59 - —
kgs., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .60 - —
Orange, lemon No. 1, bgs., 10-bg. lots lb. .39 - .41
lemon No. 2, bgs., 10-bg. lots lb. .37 - —
superfine, bgs., 10-bg. lots lb. .33 - .34
TN, bgs., 10-bg lots lb. .34 Nom.
Shellac in 1 to 10-bg lots 1c. per lb more.
Shingle stain oil, tar distillate, dms., c.l., works gal. .37 - —
dms., l.c.l., works gal. .48 - —
tanks, works gal. .25 - —
Sienna pigment, burnt, paper bgs., c.l., works lb. .06¼ - .17¼
paper bgs., l.c.l. works lb. .06½- .17½
Raw, paper bgs., c.l., works lb. .06¼ .16¼
paper bgs. l.c.l. works lb. 06½- .16½
Silica, amorph., dry grd. 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works ton.25.00 —
bgs. l.c.l., works, ex whse. ton.45.00 -55.00
Silica, hard-quartz, 99½%, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l. works ton.20.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l. works ton.25.00 - —
99½%, 140 mesh bgs., c.l., works ton.15.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works ton.20.00 - —
Silicon tetrachloride, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .18 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .22 - .30½
tanks, works lb. .17 - —
Silver bullion, ingots, cs. Troy oz. .90⅞- —
Silver cyanide, 6b dms., 2,500-oz. lots oz. .86⅜- —
fib. dms., 1,000-oz. lots oz. .86¾- —
fib. dms., 500-oz. lots oz. .86⅞- —
fib. dms., 100-oz. lots oz. .87⅛- —
Silver nitrate, CP, cryst., bots., 2,500-oz. lots oz. .61⅞- —
bots., 1,000-oz. lots oz. .63 - —
bots., 500-oz. lots oz. .63⅝- —
bots., 250-oz. lots oz. .64⅛- —
USP granular silver nitrate 4c. per oz. higher.
Silver proteinate, mild, USP, bots., dms., 1,000-oz. lots oz. 1.13 - —
Strong, NF, bots. dms., 1,000-oz. lots oz. 1.10 - —
Snakeroot oil, Canada, cns lb. No stocks.
Soapbark, crushed, bls. lb. .45 - —
Powd., bls. lb. .45 - —
Whole, bls. lb. .38 - .40
Soda ash, dense, 58%, paper bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.90 - —
paper bgs., l.c.l., stock pts 100 lbs. 3.00 - 4.77
bulk, c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.60 - —
Light, 53%, paper bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.85 - —
paper bgs., l.c.l., stock pts. 100 lbs. 3.93 - 4.72
bulk, c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.55 - —
Soda, caustic, flake, 76%, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 4.70 - —
Liq., 50%, sellers tanks, works, dry basis 100 lbs. 2.90 - —
50%, rayon type, sellers' tanks, works, dry basis 100 lbs. 2.90 - 3.00
73%, sellers tanks, works, dry basis 100 lbs. 3.00 - —
73%, rayon type, sellers' tanks, works, dry basis 100 lbs 3.00 - 3.10
Solid, 76%, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs 4.30 - —
Soda, sal conc., bgs., c.l. works 100 lbs 2.50 - —
bgs., smaller lots, works 100 lbs. 2.80 - —
Sodium acetate, anhyd. bgs., c.l., frt. equald lb .13 - —
bgs., l.c.l., frt. equald lb. .13¾- —
NF, 60%, gran., dms., c.l., works lb .14 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .15½- —
Sodium alginate, NF, white powd., dms., 300 lbs. or more lb. .93 - —
Sodium p-aminobenzoate dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more lb. 2.35 - —
dms., smaller lots lb. 2.45 - 2.55
Sodium p-aminosalicylate, dms., 100-lb. lots or more, frt. adjusted lb. 2.70 - —
Sodium antimoniate, bbls., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .28 - —
bbls., l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .29½- —
Sodium arsenate, 45% arsenic pentoxide, dms., c.l., works. lb. .12½- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .13¾- .14¼

West End **SALT CAKE** merits your confidence for its consistent purity

Here is the new high standard of salt cake quality achieved by exclusive West End production techniques and controls. The product is pure white and exceedingly low in heavy metal content. It is guaranteed 99½% minimum Na_2SO_4 yet actually runs 99.75% to 99.8% Na_2SO_4 typically. We invite your attention to the adjacent typical analysis and welcome your communication.

TYPICAL ANALYSIS

Na_2SO_4	99.5% or better
Na_2O	.05% max.
B_2O_3	.05% max.
NaCl	.07% max.
Insoluble	Trace
Loss on ignition	Less than 0.1%
Solution	Clear
Color	White



WEST END

West End Chemical Company
DIVISION OF STAUFFER CHEMICAL COMPANY
EXECUTIVE OFFICES, 1958 WEBSTER, OAKLAND 12, CALIF. • PLANT, WESTEND, CALIF.
SODA ASH • BORAX • SODIUM SULFATE • SALT CAKE • HYDRATED LIME

Sodium arsenite, 90%, pink powder, 75% arsenious oxide, dms., works lb. .12¼ - —
dms., t.c.l., works lb. .13 - .14½
Soln., dms., works gal. .59 - .67
Sodium ascorbate, dms., 25-50 kilo lots kilo.12.00 - —
dms., 10-kilo lots kilo.12.35 - —
dms., 5-kilo lots kilo.12.75 - —
dms., 1-kilo lots kilo.13.00 - —
bots., 500-gram lots gram. .0135- —
Sodium benzoate tech., bbls., dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb. .38 - —
USP, bbls., dms., 100-lb lots or more lb. .46 - —
Sodium bicarbonate, USP, gran., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs 2.95 - —
bgs., t.c.l., works 100 lbs 3.85 - —
USP, powd., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.55 - —
bgs., t.c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.45 - —
Sodium bichromate, gran., bgs., c.l., t.l., works lb. .13 - —
bgs., t.c.l., works lb. .13½- .14¾
Sodium bifluoride bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .19½- —
bbls., t.c.l., same basis lb. .1990- —
Sodium bisulfate, bulk c.l. works 100 lbs. 2.00 - —
dms., c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 3.00 3.60
dms., t.c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 3.50 4.10
Sodium bisulfite anhyd., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.00 - —
bgs., t.c.l., works 100 lbs. 5 40 - —
Soln., 35°, bbls., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 1 70 - —
bbls., t.c.l., works 100 lbs 2.20 - —
Sodium borate (see Borax)
Sodium bromide, USP bbls., works, lb. .40 - —
Sodium carboxymethyl cellulose (see CMC)
Sodium carbonate, cryst., monohydrated (see Soda sal).
Sodium carbonate, monohydrated, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.10 - —
bgs., t.c.l. works 100 lbs 3.50 - —
Sodium chlorate, cryst., dms., c.l., works lb. .09 —
dms., t.c.l., works lb. .09½- .10½
Sodium chloride, tech. (see Salt)
Sodium chloride, USP, gran., bgs. lb. .05 - —
Sodium chlorite, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .58 - —
dms., 20-ton lots or more works, lb. .66 - —
dms., smaller lots, works lb. .70 - .73
Sodium chloroacetate tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .27 - —
dms., t.c.l. works lb. .28 - —
Sodium chromate, anhyd., fib. dms., c.l., t.l., works lb. .14¾ - —
fib. dms., t.c.l., works lb. .15¼ - .16½
Tetrahydrate, bgs., c.l., t.l., works, lb. .1015- —
bgs., t.c.l. lb. .1065- .1190
Sodium citrate, anhyd., dms lb. .62 —
NF VIII, gran., dms lb. .26½- .27½
USP, XIV gran., dms lb. .29½- .30½
Sodium citrate, USP powd. prices ½c. higher
Sodium cyanide, flake, 96-98%, dms., c.l. or 20,000-lb lots lb. .193 - —
dms., over 1,000-lb. lots lb. .203 - —
dms., 100-lb to 1,000-lb lots lb. .213 - —
Gran. sodium cyanide 1c. higher.
Sodium diacetate, 33-35% acidity, 250-lb. drs., works lb. .15 - —
250-lb. drs., t.c.l. works lb. .15¾ - —
Anhyd., dms., c.l., works lb. .18 - —
dms., t.c.l. works lb. .18¾ - —
Sodium ferrocyanide, bgs., 10-ton lots lb. .13½ - —
bgs., smaller lots lb. .14 - —
Sodium fluoride, white, 97%, fib. dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .1390- —
fib. dms., t.c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .1430- —
Sodium formate, bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs 7.00 - —
bgs., t.c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.65 - —
Sodium gentisate, 100-lb. fib. dms. lb 5.50 - —
Sodium gluconate, refd. dms lb. .80 - .83
Tech. dms. lb. .35 - —
Sodium hydride powd. dms., works, lb. 1.90 2.75
Sodium hydrosulfide (see Sodium sulfhydrate)
Sodium hydrosulfite dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .24 - —
dms., t.c.l. frt. alld lb. .24½- —
Sodium hydroxide, NF, pellets, 100-lb drs., 1 to 100-drs. lots, lb. .23½- .28
Sodium hydroxide, tech. (see Soda, caustic).
Sodium hypophosphite, NF, dms., 1,000-lb. lots lb. .97 - —
Sodium cyanate dms. 1,000-lb. lots, works lb. .85 - —
dms., smaller lots, works lb. .90 1.10
Sodium hyposulfite, anhyd., photo grade, bgs. c.l., works, 100 lbs. 8.05 - —
bgs., t.c.l., works 100 lbs 8 45 - —
Anhyd., tech., bgs. c.l., works, 100 lbs. 7.25 - —
bgs., t.c.l. works lb 100 lbs. 7 65 - —
Hexahydrate, pea, cryst., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.15 - —
bgs., t.c.l. works 100 lbs. 5.55 - —
photo grade, bgs. c.l., works, 100 lbs. 7.75 - —
bgs., t.c.l., works 100 lbs 8.05 - —
Pentahydrate, tech., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.15 - —
bgs., t.c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.55 - —
Sodium iodide, USP, bots., dms lb. 2.55 - —
Sodium lactate, edible, 60%, cbys., dms., works lb. .26½- —
Sodium lauryl sulfate, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .19 - —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd lb. .19½- .20¾
tanks, dlvd lb. .18 - —
Sodium metabisulfite (see Sodium bisulfite).
Sodium metaborate, octahydrate, gran., bgs., c.l., works ton 87.00 - —
bgs., ton lots, ex whse ton 143.00 - —
bgs., smaller lots, ex whse ton 148.00 - —
Tetrahydrate, dms., c.l., works ton 204.00 - —
dms., ton lots, ex whse ton 242.50 - —
dms., smaller lots ex whse ton 247.50 - —
Sodium, metallic, bricks, 14,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. .19½- —
Fused, 14,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. .19 - —
tanks, works lb. .17 - —
Sodium metanilate bbls., frt. alld. lb. .62 - —
Sodium metasilicate, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs 5.70 - —
bgs., t.c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.15 - 8.10
dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.20 - —
dms., t.c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.55 - 8.55

Sodium metasilicate, pentahydrate, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.45 - —
bgs., t.c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.80 - 6.75
dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.95 - —
dms., t.c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.30 - 7.25
Sodium molybdate anhyd., dms., works, frt equald lb. .92 .96
Cryst., dms., works, frt alld lb. .73 .74
Sodium monoglutamate (see Monosodium glutamate).
Sodium monohydrate (see Sodium carbonate monohydrated)
Sodium naphthionate, bbls lb .70 - —
Sodium nitrate dom., crude, bgs., c.l., works ton 47.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton 43 50 - —
imp., 100-lb bgs c.l., Atl. Gulf, Pac., whse ton 48.00 - —
bulk, c.l. same basis ton 44.50 - —
Sodium nitrate, USP, bbls., c.l., works, frt equald 100 lbs. 8.50 - —
bbls., t.c.l., same basis 100 lbs 10.50 - —
Sodium orthosilicate, conc., dms., c.l., works 100 lbs 6.70 - —
dms., t.c.l., works 100 lbs 7 05 7 65
Sodium orthosilicate, hydrated, flake, bbls., c.l., works, 100 lbs 5.65 - —
bbls., t.c.l., works 100 lbs 7.60 7.90
Sodium oxalate, 88% bgs., works, 100 lbs. 10.85 - —
Sodium para-aminobenzoate (see Sodium p-aminobenzoate).
Sodium para-aminosalicylate (see Sodium p-aminosalicylate).
Sodium pentachlorophenate, briquets, bgs. c.l. works, frt. equald lb. .26 —
bgs., t.c.l., same basis lb. .27½ .34
Pellets, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .26 - —
bgs., t.c.l., same basis lb. .27½ .34
Sodium pentachlorate powd., bgs., dms. c.l. same basis lb. .25 —
bgs. dms., t.c.l. same basis lb. .26½ .33
Sodium pentachlorophenate, 20,000 lbs., min truckloads, ¼c per lb over carlot prices.
Sodium perborate, NF, tech., bgs., c.l., works lb .19 - —
bgs., t.c.l., works lb. .21 - —
Sodium peroxide dms c.l., t.l., dlvd. E. of Miss lb. .20½- —
dms., t.c.l. same basis lb. .21 - .21½
Sodium phenolsulfonate, USP IX, gran. dms lb. .48 .49
Sodium phosphate, dibasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l. frt. equald. 100 lbs. 7.65 - —
bgs., t.c.l., works 100 lbs 8.05 8.65
Dibasic, duohydrate, bgs., c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 7.60 - —
bgs., t.c.l., frt equald 100 lbs. 8.10 - —
Dibasic, USP, dried powd. bgs., dms., works lb .19 .20½
Monobasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs 8.70 —
bgs., t.c.l., frt equald 100 lbs 9.10 9 70
Tribasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs 8.65 - —
bgs., t.c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs 9.05 9.65
Tribasic, cryst., bgs., c.l., t.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 4.40 - —
bgs., t.c.l., frt equald 100 lbs 4.80 5.40
Sodium phosphate in dms., 60c to 80c higher than bgs
Sodium prussiate, yellow (see Sodium ferrocyanide)
Sodium pyrophosphate, acid, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald. 100 lbs. 11.10 - —
bgs., t.c.l., works 100 lbs. 11.85 -12.35
Ferric, dms., c.l., t.l., works lb. .36 - —
dms., t.c.l., works lb. .37 .39
Tetrahasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works, frt equald 100 lbs. 7.52½ —
bgs., t.c.l., frt equald 100 lbs. 7.92½ 8.52½
Sodium salicylate, USP, dms lb. .78 .80
Sodium sesquicarbonate, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.35 - —
bgs., t.c.l., dlvd zone 1 100 lbs. 4.10 - 4.35
bgs., t.c.l., dlvd zone 2 100 lbs 4.35 - 4.60
Sodium sesquicarbonate, bgs., t.c.l., dlvd. zone 3 100 lbs. 4.75 - 4.90
bgs., t.c.l., dlvd. zone 4 100 lbs 5.35 5.60
Sales zones are: (1) All states E. of Miss., R and N of south bound of Ky and Va., Ala., La., and Miss., south of 31° Tex E of 100°; S of 31° Fla.; also Me., N H., and Vt., in which there are special county zones: Davenport, Ia., and St Louis; (2) Ark E of 98° Ga.; Iowa (except Davenport), Minn., Mo. (except St. Louis) Neb E. of 98° N. C., S C., Tenn and Tex. N of 31° and E of 100° (except Wichita Falls); also Ala., La and Miss. No of 31°; (3) Ark W of 98°, Kan., Neb W. of 98°, N. D., Okla., S D., Tex., W of 100° (including Wichita Falls excluding El Paso); (4) Ariz., Colo., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. M., Utah, Wyo and El Paso, Tex
Sodium sesquisilicate, hydrated, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs 5.00 - —
bgs., t.c.l., works 100 lbs 5.75 - —
dms., c.l., works 100 lbs 5.50 - —
dms., t.c.l., works 100 lbs 6 25 - —
Sodium silicate, liq., 40° Be, 1:3.2, turbid, dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 1.55 —
dms., t.c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.90 - 2.40
tanks, works 100 lbs. 1.20 - —
47°Be, turbid, 1:2.9, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.25 - —
dms., t.c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.60 - 3.00
tanks, works 100 lbs. 1.90 - —
52° Be, turbid, 1:2.4, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs 2.65 - —
dms., t.c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.00 - 3.50
tanks, works 100 lbs. 2.30 - —
Solid, 1:3.2, bgs., works ton 67 50 - —
Sodium silicofluoride, bgs., c.l., works lb .075 - —
bgs., t.c.l., works lb. .079 - —
Sodium silicofluoride in dms., 0.4c. per lb higher.
Sodium stannate, dms., works, frt. alld E. .608 - .668
Sodium sulfa drugs (see Sulfa name).
Sodium sulfanilate, bbls., works lb. .22 - —
Sodium sulfate, NF VII, dried, powd., dms lb. .22½- —
Tech., anhyd., bgs., c.l., dlvd E. ton 52.00 - —
detergent, rayon grade, bgs., c.l. works ton 34.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton 31.00 - —
USP, cryst., fib. dms lb. .17½- .18
gran., fib. dms lb. .17½ .18

Sodium sulfhydrate, flake, 70-72%, dms., c.l., works lb. .06¾- —
dms., t.c.l., works lb. .07¾- —
Liq., 40-44%, tanks, works, 100% basis ton 120.00 - —
Sodium sulfide, flake, dms., c.l., works, E. frt. equald lb. .05½- —
dms., t.c.l., same basis lb. .06½- —
Fused, bbls., c.l., works, E., frt. equald lb. .05 - —
bbls., t.c.l., same basis lb. .06 - —
Sodium sulfite, anhyd., bgs., c.l. works 100 lbs. 7.55 - —
bgs., t.c.l. same basis 100 lbs. 7.95 - —
Tech., bgs. c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.50 - —
bgs., t.l., same basis 100 lbs. 4.00 - —
Sodium sulfocyanide, CP (see Sodium thiocyanate)
Sodium tetraborate (see Borax)
Sodium tetrasulfide, liq., 40%, dms., c.l., works lb. .04 - —
dms., t.c.l., works lb. .05 - —
Sodium thiocyanate, CP, dms. lb. .55 - .65
Tech., anhyd., dms., 1 ton lots or more, works lb. .317 - —
dms., less than ton lots, works lb. .337 - —
Sodium thiosulfate, NF, cryst., bbls. lb. .13½- —
Sodium thiosulfate, tech. (see Sodium hyposulfite). lb .14¼- —
ctns., 5-ton lots, works lb. .14½- —
ctns., 1-ton or less, works lb. .14¾- —
Sodium toluene sulfonate, dms., c.l. or t.l lb. .38 - —
Sodium titanate, ctns., c.l., works, dms., t.c.l. lb. .42 - —
Sodium trichloroacetate, 90%, 100-lb. dms., c.l., frt alld E. lb. .37½- —
Sodium trichloroacetate, 90%, 100-lb dms., t.c.l., frt, adjusted, E lb. .39½- —
50-lb. dms., c.l., frt alld E lb. .38 - —
50-lb. dms., t.c.l., frt. adjusted, E lb. .40 - —
10-lb. cns., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .44 - —
10-lb. cns., t.c.l., frt. adjusted, E lb. .46 - —
Prices on Sodium trichloroacetate W of the Rockies are 1¾c per pound higher.
Sodium tripolyphosphate, bgs., c.l., works, frt equald 100 lbs. 7.87½ —
bgs., t.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 8.27½- 8.87½
Sodium trisilicate, powd., 1:3.2, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.65 —
bgs., t.c.l., works 100 lbs. 9.70 -10.10
dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 9.45 - —
dms., t.c.l., works 100 lbs. 10.20 -10.60
Sodium tungstate, tech., kgs., dlvd. E lb. 2.15 - —
Sodium-ammonium phosphate, purif., cryst., dms., works lb. .52 - —
Sodium-carboxymethyl cellulose (see CMC).
Sodium-cinchophen (see Cinchophen-sodium).
Sodium formaldehyde sulfoxylate, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .21 - —
dms., t.c.l., same basis lb. .21½- —
Sodium-zirconyl sulfate, fib. dms., 1,000-lb lots or more works lb. .28 - —
fib. dms., smaller lots, same basis lb. .30 - —
Solvent naphtha, coaltar, high flash, tanks, frt. equald gal. .31 - .35
Solvent naphtha, petroleum, partial aromatic, 205°-282° F b.r., 41°C. m.a.p., tanks, New York, New Jersey gal. .215 - —
212°-278° F. b.r., 43°C. m.a.p., tanks, New Jersey gal. .26 - —
212°-284° F. b.r., 19°C. m.a.p., tanks, New Jersey gal. .29 - —
224°-280° F b.r., 48°C. m.a.p., tanks, Houston gal. .215 - —
273°-361° F b.r., 29°C. m.a.p., tanks, New Jersey gal. .29 - —
282°-325° F b.r., 41.5°C. m.a.p., tanks, Houston gal. .25 - —
287°-386° F, b.r., 31°C. m.a.p., tanks, New Jersey gal. .29 - —
310°-314° F b.r., 13.5°C. m.a.p., tanks, Texas City gal. .33 - —
310°-348° F. b.r., 17°C. m.a.p. tanks, New York, New Jersey gal. .35 - —
320°-360°, b.r. 10°C., m.a.p., tanks, New York, New Jersey gal. .33 - —
324°-349° F. 37°C., m.a.p., tanks, Houston gal. .33 - —
341°-390° F. b.r., 35°C., m.a.p., tanks, New Jersey gal .27 - —
352°-413° F. b.r., 30°C., m.a.p., tanks, Houston gal. .33 - —
358°-401° F. b.r., 25°C., m.a.p., tanks, New York, New Jersey gal. .39 - —
364°-404° F b.r., 19°C., m.a.p., tanks, New York, New Jersey gal. .425 - —
367°-418° F. b.r., 19.6°C., m.a.p., tanks, New York, New Jersey gal. .33 - —
Sorbitan monostearate, fib. dms., 20,000-lb. lots, works lb. .32 - —
fib. dms., 10,000 to 20,000-lb. lots, works lb. .34 - —
fib. dms., smaller lots, works lb. .37 - .39
Sorbitan tristearate, fib dms., 20,000-lb. lots, works lb. .33 - —
Sorbitan tristearate, fib. dms., 10,000 to 20,000-lb. lots, works lb. .35 - —
fib. dms., smaller lots, works lb. .38 - .40
Sorbitol, cryst., resin grade, pellets, dms., c.l., works lb. .23 - —
dms., 1 to 5-ton lots, works, lb. .25 - .26
Powd., dms., 1 to 5-ton lots, works lb. .38 - —
Soln., coml., aqueous, dms., c.l., works lb. .24¼- —
dms., ton lots, works lb. .25 - —
dms., smaller lots, works lb. .25¼- —
tanks, works lb. .23¼- —
NF, reg., 70% aqeous, dms., c.l., works lb. .16 - —
dms., ton lots, works lb. .16¾- —
dms., smaller lots works lb. .17 - —
tanks, works lb. .15 - —
Soybean meal, 44% bulk, Decatur. lb. .11⅝- —
Soybean oil, crude, tanks, Decatur lb. .11⅝- —
Foots, soapstock, acid 95% tanks, N. Y. lb. .07¾- —
Refd., alkali, dms. lb. .1693- .1725
tanks lb. .1493- —
clarified, dms. lb. .1562- .1575
tanks lb. .1362- —
salad, dms. lb. .16¾- .17
tanks lb. .14⅛- —
Soybean oil acids, dbl. dist., dms. lb. .19½- .22
tanks lb. .17 - —
Single-distilled, dms lb. .18¼- .20¾
tanks lb. .15¾- —
Soybean pitch, dms., works lb. .05 - .05¼
Soybean protein, chemically isolated, bgs., c.l., works lb. .23 - —
Mechanically refd., bgs., t.c.l., works lb. .066 —
Sparteine sulfate, cns. oz. .80 - .90
Spearmint leaves, dom., bls oz. .75 - —

Spearmint oil, dms lb. 4.00 - 4.75
Sperm oil, bleached, winter, 45°, dms lb. .1825- .1850
tanks lb. .1650- —
Nat., winter, 45°, dms. lb. .1725- .1750
tanks lb. .1550- —
Spermaceti wax, blocks, cs lb. .31 - .34
Cakes, cs lb. .32 - .36
Spruce extract, liq., reg. tanks, works lb. .01¾- —
Powd., super, bgs., c.l., works, lb. .05¼- —
bgs., t.c.l., works lb. .05½- —
Spruce oil, cns., dms. lb. 2.10 - 3.50
Squill, white, bls. lb. .16 - .18
White, powd., bbls., bxs. lb. .17 - .20
St. John's bread, edible, bls. lb. .13 .15
Stannic chloride, anhyd., dms., works lb. .767 - .777
Stannic oxide, dms., dlvd. E lb. 1.02 - 1.03
Stannous chloride, anhyd., dms., works lb. .965 - 1.459
Hydrous, cryst., dms., works lb. .83⅝- .84¾
Stannous sulfate, dms., works lb. 1.021 - 1.041
Starch, corn, pearl, paper bgs., c.l., 100 lbs. 7.32 - —
paper bgs., t.c.l. 100 lbs. 7.47 - —
Powd., paper bgs., c.l 100 lbs. 7.44 - —
paper bgs., t.c.l. 100 lbs. 7.59 - —
Prices for corn starch in cotton bags, 15c. per 100 lbs higher.
Starch, potato, dom., Idaho, bgs., c.l., works lb. .06½- —
Dom. Maine, bgs., c.l., works lb. .06¼- —
bgs., ex whse, New York lb. .08¼- .09¼
Starch, rice, bgs., t.c.l. lb. .15½ .16
Starch, wheat, bgs. lb. .08½ .09
Star root (see Helonias root).
Stargrass root (see Aletris root).
Stavesacre seed, bgs lb. .60 .61
Stearic acid, dbl. pressed, bgs lb. .15¾- .18¼
Single-pressed, bgs lb. .15¼- .17¾
Triple pressed, bgs lb. .18 - .20½
Stearine, oleo (see Oleostearine)
Stoddard solvent, petroleum tanks, east coast, New Jersey, New York gal. .18 - —
tanks, western Pennsylvania, gal. .16 —
tanks, group 3 gal. .13375- —
tankwagon, Boston gal. .20 - —
Chicago gal. .299 - —
Cleveland gal. .23½- —
Los Angeles, ex tax gal. .199 - —
Newark gal. .19 - —
New York gal. .19 - —
Philadelphia gal. .19½- —
Pittsburgh gal. .19 - —
Stramonium leaves, bgs. lb. .18 .20
Streptomycin hydrochloride, bulk, gram. .0850- .0875
Streptomycin sulfate, bulk gram. .0850- .0875
Strontium bromide, NF, 150-lb. fib. dms lb. .84 - —
Strontium carbonate, pure, dms., 5-ton lots or more, works, lb. .35 - —
dms., 1-ton lots, works lb. .37 - —
Tech., dms., works lb. .19 - —
Strontium chromate, bbls., works, lb. .46 - —
Strontium iodide, jars, 25-lb. lots, lb. 3.40 - —
Strontium nitrate, bgs. c.l., works, 100 lbs. 11.00 - —
bgs., t.c.l., works 100 lbs. 12.00 - —
Strontium salicylate, NF, dms lb. 1.88 - —
Strontium sulfate, air floated, 90%, 325 mesh, bgs., works ton 56 70 -66 15
Strophanthin G (see Ouabain, USP).
Strophanthin K, bots oz. 25.00 -25.50
Strophanthus seed, Kombi, biologically tested, bgs lb 3.50 3.75
Styrax, USP, cs lb. .78 .80
Styrene monomer, polymer grade, 99.6%, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .18½- —
dms., t.c.l., same basis lb. .20½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .16 - —
Syn. rubber grade, 99%, tanks, bulk, contract lb. .124 - —
c.l., t.l., same basis lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .17 - —
Above contract prices are escalated for each calendar quarter on the basis of cost of crude oil at the well, cost of petroleum refining labor, and prices in the three major sections of the Wholesale Commodity Price Index.
Styrolyl acetate, bots lb. 1.45 1.70
Succinic acid, purif., cryst., bbls., works lb. .62 - .75
Sucrose, refd., white, bgs. refy. E. lb. .0885- —
Sucrose octa-acetate, denaturing grade, 100-200-lbs., bgs., i.c.l., works lb. .84 - —
Sugar (see Sucrose)
Sugar cane wax, dom., refd., slabs, 80-lb ctns., works lb. .65 - .75
80-lb ctns., spot lb. .67¼- 72¼
Sulfabenzamide, dms kilo. 8.80 - 9.90
Sulfabenzamide-sodium, dms kilo. 9.00 -10.10
Sulfacetamide, USP, fib. dms kilo. 7.70 - 8.80
Sulfacetamide-sodium, USP, fib. dms kilo. 8.15 - 9.25
Sulfadiazine, USP, microcrystals, dms kilo. 23.35 -24.45
USP, powd., dms kilo. 22.60 -23.70
Sulfadiazine-sodium, USP, dms. kilo. 24.80 -25.90
Sulfaguanidine, NF X, dms kilo. 5.50 - 6.60
Sulfamerazine, USP, microcrystals, dms kilo. 23.50 -24.60
Sulfamerazine-sodium, USP, powd., dms kilo. 24.80 -25.90
Sulfamethazine, microcrystals, USP XV, dms kilo. 19.65 -20.75
Powd., dms kilo. 18.75 -19.85
Sulfamic acid, cryst., dms., c.l., t.l., works 100 lbs. 16.00 - —
dms., l.c.l., l.t.l., works 100 lbs. 17.50 -18.50
Sulfanilamide, NF X, 30-80 mesh, dms kilo. 3.05 - 3.50
NF X, microcrystals, dms kilo. 3.79 - 4.20
powd., dms kilo. 2.85 - 3.30
Sulfanilamide quinoxaline veterinary, dms kilo. 14.12 -14.85
Sulfanilic acid, tech., dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .21 - —
dms., t.c.l., frt. alld lb. .23 - —
Sulfapyridine, USP XV, powd., bots., tins kilo. 15.45 -16.55
Sulfapyridine-sodium, monohydrate, dms kilo. 6.25 - 6.60
Sulfathiazole, NF X, powd., dms. kilo. 5.50 - 5.85
Sulfathiazole, NF X, microcrystals, dms kilo. 6.25 - 6.60
Sulfathiazole-sodium, NF X, dms. kilo. 6.05 - 6.40
Sulfur, coml., flour, bgs., mines. 100 lbs. 2.55 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 3.40 - —
Coml., lump, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 2.45 - —
bbls, mines 100 lbs. 3.00 - —
Crude, bulk, f.o.b. cars, mines. long-ton 26.50 - —
Crude, bulk, export, f.o.b. vessels Gulf ports long-ton 28.00 - —
bulk, dom. and Canada, f.o.b. vessels Gulf ports long-ton 28.00 - —
bulk, imp., Mexican, dark or blended, f.o.b. vessel, Coatzacoalcos long-ton 25.00 - —

Sulfur, refd., flowers, NF, bgs., mines..100 lbs. 4.75 - —
bbls., mines.....100 lbs. 6.10 - —
Refd., flour, light, bgs., mines. 100 lbs. 4.35 - —
bbls., mines.....100 lbs. 5.35 - —
lump, bgs., mines.....100 lbs. 4.05 - —
rolls, bgs., mines.....100 lbs. 4.60 - —
bbls., mines.....100 lbs. 5.35 - —
salt block, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 4.25 - —
virgin block, bbls., mines. 100 lbs. 4.30 - —
Sulfur, rubbermakers, coml., reg., bgs., mines .100 lbs. 2.65 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 3.90 - —
Rubbermakers, 98-100% passing through 325 mesh, bgs. 100 lbs. 2.75 - —
bbls., mines. 100 lbs. 4.00 - —
Rubbermakers, refd., bgs., mines. 100 lbs. 4.00 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 5.15 - —
treated, 2.5% mineral oil, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 2.95 - —
bbls., mines. 100 lbs. 4.20 - —
Sulfur dichloride, ret. dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .04½- —
ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .05¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .04 - —
Sulfur dioxide, liq., coml., cyls., works, frt. equald lb. .10 - .12
multi-unit cars, works lb. .0535- —
tanks, works lb. .045 - —
Refrigeration, 150-lb. cyls., dlvd. lb. .30 - —
Sulfur monochloride, 55-gal. non-ret. dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .04½- —
55-gal. non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .05¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .04 - —
Sulfuric acid, 60° Be, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.00 - —
cbys., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.45 - —
tanks, works ton.18.60 - —
Sulfuric acid, 66° Be, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.25 - —
cbys., l.c.l., works 100 lbs 2.55 - 3.35
tanks, works ton.22.35 - —
98%, tanks, works ton.23.50 - —
99-100%, tanks, works ton.23.95 - —
Sulfuric acid, CP, NF, consumers' cbys, c.l. frt. equald lb. .12¾- —
consumers' cbys., l.c.l., same basis lb. .14¼- .14¾
5-pt. bots. extra, cs., c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .16¼- —
5-pt. bots. extra, cs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .18¼- .18¾
Sulfuric acid, fuming (oleum), 20%, tanks, works ton.25.00 - —
40%, tanks, works ton.29.00 - —
65%, tanks, works ton.39.50 - —
Sumac leaves, 28% tannin, bgs., ex dock ton.135.00 Nom.
28% tannin, grd., bgs., ex dock ton.130.00 Nom.
Superphosphate, run-of-pile under 22% a.p.a., pulv., bulk., c.l., Baltimore unit-ton. .90 - .93
bulk, c.l. Carteret, N. J. unit-ton. .90 - .93
Superphosphate, triple 48% or more a.p.a., pulv., bulk, c.l., East Tampa, Fla unit-ton. .98 - —
Sweet birch oil, USP, northern, cns lb. 4.25 - 9.50
USP, southern, cns. lb. 2.30 - 2.75

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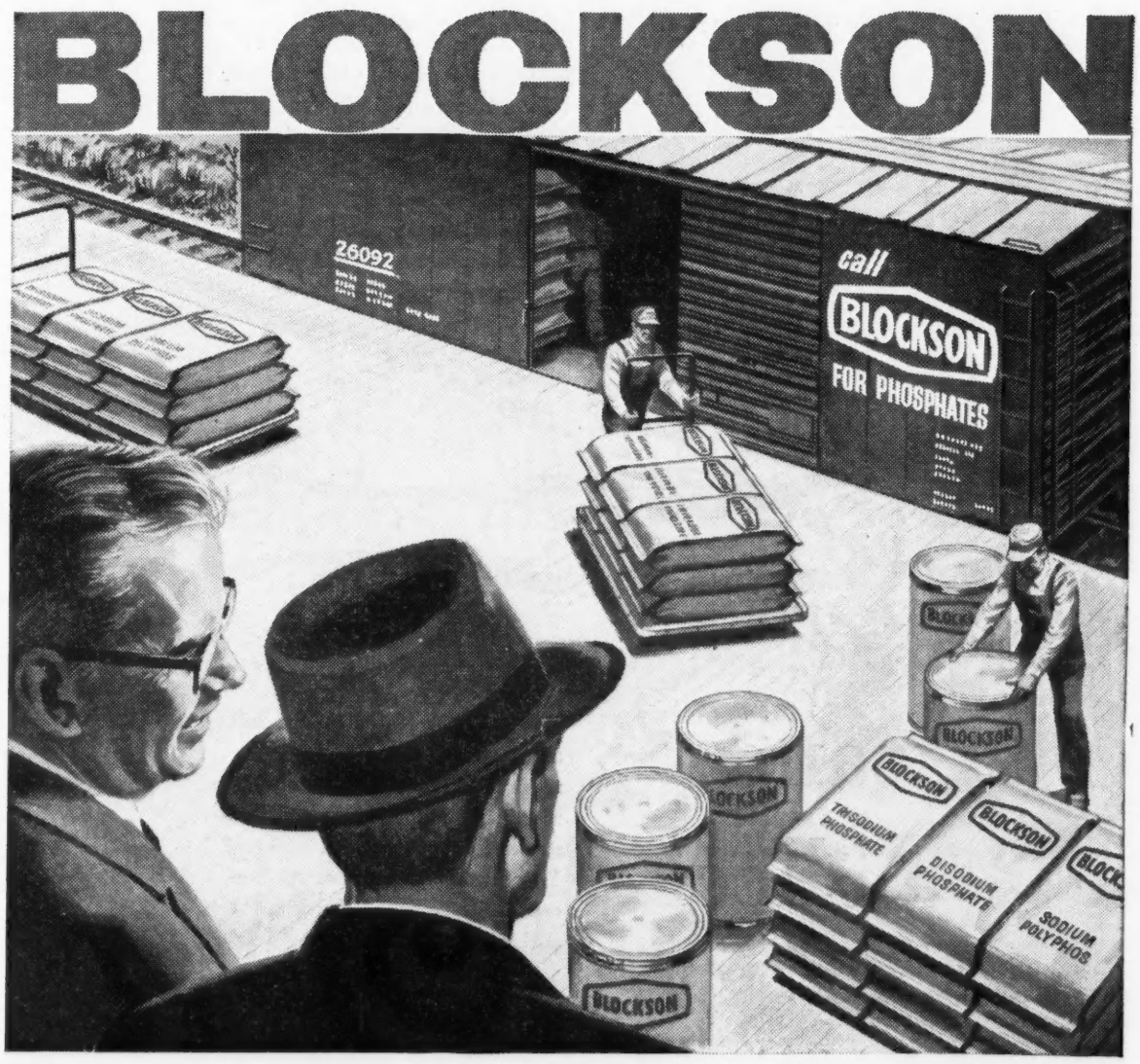
2,4,5-T, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald. lb. 1.18 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. 1.25 - —
2,4,5-T isopropyl ester, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. 1.24 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb 1.29 - —
Talc, dom., fibrous, New York, grd., bgs., c.l., works ton.28.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works ton.31.00 -36.00
Dom., fibrous, New York, 99.5%, 325 mesh, bgs. c.l., works. ton.31.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works ton.34.00 - —
99.95% micronized, bgs., works. ton.38.00 - —
Dom., ord., Calif., grad., bgs., c.l., works ton.33.00 -39.50
ord., Vermont, off-color, grd., bgs., c.l., works ton.19.40 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works ton.37.00 - —
Imp., Canadian, grd., bgs., c.l., mines ton.20.00 -35.00
Tall oil, crude, dms., c.l., works lb .04½- —
tanks, works lb. .02½- .03
Dist., dms., c.l., works lb. .07¾- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .08 - .08½
tanks, works lb. .06½- —
Refd., dms., c.l., works lb. .06¾- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .07 - .07½
tanks, works lb. 05½- .06
Tall oil acids, dms., c.l., works lb. .10½- .12
dms., l.c.l. lb. .11 - .12½
tanks, works lb. .08½- .10
Tall pitch, dms., c.l., works ton.50.00 -70.00
tanks, works ton 30.00 -40.00
Tallow, edible, tanks, dlvd lb. .12½- .12¾
inedible, fancy, bleachable, tanks, dlvd lb. .08½- .08¾
fancy, guaranteed, dms., f.a.s lb. .10 - .10½
No. 1, tanks, dlvd. lb. .07⅞- .08
prime, tanks, dlvd. lb. .08¼- .08⅜
special, tanks, dlvd. lb. .08 - .08⅛
sulfonated, 25%, bbls., l.c.l lb. .08⅜- .08⅞
50%, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .09⅜- .10⅛
Tallow acids, dist., dms lb. .16¼- .18¾
tanks lb. .13¾- —
Hydrogenated, dms lb. .14¾- .17¼
Tallow oil, acidless, dms., c.l. lb. .14½- —
dms., l.c.l. lb. .15½- .17
Tangerine oil, Floridian, dms. lb. 2.00 - 2.80
Tankage, animal, feeding, 9-11% ammonia bulk, unit-ton. 5.00 - —
Animal, feeding, 9-11% ammonia, Chicago, bulk unit-ton. 5.75 - —
Tannic acid, NF, fluffy, bbls., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 2.05 - —
bbls., smaller lots lb. 2.06 - 2.10
NF, powd., bbls., 1,000-lb. lots lb 1.95 - —
bbls., smaller lots lb. 1.96 - 2.01
Tech., dms. lb 1.05 - —
Tansy oil, dms. lb. 7.50 - 9.50
Tapioca flour, Brazilian, bgs., ex whse lb. .12½- .13½
Siamese, first quality, same basis. lb. .07 - .08
Tar acid oil, 15-18%, dms., c.l., frt. equald gal. .53½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .55½- —
tanks, same basis gal. .43½- —
25-28%, dms., c.l., same basis gal. .60 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .62 - —
tanks, same basis gal. .50 - —
50-53%, dms., c.l., same basis gal. .75 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .77 - —
tanks, same basis gal. .65 - —
Tar, coal (see Coaltar).
Tartar emetic (see Antimony potassium tartrate).
Tartaric acid, dom., USP, 230 or 250-lb dms., c.l lb. .49 - —
230 or 250-lb. dms., 10,000-lb. lots, 1 shipt lb. .49½- —
230 or 250 lb. dms., smaller lots lb. .50 - —
100-lb. dms. lb. .51 - —
Imp., bgs lb. .36 - .40
Terpine glycol ether, dms., c.l., works lb. .23½- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .25½- —
tanks, works lb. .22 - —
Terpine hydrate, NF, cryst., powd., 100-lb. fib, dms lb. .70 - —
Terpineol, dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .23¾- —
Extra, dms. lb. .41 - .60
Prime, dms. lb. .30 - .45
Terpinyl acetate, extra, cns., dms. lb. .60 - .75
Prime, dms. lb. .55 - .70
Terpinyl propionate, dms. lb. 1.75 - 3.00
Terra alba (see Gypsum).
Testosterone, USP, 100-gm. lots, bots gram. .70 - —
Testosterone proprionate, USP, 100-gram lots, gram lots, bots. gram. .68 - —
Tetrachloroethane, dms., works lb. .14½- —
Tetrasodium pyrophosphate (see Sodium pyrophosphate).
Tetrachloroethylene, tech. (see Perchloroethylene).
Tetrachloroethylene USP, 55-gal. dms., c.l., t.l., works lb. .20½- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .22 - .23½
Tetraethyl orthosilicate, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .61½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .62½- —
Tetraethyl pyrophosphate, 40%, cns., dms., frt. equald lb. .75 - —
Tetraethylenepentamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .53½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .54½- —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .51 - —
Tetrahydrofuran, dms., c.l., t.l., works lb. .36½- —
dms., l.c.l., or l.t.l., works lb. .37 - —
tanks, works lb. .35 - —
Tetrahydrofurfuryl alcohol, dms., c.l., t.l., Memphis, Tenn. lb. .34½- —
dms., l.c.l., l.t.l., Memphis, Tenn. lb. .35½- —
dms., c.l., t.l., Newark, N. J. lb. .36½- —
dms., l.c.l., l.t.l., Newark, N. J. lb. .37½- —
tanks, dlvd. E. of Denver lb. .34 - —
tanks, dlvd. W. of Denver lb. .35 - —
Tetrapotassium phosphate (see Potassium phosphate).
Thallium metal, dlvd. lb.12.50 -15.00
Thallium sulfate, 99%, oots, dlvd lb. 8.00 -13.00
Theobromine, NF, fib, dms lb. 4.50 - —
Theobromine and sodium acetate, USP, fib. dms lb. 4.75 - —
Theobromine sodio-salicylate, NF, fib. dms lb. 3.50 - —
Theophylline, anhyd., or USP, 100-lb. dms lb. 3.65 - —
Thiamine hydrochloride, USP, reg., fib. dms kilo.40.00 - —
USP, ampule grade fib. dms.kilo.42.00 - —
Thiamine mononitrate, USP, fib. dms kilo.40.00 - —
Thiocarbanilide, dms., ton lots lb. .72 - —
dms., less ton lots lb. .74 - —
Thiodiphenylamine (see Phenothiazine).
Thioflavin green toner, brilliant, molybdated, PMA, kgs., works lb. 5.10 - —
Tungstated, PTMA, kgs., works, lb. 6.40 - —
Thioglycolic acid, refd., cbys., 100% basis lb. 1.35 - 1.55
Thiosalicylic acid, purif., dms., 1,000-lb. lots, works lb. 4.00 - —
Thiourea, tech. bgs. t.l., frt. alld. lb. .33 - —
bgs., l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .35 - —
Thorium nitrate, purif., fib. dms., 100-lb. lots or more, works lb. 3.50 - —
dl-Threonine, bots., 1-kilo. lots.kilo.450.00 -500.00
Thyme oil, NF, red., cns., dms lb. 1.45 - 1.75
white, cns. lb. 1.70 - 2.00
Tech., white, cns lb. .40 - 1.85
Thymol, fib. dms lb. 2.60 - 3.00
Thymol iodide, NF, dms. lb. 7.30 - —
Timbo root, (see Cube root).
Tin chloride (see Stannous chloride, anhyd.).
Tin crystals (see Stannous chloride, hydrous).
Tin metal (Straits) lb. .95¼- —
Tin oxide (see Stannic oxide).
Tin sulfate (see Stannous sulfate).
Tin tetrachloride, anhyd (see Stannic chloride, anhyd.).
Titanium pigment, calcium-rutile base, reg., bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .09¼- —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .09¾- —
Calcium-rutile base, high-tinting, dms., c.l lb. .09 - —
dms., l.c.l lb. .09½- —
Titanium dioxide, anatase, chalk-resistant, bgs., c.l., dlvd.lb. .25½- —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .26½- —
Anatase, ceramic, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .23½- —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .24½- —
reg., bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .23½- —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .24½- —

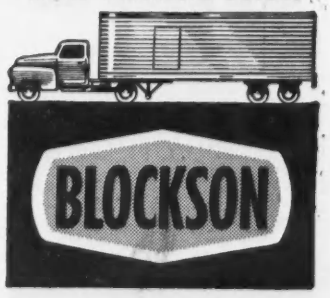
BLOCKSON



"Another ONE STOP shipment of phosphates from BLOCKSON"

You can buy all BLOCKSON chemicals in mixed carloads. ONE ORDER does it. ONE STOP delivery. ONE PHONE CALL for any schedule changes . . . carload prices on each chemical. See the list below.

...SAME ADVANTAGES FOR MIXED TRUCKLOAD BUYERS



BLOCKSON CHEMICAL COMPANY • Joliet, Ill.
Division of Olin Mathieson Chemical Corporation

Sodium Tripolyphosphate • Trisodium Phosphate • Tetrasodium Pyrophosphate • Tetrapotassium Pyrophosphate • Sodium Polyphos (Sodium Hexametaphosphate-Sodium Tetraphosphate) • Sodium Acid Pyrophosphate • Trisodium Phosphate Chlorinated • Disodium Phosphate • Monosodium Phosphate • Hydrofluoric Acid • Sulfuric Acid • Sodium Fluoride • Sodium Silicofluoride • Hygrade Fertilizer • Teox 120 (Nonionic Surfactant)

WAREHOUSE STOCKS AT ALL BLOCKSON DISTRIBUTORS

Titanium dioxide, granular, nat., bgs., c.l., f.o.b. Jacksonville, Fla ton.180.00 - —
5 ton lots, Niagara Falls, N. Y. ton.205.00 - —
bgs., ton lots, same basis. ton.215.00 - —
Rutile, non-chalking, bgs., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .27½- —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .28½- —
Milled metallurgical titanium dioxide $7.50 per ton higher.
Titanium hydride powd., dms., works lb. 8.10 - 9.00
Titanium tetrachloride, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .26 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .27½- .29
tanks, works lb. .20 - —
Tobias acid, bbls., frt. alld lb. 81 - —
d-a-Tocopherols, mixed, NF, conc., pure basis, bots kilo.91.00 - —
d-a-Tocopheryl acetate, NF, conc., pure basis, bots kilo.166.00 - —
d-a-Tocopheryl acid succinate, cryst. bots kilo.148.00 - —
dl-a-Tocopherol, bots kilo.134.20 - —
dl-a-Tocopheryl acetate, bots kilo.122.00 - —
25% dry, powd., bots kilo.30.50 - 32.00
o-Tolidine base, dry, kgs., 100% basis lb 1.40 - —
Paste, kgs., 100% basis lb. 1.35 - —

Toluol

Toluol quotations, both coaltar and petroleum, may now be found under Toluene.

o-Tolidine hydrochloride, paste, kgs., 100% basis lb. 1.35 - —
Tolu balsam, cns lb. 4.25 - 5.00
Toluene, coaltar, indust or nitration, tanks, works:—
Bethlehem, Pa gal. .32 - —
Birmingham, dist gal. .32 - —
Chicago, dist gal. .32 - —
Cleveland, dist gal. .32 - —
Geneva, Utah gal. .26 - —
Johnstown, Pa gal. .32 - —
Lackawanna, N. Y gal. .32 - —
Lone Star, Tex gal. .33 - —
Lorain, Ohio gal. .32 - —
Middletown, Ohio gal. .33½- —
Minnequa, Colo gal. .32 - —
Philadelphia dist gal. .32 - —
Pittsburgh dist gal. .32 - —
Sparrow's Point, Md gal. .32 - —
Terre Haute, Ind gal. .34 - —
Youngstown, Ohio gal. .32 - —

Toluene, petroleum, indust., 2°, tanks, works:—
Albany, N. Y gal. .35 - —
Bayonne, N. J gal. .34 - —
Baytown, Tex gal. .33 - —
Chicago, Ill gal. .32 - .35
Detroit, Mich gal. .32 - .35
Houston, Tex gal. .33 - —
Philadelphia, Pa gal. .34 - —
Providence, R. I gal. .34 - —
Wood River, Ill gal. .34 - —
p-Toluenesulfonamide, powd., dms., works lb. .70 - —
p-Toluenesulfonic acid, dms., c.l., t.l., works lb. .17 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .18 - —
p-Toluenesulfonic acid, monohydrate, dms., c.l., or t.l lb. .90 - —
dms., 125 lbs. to t.l lb. 1.00 - —
m-Toluidine, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .79 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .80 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .78 - —
o-Toluidine, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .23 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .24 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .22 - —
p-Toluidine, flake, dms., frt. alld lb. .64 - —
Solid, dms., frt. alld lb. .60 - .61
o-Toluidine-m-sulfonic acid, frt. alld. lb. .70 - —
p-Toluidine-m-sulfonic acid, bbls., works lb. .92 - 1.04
Toluidine red toner, deep shades, kgs., works lb. 1.70 - —
Light shades, kgs., works lb. 1.70 - —
2,4-Tolylenediamine, cryst., 6b. dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .97 - —
fib. dms., l.c.l., frt. alld lb. 1.00 - —
Powd., fib. dms., same basis lb. 1.00 - —
Tonka beans, Angostura, cks lb. No prices.
Brazilian, Surinam, cs lb. 1.35 - —

Totaquine 100-oz. lots, cns oz. .43 - —
Toxaphene, dms., c.l., t.l., works lb. .29 - —
dms., l.c.l., t.t.l., works lb. .28 - —
Tragacanth gum, No. 1, ribbons, cs. lb. 4.25 - 4.50
No. 2, cs. lb. 3.40 - —
No. 3, cs. lb. 3.00 - 3.10
USP, powd., bbls. lb. 1.25 - 1.38
Triacetin, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .39 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .40 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .37 - —
Tributyl citrate, tech., non-ret. dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Denver lb. .42½- —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., frt. alld E. of Denver lb. .43½- —
tanks, frt. alld. E. of Denver lb. .40 - —
Tributyl phosphate, dms., c.l., works lb. .52½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .53½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .50 - —
Tributylamine, dms., c.l., works lb. .67½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .68½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .65 - —
Trichloroacetic acid, bots lb. 2.00 - 2.50
Trichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. lb. .14½- —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. E. lb. .15½- —
tanks, frt. alld. E. lb. .13 - —
Trichlorobenzene prices in the West 1¾c. higher.
1,1,1-Trichloroethane, dms., c.l., works lb. .13½- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .14½- —
tanks, works lb. .11½- —
Trichloroethylene, dms., c.l., or t.l., works, frt. equald lb. .13 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .15 - .16¾
tanks, works, frt. equald lb. .12 - —
Trichlorophenoxyacetic acid (see 2,4,5-T).
Tricholine citrate 65% soln. ret. cbys. works. frt adjusted lb. .40 - 1.45
Tricresyl phosphate, coaltar, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .35 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .36 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .32½- —
Petroleum, dms., c.l., dl'd lb. .41½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .35½- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .32½- —
Tridecyl alcohol, mixed isomers, dms., dlvd. lb. .26½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .27½- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .24 - —
Triethanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .24½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .25½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .22 - —
Triethylamine, dms., c.l., works, dlvd. E lb. .49 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .50 - —
tanks same basis. lb. .46½- —
Triethyl citrate, refd., tech., non-ret. dms., c.l., frt. alld E. of Denver lb. .45¾- —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l. frt alld. E. of Denver lb. .46¾- —
tanks, frt. alld. E. of Denver lb. .43¾- —
Triethyl phosphate, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .40½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .41½- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .38 - —
Triethylene glycol, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .21 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .22 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .18½- —
Triethylenetetramine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .51½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .52½- —
tanks, dlvd. E. lb. .49 - —
Tri-isopropanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .23¼- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .24¼- —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .20¾- —
Trimethylamine, 25-40% soln., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald., 100% basis lb. .35 - —
Trimethylamine, 25-40% soln., dms., l.c.l., works, frt. equald, 100% basis lb. .35½- —
tanks, works, frt. equald, 100% basis lb. .26 - —
Trioxane, pure, dms. c.l. t.l., works. lb. .50 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .51½- —
Tripentaerythritol, bgs. l.c.l., works. lb. .35 - —
Triphenyl phosphate, bbls., c.l., frt. equald lb. .40 - —
bbls., l.c.l., frt. equald lb. .41 - —
Triphenylguanidine, bbls., works lb. .90 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .18½- —
Tripropylene glycol, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .20½- —
dms., l.c.l. frt. alld. E lb. .21½- —
Tripropylene glycol prices 1c. per lb. higher in West.
Trisodium phosphate (see Sodium phosphate tribasic).
dl-Tryptophane, fib. ctns., works. lb.75.00 - —
Tung oil, dms., c.l., New York lb. .25¼- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .25½- .25¾
tanks, New York lb. .23¾- —
tanks, domestic, mills lb. .23 Nom.
Tungsten metal powd., 2-5 microns, dms., works lb. 4.10 - 4.20
Tungstic acid, tech., dms., 1,000-lb. lots, works lb. 3.00 - —
dms., smaller lots, works lb. 3.15 - 3.50
Tuscan red, bbls., frt. equald lb. .28 - .32
Turkey red, bbls., works lb. .62 - —
Turpentine, gum (see Protective Coatings market, Naval Stores).
Turpentine oil, NF, cns., dms lb. .28 - .45
Tyrothricin, USP, bots gram. .55 - .58

U

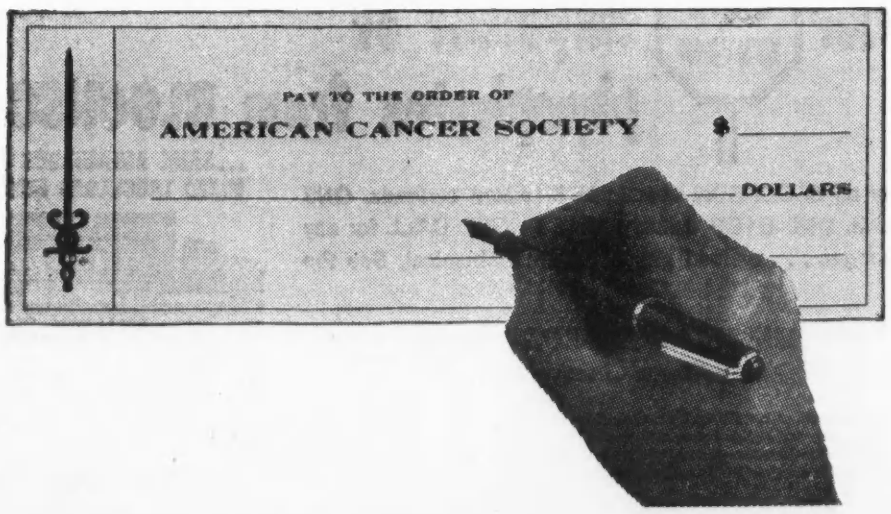
Ultramarine blue, cobalt type, dry or pulp, 250-lb. bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss. R., including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis lb. .35 - .39¼
Ultramarine blue, jobbing types, bbls., same basis lb. .19 - —
Regular types, dry bbls., same basis lb. .22½- .38
Ultramarine blue dlvd. prices ¼c. higher Ala., Fla., Ga., La., (Shreveport 1¼c), Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Tex (El Paso 2c.); Cedar Rapids, Des Moines Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph, 1.6c. higher; Pacific coast, Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita, frt. equald. with Chicago.
Umber pigment, burnt, American, bgs., c.l. works lb. .07 - .07¾
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .07¼- .08
Turkey-type, bgs. c.l., Boston, Bethlehem, Easton, Pa., Hiwassee, Va., N. Y lb. .07¾- —
Raw, American, bgs., works lb. .07½- .08¼
Turkey-type, bgs. works lb. .06¾- .07
Undecylenic acid, dms. lb. 1.45 - —
Unicorn root, false (see Helonias root).
Unicorn root, true (see Aletris root).
Urea, 46% N, indust., bgs., c.l., t.l., dlvd. E ton.125.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd E., ex whse. ton.145.00 - —
45% N, agricultural, bgs., c.l., (30 tons), dlvd. E ton.110.00 - —

A checkup

Of every 100 persons who get cancer 25 will be saved, 75 will die. Of these, many will die *needlessly*, because with present knowledge they could be saved by early detection and prompt treatment. Play fair with yourself and your family... have that cancer checkup soon.

and a check

There has never been enough money to carry on all the research that needs to be done. Can you afford to remain indifferent to the enemy that strikes 1 out of every 4 Americans? Your donation—large or small—can help save lives. Someday, perhaps your own.



Urea-ammonia liquor A and B grades, N basis, tanks, Belle, W. Va ton.126.00 - —
C grade, tanks, same basis ton.124.50 - —
37 grade, tanks, same basis ton.133.00 - —

Urethane USP, dms., t.l., f.o.b. works lb. .65 - —
dms., l.t.l., same basis lb. .70 - —
Uva-ursi leaves, bls lb. .17 - .19

V

Valonia beards, 40-42 tannin, bgs., ex dock ton.90.00 Nom.
Valonia cups, 28-30% tannin, bgs., ex dock ton.65.00 -67.00
Valonia extract, powd., 63% tannin, bgs., ex dock, duty extra, lb. .11 - —
Vanadium pentoxide, tech., dms., works lb. 1.28 - 1.33
Vandyke brown, bbls., works lb. 09½ .12
Vanilla beans, Bourbon, tins lb. 8.35 - 8.75
Mexican, cuts, tins lb. 7.50 7.75
whole, tins lb. 8.25 8.50
Tahiti, cs. lb. 7.00 - —
Vanillin, ex eugenol, tins, 25-lb lots lb. 6.50 6.75
tins, smaller lots lb. 6.90 - 7.25
Ex lignin, 100-lb. fib. dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more lb. 3.10 - —
100-lb. fib. dms., smaller lots, lb. 3.15 - 3.25
Venetian red, jobbing, bgs., works, lb. .0475- —
20%, bgs., works lb. .0525- —
25%, bgs., works lb. .0575- —
30%, bgs., works lb. .06 - —
35%, bgs., works lb. .0625- —
40%, bgs., works lb. .0675- —
Vetiver oil, Bourbon, cns. lb.11.75 -11.90
Haitian, cs. lb. 9.25 - 9.80
Java, cns. lb.18.50 -20.00
Victoria blue toner, molybdated, PMA, 250-lb. bbls., divd, N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss. R., including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis lb. 4.50 - —
Tungstated, PTMA, bbls. lb. 5.55 - —
Valerian root, Belgian, bgs lb. 35 - —
Indian, bgs lb. .29 - —
di-Valine, dms., works lb.21.00 -27.50
Valonia beards, 40-42% tannin, bgs., ex dock ton.95.00 Nom.

Victoria blue toner, bbls., prices ½c. higher Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport 1¼c.), Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Tex. (El Paso 2c.), Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph 1.6c. higher; Pacific coast, Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita, frt. equalized with Chicago.

Vinyl acetate monomer, Zone 1, 55-gal. dms., c.l., divd lb. .20 - —
55-gal. dms., l.c.l., divd lb. .21 - —
tanks, divd lb. .17½- —
tanktrucks less than 4,000 gal., divd lb. .18 - —
Zone 2, 55-gal. dms., c.l., divd lb. .21 - —
55-gal. dms., l.c.l., divd lb. .24 - —
tanks, divd lb. .18½- —
tanktrucks less than 4,000 gals., divd lb. .19 - —

Zone 1 is all continental U.S. except Zone 2. Zone 2 comprises Ariz., Calif., Idaho, Mont., Nev., Ore., Utah and Wash.

Vinyl n-butyl ether, tech., dms., l.c.l., works lb. .35 - —
Vinyl chloride monomer, tanks, works lb. .11 - .12
Vinyl ether, tech., dms. c.l., works, lb. .26 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .28 - —
tanks, works lb. .25 - —
USP, anesthesia, bots., 50cc. hospitals bot. 1.12 - —
USP, anesthesia, bots., 75cc. hospitals bot. 1.56 - —
Vinyl ethyl ether, tech., dms., works lb. .30 - —
Vinyl isobutyl ether, tech., dms., l.c.l., works lb. .35 - —
Vinyl methyl ether, cyls., works lb. .30 - —

Cylinders are sold outright, or if shipped against deposit, a free period of sixty days is allowed; and if empties are returned prepaid and in good condition within that period full refund is made.

Vinyl propionate, monomer dms., c.l., divd lb. .49 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .50 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .47 - —
Vinyl trichloride (see Trichloroethane).
2-Vinylpyridine, 10 dms. to tanks, works lb. 1.26 - —
1 to 9 dms. works lb. 1.50 - —
tanks, works lb. 1.33 - —
Vinyltoluene, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .18½- —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .19½- —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .16 - —
Virginia type red, bbls., works lb. 1.40 - —
Viosteral in nat. vegetable oil, 1,000,000 D units per gram, bots., lots of 10 billion USP units 1,000,000 units. .02½- —
Vitamin A acetate, syn., cryst., beads, 500,000 A units per gram gram. .07¼- —
dry, 500,000 units per gram, kilo lots kilo.67.50 - —
dry, 325,000 units per gram, same basis kilo.43.88 - —
dry, 250,000 units per gram, same basis kilo.33.75- —

Dry vitamin A acetate in less than kilo lots, $2.50 per kilo higher in all potencies.

Vitamin A, liq. in oil, 1,000,000 A units per gram 1,000,000 units. .10 - —
Vitamin A, palmitate, liq. 1,000,000-1,500,000 A units per gram 1,000,000 units. .10 - —
Liq. in oil, 1,000,000 A units per gram 1,000,000 units. .10 - —
Vitamin B_1 (see Thiamine hydrochloride).
Vitamin B_2 (see Riboflavin and Yeast).
Vitamin B_{12}, cryst., 1-gram or 5-gram vials gram.245.00 - —

Oral grade solids, in containers of 1 and 5 grams of B_{12} activity gram.185.00 - —

Vitamin C (see Ascorbic acid).
Vitamin D (see Codliver and Fish-liver oils, Calciferol and Viosterol).
Vitamin D_2, dry, 850,000 units per gram, kilo lots kilo.42.50 - —
850,000 units per gram, less than kilo lots kilo.45.00 - —
Vitamin E (see a-Tocopherol and Wheat germ oil).
Vitamin G (see Riboflavin).
Vitamin H (see Biotin).
Vitamin K, active (see Menadione).
Vitamin K, 25 gram bots gram. 4.50 - —
Violet methyl toner (see Methyl violet toner).
VM&P naphtha (see Naphtha, VM&P, petroleum).

W

Wahoo root, bark, bls lb. 2.25 - —
Warfarin, 0.5%, dms., 50-lb. lots, divd lb. 1.95 - —
dms., 25-49-lb. lots, New York or Chicago lb. 2.03 - —
cns., 5-24-lb. lots, New York or Chicago lb. 2.15 - —
Watchung-type reds, bbls lb. 1.95 - —
Wattle bark, fair average, African, bls., ex dock ton.80.00 - —
Merchantable, bls., ex dock ton.75.00 - —
Wattle extract, liq., 35% tannin, bbls. lb. .08¼- .08½
Solid, East Africa, 60% tannin, bgs., ex dock, duty extra lb. .08275- —
Solid, South Africa, 60% tannin, bgs., ex dock, duty extra lb. .0840- —

Waxes

Wax quotations, formerly grouped under one heading, are now listed individually. For example, prices on Wax, carnauba, may be found in the C's under Carnauba wax.

Wheat germ oil, 5-gal. dms gal.11.23 - —
Wheat starch (see Starch, wheat).
White lead (see Lead, white).
White mineral oil (see Mineral oil, white).
White pine bark, rossed, bls lb. .18 - .19
White precipitate, USP, powd., dms., lb. 6.55 - —

Whiting (see Calcium carbonate).
Wild cherry bark, thin, nat., bls lb .20 - —
Thin, rossed, bls. lb. .21 - —
Wintergreen oil, USP, nat., northern, cns lb 6.35 -10.30
USP, nat., southern, cns lb 4.50 7.50
Wintergreen oil, syn. (see Methyl salicylate).
Witch hazel bark, bls. lb. .16 - .17
Witch hazel leaves, bls. lb .27 - —
Wollastonite, fine, bgs., c.l., works, ton.39.50 - —
bgs., l.c.l., ex whse ton.56.00 - —
Medium, bgs. c.l., works ton.27.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., ex whse ton.44.00 - —
Wood alcohol (see Methanol).
Wood oil (see Tung oil).
Woolfat, crude (see Degras).
Woolfat, USP (see Lanolin).
Wormseed, Levant, bgs lb. 4.25 - 4.50
Wormseed oil (see Chenopodium oil, NF).
Wormwood oil, cns. lb. 5.50 - —

X

Xylene, coaltar, indust., tanks, works—
Bethlehem, Pa. gal. .34 - —
Birmingham dist. gal. .32 - —
Chicago dist. gal. .35 - —
Cleveland dist. gal. .34½- —
Geneva, Utah gal. .29 - —
Johnstown, Pa. gal. .33 - —
Lackawanna, N. Y. gal. .35 - —
Lone Star, Tex. gal. .33 - —
Lorain, Ohio gal. .33 - —

Xylene, coaltar, indust., tanks, works—
Middletown, Ohio gal. .34 - —
Minnequa, Colo. gal. .34 - —
Philadelphia dist. gal. .34 - —
Pittsburgh dist. gal. .32 - —
Sparrows Point, Md gal. .34 - —
Terre Haute, Ind. gal. .34 - —
Youngstown, Ohio gal. 32½- —
Xylene, petroleum, indust., tanks, works:—
Bayonne, N. J. gal. .34 - —
Baytown, Tex. gal. .33 - —
Chicago, Ill. gal. .33 - —
Houston, Tex. gal. .33 - —
Philadelphia, Pa. gal. .34 - —
Providence, R. I. gal. .34 - —
Wood River, Ill. gal. .33 - —
Xylenol cryst. 58°-60°C., m., dms., l.c.l., works lb. .40 - —
Cryst., 56°-58°C., m.p., dms., l.c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .30 - —
45-47°C., m.p., dms. c.l., same basis lb. .212 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .215 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .199 - —
Xylenol fraction, b.r. 7°-9°C., dry above 227°C., dms., c.l., same basis gal. .96 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .99 - —
tanks, same basis gal. .83 - —
b.r. 7°-9°C., dry at or below 227°C., dms., c.l., same basis gal. 1.11 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. 1.14 - —
tanks, same basis gal. 1.00 - —

—Continued on page 55

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Volume 172 **August 5, 1957** **No. 6**

To Study That Government Shift

According to announcements and expectations, the joint Federal State Action Committee will be getting busy in a session within the current fortnight. It will busy itself with consideration of how the states may take over some of the activities—and possibly the underlying powers—in which the federal government has been heretofore engaged. The committee is composed of the governors of ten states, three members of the President's cabinet, three of his special assistants, and the Director of the Budget. It is—well—interesting to note that there are no members from either state or federal legislative branches.

The President has laid out agenda for the committee's consideration. They include functions which the states are ready and willing to assume and finance; adjustments of federal and state revenues necessary in such assumptions; and future separate or joint state and federal requirements and responsibilities and how to meet them effectively.

The committee will meet in Hershey, Pa. There is no occasion to believe that its sessions will be open to any persons other than its members. It is strongly to be hoped that the views of business, which has to pay for the "governing" no matter who performs it, will be adequately presented to and properly heeded by the conferees, who get their pay from that same source. It is—well—interesting to note that the Secretary of Commerce is not a member of the committee, but the Secretary of Labor is. In what manner or mediums or to what extent the deliberations or the results thereof will at some time—if ever—be made known to the public has not been disclosed.

The mixups in federal and state functionings at present make the outcome of the joint committee's efforts quite unpredictable. There are such things as why utilization of the energy potentialities of the Snake river which runs between two states has been an object of competition between the federal government and private enterprise; while power developments on the Niagara and St. Lawrence rivers which are parts of an international boundary are almost wholly a matter for determination and disposal by the State of New York, whose governor has insisted upon close limits on the extent to which available power might be shared by Ohio and Pennsylvania. Then there is the filing by a federal attorney of criminal information against a druggist in a New Jersey town at least ten miles from a state line, charging the sale of three kinds of drugs without authorization by a physician. There has always been a question on how far or how long the federal authority with reference to interstate commerce runs along with an article after it has been stocked within a state.

A clear-cut defining of states' rights, duties, and responsibilities in many areas of governmental functioning would be a most commendable outcome of the deliberations of the joint action committee.

Facing the School-Aid Need

It really was not to have been expected that the proposal to contribute substantially in federal funds for construction of school facilities throughout the country would get congressional approval. The unexpected aspect of its treatment was that the vote against the measure was 50.6 percent of the total cast in the house, compared with 53.6 percent in the defeat of the bill a year earlier. There had appeared to be reason to expect that this year's opposition would be heavier because of the interjection of integration and the somewhat apparent congressional belief that educational matters were one of the activities which should be dropped by the federal government into the laps of the states.

The shuttling of the blame for the defeat of the school-aid bill between the legislative and the executive branches of the goverenment leaves the real reason for it quite confusingly obscured. A belief that the defeat of the proposal will react publicly to the disadvantage of the Republican party is one of the major reasons behind the congressional blaming of the President—who will not again be looking for votes. But, the majority of the members of the general public whose support can do the most for any candidate are not in favor of federal aid for the schools of their communities. Even members of the educational groups that have come out in support of a more or less definitely stated program of federal aid have individually been keeping their fingers crossed lest such subsidization bring them under the control of an entirely new sort of rules—and rulers. Insofar as the views of their constituents were influential upon the representatives in congress, it was readily discernible that the people at home were more than a little suspicious of the inevitability of consequent federal interference in various areas of control.

Now that the meeting of needs for school facilities has been placed where it belongs—in the hands of the communities where such needs exist and under the programs of their states—a big question arises out of the extent to which local communities are reported to have voted down proposed financing of school programs in recent years. There has been a tendency to attribute such rejections of bond proposals to expectations of—if not desires for—federal funding. It is also contended, especially by opponents of federal aid, that the local rejections have not applied to as much as 25 percent of the objectives of the programs that have been submitted to the voters of communities. It would be helpful toward intelligent and effective dealing with problems of school needs to have adequate reliable data in that respect.

Another question on which there is a wide difference of opinion is just what is the actual need for additional classrooms. Business groups at all levels, up to national, have declared that the need is not one-half—if indeed one-fourth—as large as it is alleged to be by proponents of federal construction aid. Here again it would be quite helpful in various ways if a strictly impartial survey of the needs were made—and community business undertook directly to meet them. Such a program would cost business much less than would getting federal aid, with its backwash from that aiding of other communities.

It must be admitted that there are local communities and some states which are not financially able to provide adequate educational services for their children. It must be realized that there is a strong feeling among those who would have to provide the federal funds that would be needed for the remedying of those deficiencies that their burdening in that respect would be wholly unjustifiable—even as they declare about federal power projects several thousand miles away and federal highways on which they will never drive one mile.

It is true that philanthropic institutions are doing much to meet the educational needs of financially deficient communities. Much of that assistance is financed by business. Much more could be, and still cost the contributors less than would a national program of federal aid—and do more real good, as well as avoid bureaucratic muddling and meddling.

Involuntary Profitless Soil Banking

It is just about four weeks since the two houses of congress agreed upon an agricultural appropriation which cut one-third from the $750 million that had been requested for operation of the soil bank. There was a feeling in the Department of Agriculture that the cut would substantially impair the effectiveness of the program.

In the course of those four weeks, it has become quite evident that, whatever may be the effect of the congressional action on the production of feed crops, the "soil bank" which has been imposed by Old Man Weather in the form of a drought in the northeastern section of the country will assure that there is going to be no surplus of "eatin' crops." The subsidizing role of the federal government is being shifted to a different part of the relief stage. While the taxpayer is not going to be compelled to pay for farm products for which he has no use—and can't get anyhow—he is already paying high for products for which he does have use and need and is unable to get in sufficient quantities or satisfactory quality.

Government funds in the nature of farm aid are now being sought for relief of disaster areas. Bureaucratic procedure being what it is, the response to those requests is rather slow, and there is a growing feeling that the doing of something practical should be undertaken now to find a way out of the necessity for governmental relief under flood damage at one time of the year and under drought damage at another. It is argued that the construction of various regional systems of water storage and irrigation would be a far more desirable and beneficial governmental project than the construction of a national system of highways or of remotely located power dams.

There is also a popular sentiment that properly qualified scientists, now busying themselves with stratospheric searching for influences of the weather, should come down to earth and get to doing something of practical value in the controlling of meteorological phenomena and the remedying of their detrimental results. It is assumed that they know at least something that could be applied usefully to the balancing and leveling off of the effects of the vagaries of weather upon the nation's supply of foods. It is suggested, among other things, that those who are so much concerned in the direction of the use of chemical additives in foods turn their attention and activity to the application of that practice to another phase of the food problem—the seeding of clouds to produce rain.

Washington Talks It Over

Chemical Industry Has Its Eye on St. Lawrence Seaway—And the Seaway Has Its Ear Tuned to Industry's Ideas.

By Ralph L. Cherry
Chief, OPD Washington Bureau

As a potential important user of the St. Lawrence Seaway when completed, the chemical industry has a keen interest in two open conferences that have been set for next month by the St. Lawrence Seaway Development Corporation on the matter of tolls. They will be held September 9 in Washington and September 11 in Chicago.

The corporation is looking for help and suggestions from prospective users and others on the whole question of tolls—how they should be levied, basis of collection, measurements, etc. The questions are some that the chemical industry will be concerned with as soon as the seaway navigation facilities are completed and ready—now scheduled for the shipping season of 1959.

A number of potential users and groups, organizations, and individuals interested in the seaway, which, over the years, may lead to some fundamental changes in the patterns of chemical distribution between the east and the midwest, have been invited to the meetings. Others who might be interested are asked to contact the development corporation for a copy of the circular outlining the questions to be developed.

Jordan's Potash Possibilities

A special mission set up by the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development has been looking into the possibilities of economic development of Jordan. Among other things, the mission thought that some money could be profitably spent in reviving Jordan's potash and phosphate industries.

As a first step in the revival of the potash industry, the mission urges that the Jordan government hire a technical expert with broad experience in the recovery of potash from salt brines containing magnesia.

Under his supervision, a start should be made promptly on the rehabilitation of the salt pans at Killia and on production of medium-grade potash. At the same time plans should be drawn up for a purification plant to yield a higher grade potash.

Similar technical assistance was found needed in Jordan's phosphate mines. A research program is required to develop simple processes of hand sorting, screening or air separation, to assure that high grade phosphate will be mined.

The mission believes such measures could increase Jordan's phosphate production from about 250,000 tons a year to perhaps one million tons by 1965.

The mission also suggests that consideration be given to a superphosphate plant with an initial output of 20,000 tons a year, capable of expansion to 40,000 tons.

Carbohydrates on Punch-Cards

Conventional chemical names of carbohydrates are cumbersome and are not always sufficiently distinctive for convenient structural classification. To overcome these disadvantages, H. S. Isbell of the National Bureau of Standards has developed a simple classification system in which each carbohydrate is assigned a code number that defines its structure and configuration.

By inspection of the code numbers, or by a punched-card technic, related carbohydrate derivatives can be selected readily from a heterogeneous collection.

The numerical classification system was worked out in connection with a program sponsored at the bureau by the Office of Naval Research, for investigation of the structure, configuration, and ring conformation of the sugars and their derivatives by infrared absorption measurements.

Although devised primarily for comparing infrared spectra, the system can be used for classifying structurally related carbohydrates for a variety of purposes. It should be useful to research workers who need to assemble lists of structurally related compounds for any reason.

Heavy Chemicals

There was a trend of mild optimism in the heavy chemicals market last week. Sales of a good many materials were healthier following the return to work of many consumer plants which had shut down for vacations and repairs during July. Aluminum metal was boosted last week, as had been expected, owing to automatic wage increases guaranteed by a steel-industry type labor pact signed a year ago. Aluminum chemicals are expected to follow, but no one at present can say how soon, or how much.

Platinum was once again weaker, and declined sharply. A producer of hydrogen cyanide cut price on its material by 20 percent, effective last week.

Salesmen in the chemical industry have talked a slack market for most of the year. So far, actual production figures published by the Bureau of Census have happily proved them to be either conservative or pessimistic.

The most recent example is the figures for May, just released by the bureau. May production levels for industrial organic chemicals were higher than for April, and higher than for the corresponding month of last year.

Output of chlorine in May was 11,100 tons per day, or 96 percent of capacity, compared with 94 percent the previous month. Caustic soda output rose to 12,200 tons per day (98 percent) in May from 96 percent in April. Soda ash daily percentage declined from 84 percent in April to 81 percent in May.

The American Paper and Pulp Association reported production for the week ended July 27 at 86.9 percent of theoretical capacity, as compared with the revised figure of 84.9 percent for the previous week, and 93.6 percent for the corresponding week of last year.

Price Trends

Advanced

Aluminum, 1c. per lb.
Silver, ⅝c. per lb.

Reduced

Hydrogen cyanide, 4c. per lb.
Platinum, $3 per oz.
Tin, ⅞c. per lb.
Salts, 7/10c. to 1.2c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Aug. 3, 1956
104.03	104.10	104.42	101.96

For Current Prices see Page 9

Acids

Chromic—Business has been seasonally off during July and the forepart of August. Some improvement is hoped for during September, particularly when auto producers finish retooling for 1958 models.

Hydrochloric—Business has been slightly off during the past two weeks, but has been showing steady improvement. It was conceded that the first two weeks in July had been slow. However, business was not as slack as had been anticipated. Steel output was fairly good during that time, and helped this market considerably.

Hydrofluoric—Demand for this acid was strong, and, if anything, sales were better last week than they had been for some time. Refrigerant and propellant manufacture has accounted for large volumes for some time. Stainless steel has also been active.

Hydrogen Cyanide—Effective last week, a producer lowered prices in tankcar quantities from 20c. per pound to 16c. per pound for 98 percent liquid. Price was newly quoted at 16c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. works.

Nitric—A seller of nitric reported that some large volume users, notably big stainless steel makers, have hardly experienced any slowdown during the summer months.

This was not to say that sales have not fallen off, however. It was conceded that a great number of consumers, for example in the metal finishing business, have operated at curtailed rates during most of the summer.

In this way, carboy sales have been adversely affected, and sales of acid which ordinarily moves to small users have been correspondingly down.

Sulfuric — Steel industry withdrawals against contract commitments have been maintained in reasonably good volume. Other large quantity users, notably the rayon industry, have been relatively inactive for the past few weeks. There has been some improvement in sales over the past week, however, and further strengthening of the market is anticipated during the rest of August and September.

Steel production last week was estimated at 2,103,000 tons, or 82.2 percent of capacity, according to the American Iron and Steel Institute.

Output the previous week was actually 2,033,000 tons, or 79.4 percent of capacity. Output during the corresponding week in 1956 was 415,000 tons, or 16.9 percent of 1956 capacity, owing to the steel strike at that time.

Bases and Salts

Alumina, Calcined—Wages in the aluminum industry went up last week, and aluminum metal was boosted accordingly. It is expected that calcined alumina will be increased, perhaps by the end of the month.

Aluminum Fluoride—This material may or may not be increased depending on what aluminum producers and aluminum product consumers may decide. A factor in favor of a possible boost is last week's wage increase in the aluminum industry, and consequent rise in the price of metal.

Aluminum Hydrate — Producers of aluminum hydrate feel that a price rise is forthcoming in the near future, following increased wages in the aluminum industry. However, it was pointed out that some times price rises in aluminum chemicals lag considerably behind boosts for metal.

Caustic Soda—There has been some improvement in this market over the week, due chiefly to return to work of many consuming mills which had previously shut down for vacations and repairs during July.

The export market was not too active at this time. Textile and rayon people expressed pessimistic viewpoints about present business, but expected an upturn before the end of August.

Chlorine—Chlorine producers breathed

Inorganic Chemicals Output: May

The following figures compiled by the Bureau of Census indicate production of industrially important inorganic chemicals, in tons.

	May	April
Aluminum chloride, anhyd	2,637	3,001
liq., cryst.	965	1,035
Calcium carbide	81,098	87,443
Carbon dioxide, liq., gas.	31,293	27,963
Solid	52,281	38,587
Chlorine gas.	342,813	327,920
Chromic acid	1,318	1,441
Hydrochloric acid	74,049	76,241
Hydrofluoric acid	7,680	7,452
Nitric Acid	253,287	245,241
Phosphoric acid.	383,249	356,372
Phosphorus elemental	31,368	29,[illegible]
Phosphorus oxychloride.	1,467	1,5[illegible]
Phosphorus trichloride	1,645	1,519
Potash, caustic, liq.	7,086	6,540
solid	1,785	1,849
Soda ash, light	214,605	223,840
dense	161,225	152,216
natural	59,521	63,838
Soda, caustic, liquid	378,190	360,937
dry	41,775	41,729
Sodium bicarbonate	7,415	8,479
Sodium metal	11,306	11,542
Sodium Phosphate, mono.	790	866
Dibasic	1,940	2,448
Tribasic	4,516	3,805
Meta	4,897	4,517
Tetra	7,296	7,763
Acid pyro	1,367	1,431
Tripoly	53,669	52,312
Sodium silicate	55,470	53,137
Sodium sulfate, anhyd	26,427	26,235
Glaubers salt	11,173	11,723
Salt cake, crude	61,920	62,903
Sodium sulfide, conc	1,981	1,811
other	1,144	995
Sulfur dioxide	4,996	5,075
Sulfuric acid, gross	1,422,682	1,382,494

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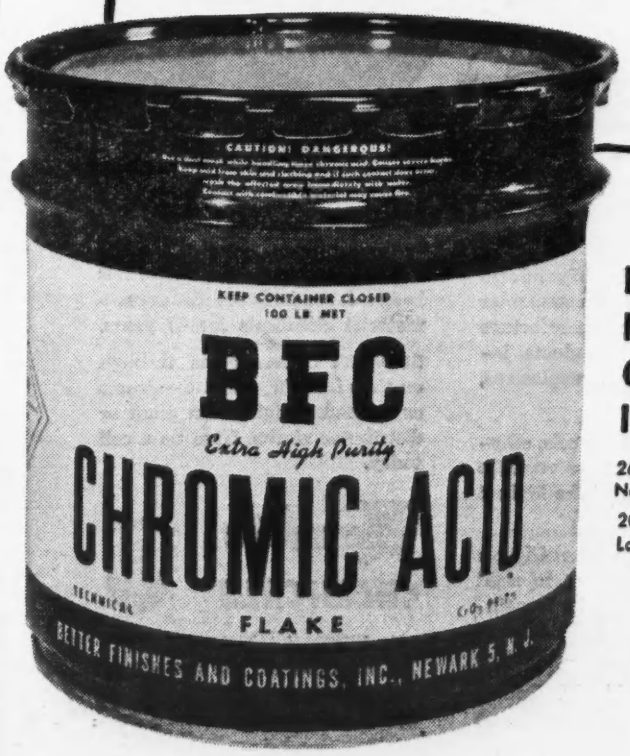

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Heavy Chemicals

easier as a great many paper mills went back to work following vacation shutdowns. Despite a great deal of previous pessimism which had blanketed this market, producers had to concede that business has not been at all bad for most of the summer.

Insecticides, for one, have been doing better than had been expected. Droughts have not helped sales of pesticides at all in the east and northeast, but in many areas of the country, there has been above normal rainfall and a consequent increase in numbers of bugs.

Soda Ash—Those producers who have large flat glass accounts haven't been doing too well during the summer. However, the bottle industry has been strong and active, mainly for manufacture of beverage bottles.

Light ash sales to the paper industry were severely hampered the first two weeks in July by widespread shutdowns in that consuming industry. The picture looked better last week, however.

Nonferrous Metals

Aluminum—Metal was boosted last week, owing to higher wages in the industry. Ingot was newly quoted at 28.1c. per pound, and pig, 26c. per pound, 10,000-pound lots, freight allowed.

Copper—Market was soft, but producers held at 29¼c. per pound, delivered US destinations, for electrolytic. Trade sources believed that recent increase in aluminum metal would help the copper market in the long run.

Platinum—Market suffered a further setback last week, and declined $3 per ounce. Metal was quoted at $84 to $87 per ounce, with some sales at a higher level.

Silver—Bullion rose to 90⅞c. per troy ounce last week.

Tin—Market moved in a narrow range during the week, and straits metal was listed at 95¼c. per pound, spot, on Friday.

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Insolubles	Trace

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Additives Panel

—Continued from page 3

have not been determined suitable and harmless for such use."

Subcommittee chairman John Bell Williams of Mississippi said that the chairman of the panel will be Dr. William J. Darby, head of the Department of Biochemistry, and director of the Division of Nutrition, Vanderbilt University School of Medicine. Dr. Darby is also chairman of the Food Protection Committee of the National Academy of Sciences.

Other members of the panel are:—

Dr. Paul R. Cannon, chairman, department of pathology, University of Chicago.

Dr. Herbert E. Carter, department of chemistry and chemical engineerng, University of Illinois.

Dr. Emerson Day, chief division of preventive medicine, Sloan-Kettering Institute for Cancer Research.

Dr. William D. Deichman, chairman, department of pharmacology, University of Miami School of Medicine.

Dr. John H. Foulger, director of medical research, E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co.

Dr. W. C. Hueper, National Cancer Institute, National Institutes of Health.

Dr. Morton L. Levin, director, Commission on Chronic Illness, State Department of Health, Albany, N. Y.

Dr. Emil M. Mrak, chairman, department of food technology, University of California Agricultural Experiment Station.

Harvey K. Murer, manager, research center, General Foods Corporation.

Dr. F. N. Peters, research laboratories, Quaker Oats Company.

Dr. R. Blackwell Smith, president, Medical College of Virginia.

Dr. Maurice H. Seevers, chairman, department of pharmacology, University of Michigan.

Dr. Henry F. Smyth, jr., Mellon Institute, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Dr. Howard C. Spencer, biochemical research department, Dow Chemical Company.

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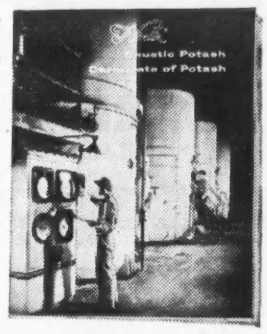

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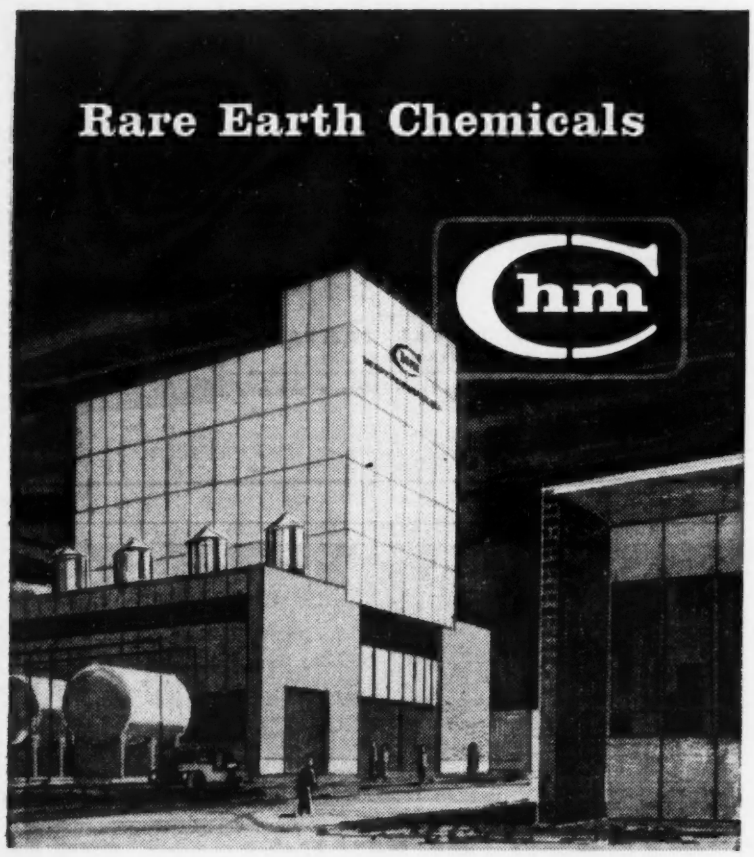

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Obituaries

Harold T. Edgar

Harold T. Edgar, a director of Edgar Brothers Clay Company, subsidiary of Minerals and Chemicals Corporation of America, Menlo Park, N. J., died July 29 in New York. He was seventy-nine years old.

Louis Neuberg

Louis Neuberg, vice-president of the chemicals division of Food Machinery & Chemical Corporation, New York, died July 30 in Colonia, N. J. He was sixty-five years old.

Mr. Neuberg joined Warner Chemical Company in 1914 and became resident plant manager at Carteret in 1922; in 1930 he was named vice-president and sales manager. In 1935, when Warner became Westvaco, Mr. Neuberg became a director and the next year he was named vice-president in charge of sales.

After the Food Machinery Corporation absorbed Westvaco in 1948 and the combined concern became Food Machinery & Chemical Corporation, he became vice-president in charge of sales of the chemicals division.

Mr. Neuberg was also co-owner, with his brother, of Enco Chemical Corporation, New York.

Services were held Friday in Woodbridge, N.J.

Roger W. Straus

Roger W. Straus, former chairman of the board of American Smelting & Refining Company, New York, died July 28 in Liberty, N. Y. He was sixty-five years old.

Walter R. Anyan, secretary of New Jersey Zinc Comapny, New York, died July 25 in Greenwich, Conn. He was sixty years old.

Edgar C. Bisbee, founder and former president of the Bisbee Linseed Oil Company, Philadelphia, died July 29 in that city. He was eighty-six years old.

Charles E. Bolser, professor emeritus of chemistry at Dartmouth College, died July 29 in Hanover, N. H. He was eighty-two years old.

Joseph W. Henderson, general counsel of the National Pharmaceutical Council, died recently in Williamsport, Pa. Mr. Henderson had been counsel of the NPC since 1954.

Harold R. Snow, a vice-president and director of American Oil Company, New York, died July 31 in Galveston, Tex. He was sixty-two years old.

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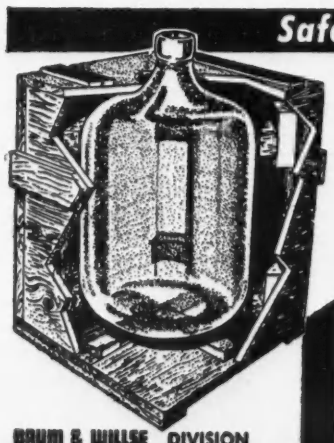

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Agricultural Chemicals

A number of factors—the drought rampant along the East Coast, the storm damage in the Gulf coast areas and the slackening off of the seasonal period—have softened this market somewhat, dealers here suggested last week. Though sales haven't been curtailed drastically, the thought was that previous positions had not been noticeable for their strength and nearly any slackening off from them has tended to put the market in a soft position. Dealers and producers in some areas had hoped that an end-of-the-season flurry might help to compensate for the weakness of the earlier days of the period. However, in the light of the present weather factors, amongst other things, these hopes have been dashed.

Two price shifts—declines in DDT and phosphate rock—reflect the present status of the market. The DDT move, initiated by major producers two weeks ago, has other producers announcing a follow-through. The new price schedule on flake or lump includes: carlot bag quantities 20c. a pound, while less than carlot bag quantities are 22c. a pound. The decline was 2¼c. per pound. Also, during the same week, phosphate rock was reduced 2½c. per pound. The new listings were announced as: $5.14 per long ton for 66-68 percent material; $5.54 per long ton for 68-70 percent material; $6.19 a ton for 70-72 percent material and $7.19 a ton for 74 to 75 percent phosphate rock.

Price Trends

Advanced
None

Reduced
None

Comparative Price Indexes
(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Aug. 3, 1956
110.73	110.73	110.21	110.78

For Current Prices see Page 9

Animal and Plant Foods

Anhydrous Ammonia — Production of this material during May of this year amounted to 334,204 short tons, a figure somewhat higher than the April figure of 321,529 short tons and also higher than the 310,422 short tons produced during May of the year previous. Stocks at producing plants during May amounted to 65,136 short tons, a heavy cutback from the 104,641 short tins produced during April of the same year.

Ammonium Nitrate — Total production of this material during May, the Department of Census reported last week, amounted to 229,381 short tons as compared with the 224,750 short tons produced during the month of April and the 180,430 short tons produced during May of the year previous. Stocks at producing plants in May totaled 41,588 short tons as compared with the 89,897 short tons on hand during the month previous.

Production of fertilizer grade material during May amounted to 203,062 short tons, an advance over the April figure of 196,747 short tons and a strong stride forward from the May, 1956, production figure of 145,804 short tons. Stocks at producing plants in May amounted to 32,526 short tons as compared with the 80,364 short tons on hand in April.

Ammonium Sulfate—Production of synthetic ammonium sulfate during the month of May, according to a Department of Census report, amounted to 101,006 short tons as compared with the 98,366 short tons produced during April and the 95,915 short tons produced during May, 1956. Stocks at producing plants during May amounted to 28,213 short tons as compared with the 52,314 short tons on hand during April.

Production of byproduct material in May amounted to 82,725 short tons as compared with the 77,927 short tons produced during April and the 83,370 short tons produced during May of the year previous. Stocks at producing plants during May amounted to 31,784 short tons as compared with the 51,858 short tons on hand during April.

Animal Proteins—Little movement was reported in this area of the market with supplies considered on the strong side and production and sales held to a relatively limited position The current weather conditions—particularly the drought status in the East Coast—have tended to limit a market position that was already being curtailed through the end-of-the-season slack off. Though animal proteins for brief periods during the summer months showed some levels of relative strength, most dealers concede that the period on the whole has been one of the disappointments.

Pesticides Output

Following are production statistics reported by the Tariff Commission representing the number of pounds of certain pesticides produced during April and May of this year:

	April	May
DDT	11,766,410	12,880,479
2,4-D*	2,719,247	2,780,878
Ester & Salts	3,192,170	2,589,358
Acid equivalent	2,417,339	2,018,931
BHC	3,485,121	4,572,140
Gamma isomer	608,395	707,054
Tetramethylthiuram sulfide	639,044	394,372
2,4,5-T	509,621	589,044
Lindane		

* Includes 2,4-D acid produced, separated and consumed in plant in the manufacture of its derivatives.

Phosphate Rock — Ore produced in the United States in 1956 totaled more than 52 million long tons, 32 percent more than in 1955 according to reports by producers to the Bureau of Mines. The total marketable output increased 28 percent. Florida continued to be the largest producer, followed by the western states.

The apparent consumption of phosphate rock in the United States again set a new record, rising 4 percent above 1955 to more than 11.5 million long tons. The total sold or used was 7 percent more than in 1955 with Florida accounting for all the increase.

Phosphate rock imports decreased 6 percent, compared with 1955. Largest shipments came from Curacao and were used mainly for animal feed supplements. United States exports, as reported to the Bureau of Mines by domestic producers, were 23 percent more than in 1955.

Pesticides

The cyclic pesticide produced in the greatest quantity during 1956 was DDT, a recent United States Tariff Commission reported recently. The output of this product amounted to 138 million pounds in 1956. Production of acyclic pesticides and other acyclic organic agricultural chemicals amounted to 96 million pounds in 1956, compared with the 77 million pounds reported for 1955; sales were 57 million pounds, valued at 38 million dollars, in 1956, compared with 61 million pounds, valued at 27 million dollars, in 1955.

DDT — Monochlorobenzene, a major chemical in the manufacture of DDT, suffered a severe cutback in production during the first five months of this year as the result of the consistently soft tone in the DDT market during the year. Production in the first five months of 1957 of monochlorobenzene was 37 million pounds less than the comparable period of the year previous. However, some sources suggested that the fault didn't lay completely with the weakness of the DDT market but might also be attributed to a growing trend in the industry to produce heavily one year and use the backlog during the following year.

2,4-D—Dealers here reported last week that this material continued to show a relatively high level of competitiveness on spot. The condition, it was noted, is one that has prevailed pretty much throughout the pesticide market this season. Though demand was hightened by discovery of additional areas of use plus elaboration and development of already known markets, dealers and producers acknowledged that production far outreached demand during the past season.

Pyrethrum — A recent British government report noted recently the strong strides being made in the development of the market for this pesticide. The report noted that the material—at one time in high demand and under heavy production—has for some time now been lagging in both those two areas of the market. Now, however, it was noted, with fresh demand and new areas of sales, production is once more on an upward swing.

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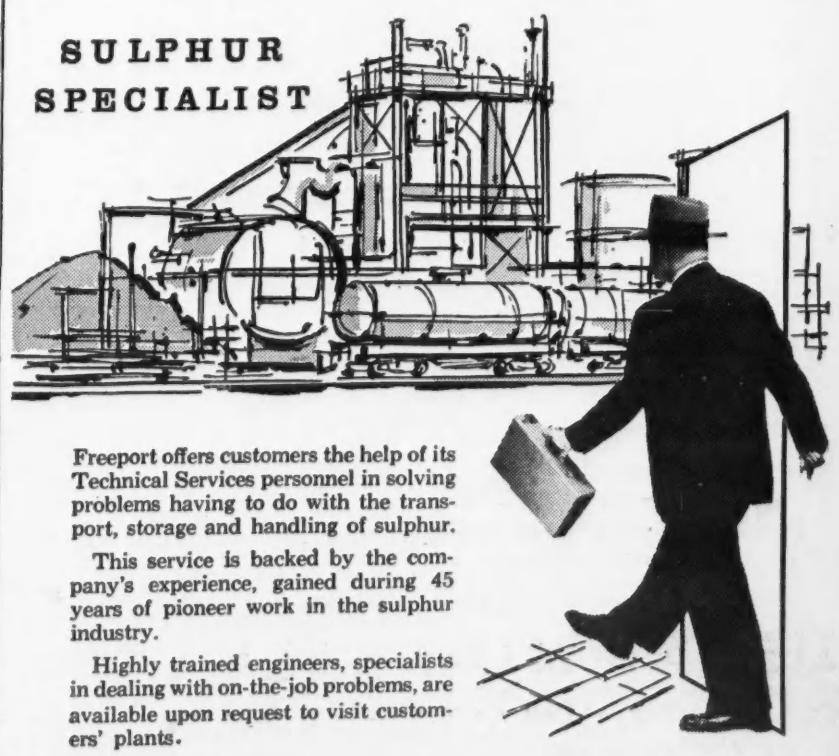

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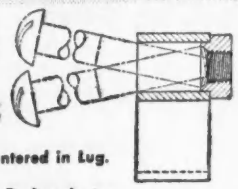

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Petroleum Derivatives

At press time, there were reports of lowered prices in certain quarters on toluene and xylene. These reports were not confirmed, however, or widely spread in the industry. Action was expected during the week and will be covered in the next issue. These reports of price reductions occur at a time when mild activity characterizes the petroleum market as a whole. Producers and dealers continue to stress the increasing number of plant vacation shutdowns which have put the damper on their respective businesses. While buying in the aromatics has been well sustained, it could not be termed aggressive in the solvent field. Xylene sales continued to climb upward, with producers anticipating a busy Fall season. A sharp decline in benzene imports is expected as domestic production of this solvent is gradually stepped up.

Buying interest in the partial aromatics has kept a good seasonal pace, with demand coming from construction and other warm weather industries.

Isopentane shows a steady tone in respect to buying interest and prices. The same may be said of cleaners naphtha where a good balance of supply and demand exists.

The wax market was firm with a seasonal surge in demand reported by producers. Diverse outlets, here and abroad, for both microcrystalline and paraffin keep these commodities very active. No price changes have been predicted.

Compared with April's production figures, total output of liquefied petroleum gases in May increased slightly. Stocks rose roughly 1½ million gallons over the April level. Propane and butane supplies are relatively high with brisk trading expected soon.

The trade was talking about President Eisenhower's recent invitation to oil importers to cut back foreign crude oil imports to nearly 20 percent below the present level. In some quarters, this may be considered good news. However, there was speculation as to whether this import slash will cause price hikes in gasoline and home heating products. This was felt to be a development worth checking in future months.

Price Trends

Advanced
None

Reduced
None

Comparative Price Indexes
(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Aug. 3, 1956
107.78	107.78*	107.64	105.47

* Revised.

For Current Prices see Page 9

Solvents and Diluents

Benzene — The Tariff Commission reported that benzene production from petroleum amounted to 10,644,937 gallons in May, and 10,570,736 gallons in April. It was expected that domestic benzene production will rise slowly and steadily in future months. Benzene imports which were noticeably high in May will begin to taper off as our own production increases.

Prices remain constant at approximately 36c. per gallon with no shift probable at the present time. This summer's benzene market has been relatively slow, market sources say, but more activity is anticipated come Fall.

Cleaners Naphtha—Dealers as well as producers reported a steady market for this commodity. Sales have remained on an even level though this is the big season for synthetic clothing material which for the past few years has softened considerably the cleaners naphtha market.

In tankcars, on the east coast, this solvent is priced at 18c. per gallon. Producers anticipate no price changes in the immediate future.

Isopentane — The current season, it seems, has had no deleterious effects on the isopentane market. Producers said last week that this solvent has been moving well though not in large quantity. While sales are expected to increase in future months, the highly specialized uses for this solvent preclude drastic ups and downs in demand.

The quoted price is 15½c. per gallon f.o.b. Texas refinery. Producers report that no price changes are imminent.

Isopentane production in May, on a Bureau of Mines basis, amounted to 6,193,000 gallons. The end of that month saw stocks of this solvent rise to 5,146,000 gallons.

Toluene—Reportedly, certain producers will reduce toluene prices this week. OPD will print these changes next issue when confirmation has been obtained.

Output of this aromatic (excluding coke-oven production) in May totaled 3,338,619 gallons, compared with the 3,368,418 gallons produced in April.

Xylene—It has been reported, though not confirmed, that xylene prices will change this week. OPD will cover any changes in the next issue.

Producers reported a steadily improving xylene market, with good seasonal sales in the insecticides and construction paint areas.

Crude Oil Stocks

Stocks of domestic and foreign crude petroleum at the close of the week ended July 20 totaled 285,882,000 barrels, according to data reported to the Bureau of Mines. Compared with the total of 280,458,000 barrels for the preceding week, this represents an increase of 5,424,000 barrels, comprising an increase of 5,892,000 barrels in stocks of domestic crude and a decrease of 468,000 barrels in stocks of foreign crude.

LPG's

The demand for liquefied petroleum gases for fuel and chemical uses in May decreased 7 percent compared to May a year ago, reports the Bureau of Mines. During the same month, stocks of these gases increased by 164,000,000 gallons.

Production of LP-gases at both plants and refineries totaled 752,658,000 gallons in May. At the same time, stocks at plants, terminals and underground rose to 701,894,000 gallons, an increase of approximately 1½ million gallons over the April figure.

According to the Bureau of Mines, demand for all the LP-gases for use in gasoline was 133,770,000 gallons, the amount delivered from plants and terminals in May for this outlet.

Combined plant and refinery output of butane reached 348,832,000 gallons, with stocks of this gas as of May 31 totaling 255,813,000 gallons.

Propane production in May climbed to 348,832,000 gallons. Plant, terminal, and underground stocks at 396,583,000 gallons increased by about 110,000,000 gallons during the month.

Miscellaneous

Kerosene—For the week ended July 19, kerosene production amounted to 1,717,000 barrels, as against the 1,752,000 barrels reported by the American Petroleum Institute for the preceding week. In recent months, there has been a noticeable decline in domestic demand. Last year's production for the same period was slightly greater.

Waxes

Microcrystalline — This wax retains its excellent position on the market despite the generally slow petroleum derivatives market as a whole. Sales, buoyed by expanding foreign market commitments, show record increases. The present seasonal demand for microcrystalline by wax paper and cardboard container outlets further strengthened the sales picture.

The market for microcrystalline is expected to remain strong. Producers report no price change in the offing.

Paraffin — Conditions in this market continue to be very bright. The dairies acceptance of the milk carton has increased paraffin sales appreciably. Neither dealers or producers expect a price change. The current quote for fully refined paraffin is 8.15c. per pound for all grades.

USDA to Eye Anti-Hog Cholera Serum

—*Continued from page 3*

should buy before the price goes up, it was stated.

"Such practices tend to lower the price of the products generally to an uneconomic level," it was stated, "as the handler's immediate competitors will be forced to lower their prices to meet the competition or run the risk of losing their customers.

"A chain reaction of lowered prices over a wide area may occur as the scope of competition increases, resulting in uneconomic and disorderly marketing.

"Further, those manufacturers engaged in producing their required 40 percent reserve of serum for May 1 are thereby prevented from participating in the spring competition at the risk of losing their customers, and the fall market for their production is again subjected to such price cutting practices.

"The record further discloses that bids submitted by manufacturer and wholesaler handlers in response to invitations to bid on the purchase of serum or virus have had similar disturbing effect on the orderly marketing of the products. These have taken the form of the submission of undue and excessively low bids. The recommended amendment with respect to bids would have a deterrent effect upon such practices."

The findings on the proposed new marketing agreement noted that the suggested amendment on prices will raise at least two problems—one is the disclosure of an amended price filing prior to its dissemination to all handlers and the other is the time at which a new price is considered to be filed.

The order requires the control agency, which administers the marketing agreement, upon receipt of an amended price list, it was explained, to immediately give notice in writing of such amended price list to each of the handlers.

In the past it has been the practice to mail handlers all amended price lists on the date of filing. However, information in regard to such filings is given over the telephone or other media at any time upon request therefore.

These problems are to be met in the following manner, it was continued:

"Under the recommended amendment with respect to bids, disclosure of an amended price prior to its dissemination to all handlers would give the person receiving such information an unfair advantage over those handlers filing an amended price for the purpose of submitting a sealed bid.

"Regulations prohibiting the disclosure of the filing of a new or amended price list, or its contents, by any means other than by mailing such lists should, therefore, be adopted by the Control Agency.

"At present the regulations of the Control Agency are silent with respect to when a price list is considered to be filed. Regulations should be adopted by the Control Agency covering all phases of the filing of price lists."

It is contemplated that the recommended changes with respect to bids shall not become final until regulations with respect to the above dissemination of price lists and the time of filing of price lists have been issued by the control agency and approved by the Secretary of Agriculture.

Provisions of the marketing agreement having to do with the filing of prices are as follows:—

§ 131.51 *Filing of price list.* Each manufacturer and wholesaler handler shall file with the secretary and the control ageny a separate list of his selling prices in the United States, including terms of sale and discounts, to each class of buyer defined in this subpart or under the provisions thereof, other than those specified in § 131.55.

§ 131.52 *Modification of price list.* The price list filed by a manufacturer or wholesaler handler may, subject to the limitations set forth in § 131.54, be modified at any time by such handler by filing a new or amended list of prices, including discounts and terms of sale, which shall only become effective when said new or amended list shall have been on file for three days in any such office designated by the control agency: *Provided, however,* that in the event such list is mailed by registered letter or telegraphed to such office, it shall be deemed to have been filed either (a) at the time during usual business hours it is actually delivered in such office, or (b) at the time during usual business hours such communication would have been received, considering the usual time required for the means of communication used, in the absence of delays in transit, whichever time is earlier.

§ 131.53 *Notification of new or amended price lists.* The control agency shall immediately upon receipt of any such new or amended price list, give written notice thereof to each of the handlers and to the secretary.

All price lists shall be made immediately available to the daily and trade press and to the consuming public by employing a means of communication at least as rapid as that used to notify the handlers and the secretary.

§ 131.54 *Offers, contracts, sales.* Each manufacturer and wholesaler handler shall make no sales unless he has an effective price list, including discounts and terms of sale, as set forth in § 131.51, filed with the control agency.

No manufacturer or wholesaler handler shall make any bid, or offer to sell, or enter into an agreement or contract to sell serum or virus, or in any manner sell serum or virus at prices, discounts, or terms of sale different from those set forth in his filed price list which is effective at the time any such bid, offer, agreement, contract, sale, or delivery is made.

§ 131.55 *Filed prices not applicable to sales outside United States.* The provisions with respect to the filing of prices shall not apply to any sales made by any handler for delivery outside the United States.

§ 131.56 *Secretary may suspend and declare ineffective price lists.* If the secretary has reason to believe, from economic data directly available to him or secured by him under the provisions of the act, that any price list, term of sale or discount, in whole or in part, is inequitable to consumers or handlers by reason of the fact that it may cause immediate injury by impeding the carrying out of this subpart or the effectuation of the declared policy of the act or by creating an abuse of the privilege of exemptions from the antitrust laws, he may suspend the effectiveness of such price list, term of sale or discount, in whole or in part, pending an investigation which shall be completed as soon as practicable, and he shall report such suspension to the control agency, who shall in turn immediately notify the handler whose price filing has been suspended.

The Secretary may declare a filed price, discount, or term of sale, in whole or in part, to be ineffective if, after an investigation and an opportunity to be heard has been afforded the handler whose price filing is questioned, the secretary finds from the facts presented during such investigation that such price list, term of sale, or discount, in whole or in part, is inequitable as measured by the standards set up in this section.

Monsanto Modernizes Block 'M' Trademark

Monsanto Chemical Company, St. Louis, Mo., has modernized its block "M" trademark.

The major modernization step is the substitution of a handlettered Gothic type face for a handlettered Roman type. This revision, plus other minor changes, is expected to enhance readability and recognition of the trademark. It also includes removal of the horizontal rule over the word "Monsanto" within the block "M."

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Aliphatic Organics

Trade in solvents was on the slow side last week, generally speaking. Dominant factors at the moment appeared to be heavy inventories built up by consumers prior to price increases put into effect July 1 and widespread, protracted plant shutdowns for vacation. Making allowances for these transient influences, trade sources noted a continuation of the long-term growth in markets for most solvents, notably acetone and ethanol. In view of these circumstances, most producers were looking for a moderate improvement in August, followed by a more pronounced firming up in the fall.

The most dramatic development continued to be the break in the Cuban blackstrap molasses market and purchase on July 12 by an American firm of 160 million gallons of Cuban blackstrap. The industry expected to see a showdown during the next six months which would determine what effect this might have on the currently balanced ethanol market. Ethanol prices as of last week permitted only a narrow profit margin, it was said. But the break in Cuban molasses could materialize in a substantial increase in ethanol supplies, it was pointed out.

Blackstrap molasses declined 1 cent per gallon at New York in the week ended last Tuesday, Agricultural Marketing Service reported, despite dry weather that downgraded pastures in the northeast. Elsewhere in the country, purchases were restricted to a hand-to-mouth basis. Prices held steady at New Orleans.

AMS corrected its earlier report of sale of 100 million gallons of 1958-crop Cuban blackstrap to an American firm on July 12 at 11¼ cents per gallon. The price was actually 10¼ cents per gallon, the same price at which 60 million gallons of 1957-crop Cuban blackstrap was sold on the same date to the same firm. Other details of the earlier report have been confirmed as correct.

Demand for glycerine continued steady and fairly strong, seasonal factors taken into account. Soapers were shut down for vacation in July, but so were many consumer plants. The result was a fairly well balanced moderation of both production and consumption.

Trade sources have been emphasizing the fact that producers' inventories can no longer be regarded as a definitive index of the tone of the market in glycerine. With synthetic output now a vital market factor, location and size of bulk storage facilities and diverse competitive situations often dictate extent of inventories. For instance, one major synthetic producer was in process of considerably expanding his bulk storage facilities. The immediate effect would be an increase of millions of pounds in producers' inventories. The inference to be drawn in this instance will be, clearly, improvement of distributive machinery to meet competition, not, certainly, a softening of the glycerine market.

Foreign and domestic crude glycerine markets were unchanged in tone last week, with prices steady. A further decline in domestic crude prices was anticipated, however, in reflection of the recent decline in foreign markets in crude.

Price Trends

Advanced
None

Reduced
Molasses, New York, 1c. per gal.

Comparative Price Indexes
(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Aug. 3, 1956
131.17	131.18	131.25	131.10

For Current Prices see Page 9

Acetic Acid — Production of synthetic acid in April of this year amounted to 39,361,993 pounds, the Tariff Commission reported, bringing the total output for the first four calendar months to 170,441,420 pounds. No figure was given for output of natural acid during April. Omitting that quantity, the total of natural plus synthetic acid produced in the first four calendar months came to 175,343,420 pounds.

Synthetic production in April, 1956, was 43,181,149 pounds, the total synthetic output for the first four months of that year adding up to 171,684,831 pounds. Some 1,824,000 pounds of natural acid was turned out in April, 1956, the four months' total for the natural material coming to 7,452,000 pounds. Total of synthetic plus natural material produced was 45,005,149 pounds in April, 1956, and 179,136,831 pounds aggregate for the first four calendar months of that year.

Carbon Tetrachloride—Tariff Commission reported that 29,024,328 pounds of carbon tet was produced during April of this year, building the aggregate for the calendar year through April to 101,698,383 pounds. April production in 1956 amounted to 26,681,385 pounds, and the total for the first four calendar months in that year came to 106,318,887 pounds.

Dichloroethyl Ether — Beginning with this issue, OPD will quote prices for this material regularly. On the basis of delivery to eastern points, current quotations were 13c. per pound in tanks, 15½c. per pound in carlots and truckloads and 16½c. per pound in less carlots, less truckloads.

There were at least four major producers turning out dichloroethyl ether at last reports.

Diethylene Glycol Diethyl Ether—Producers last week reported this market essentially unchanged in volume and tone. They were moving material at 51½c. per pound in drums, carlots, on a works basis, and at 52¼c. per pound in drums, less carlots, same basis.

Glycerine—Demand continued steady and at a good level, seasonal factors taken into account. Soapers were shutdown for vacations in July, but so were many consumer plants, the net result being a rather

Ethyl Alcohol: April

Volume of ethyl alcohol produced, withdrawn and remaining as stocks at the end of the indicated periods, as reported by the Alcohol and Tobacco Tax Division, Internal Revenue Service: Domestic undenatured alcohol production represents gross production (original production plus production by redistillation) less the quantity consumed in redistillation. Stocks of domestic undenatured alcohol consist of quantities at industrial alcohol bonded warehouses and denaturing plants. Data on completely and specially denatured alcohol represent alcohol produced from domestic and imported alcohol and spirits produced by registered distilleries (redesignated upon receipt at denaturing plants as alcohol).

	April 1957	*April* 1956	*July 1, 1956- Apr. 30, 1957*	*July 1, 1955- Apr. 30, 1956*
NET PRODUCTION				
Undenatured .....proof gals.	33,631,372	38,248,292	360,218,631	395,827,635
Completely denatured .....wine gals.	21,754	15,451	497,236	592,211
Specially denatured .....wine gals.	19,025,094	21,264,291	199,995,378	220,822,965
WITHDRAWALS				
Undenatured, tax paid .....proof gals.	736,066	964,695	9,353,992	9,074,230
Tax free .....proof gals.	36,066,328	39,760,683	375,925,337	414,561,007
Completely denatured .....wine gals.	22,419	28,132	482,018	584,364
Specially denatured .....wine gals.	19,863,118	21,469,257	197,264,344	216,922,745
STOCKS AT END OF PERIOD				
Undenatured .....proof gals.	28,051,165	33,177,950	28,051,165	33,177,950
Completely denatured .....wine gals.	22,735	16,146	22,735	16,146
Specially denatured .....wine gals.	9,723,558	9,354,800	9,723,558	9,354,800

Aliphatic Organics

well balanced moderation of both production and consumption.

Trade sources have been emphasizing the fact that the inventory figure is no longer the key to determination of the strength of this market. When the soapers alone accounted for all or nearly all refined glycerine output, producers' inventories were regarded as a definitive index of the tone of this market.

But nowadays, with synthetic output a vital factor, inventories depend on many special factors, particularly on storage capacity and competitive situations.

For instance, one leading producer of synthetic material was in process of augmenting by a substantial amount his bulk storage facilities in order to strengthen his competitive position with respect to supplies at strategic geographical points. This one development, it was pointed out, will automatically bring about an initial increase of several millions of pounds in producers' inventories. The meaning of this increase will be, of course, an improved distribution pattern brought on by competitive factors, not a softening of the market.

The market in crude glycerine, both foreign and domestic, was essentially unchanged last week. Prices were steady and unchanged. A further decline in domestic crude prices was anticipated, however, in reflection of the recent decline in foreign markets in crude.

Isopropyl Alcohol—Extensive vacation plant shutdowns have had a deterrent effect here, a phenomenon common to solvents markets generally. Making allowances for this, demand was reported as steady and satisfactory, though in rather limited volume. Consumption was largely attributable to applications in which the low water content of IPA (one percent at most, according to standard specifications) gives it the edge on much cheaper ethanol (which, in the case of 190 proof material, has 5 percent water content).

Molasses — Blackstrap declined 1c. per gallon at New York in the week ended last Tuesday, Agricultural Marketing Service reported, despite dry weather in the northeast and deterioration of pastures in that part of the country. Latest reported sales were closed at 26c. per gallon. Demand in New York was slow to moderate, supply adequate.

Elsewhere in the country, purchases were restricted to a hand-to-mouth basis. Prices were unchanged at New Orleans, ranging from 18½c. to 19c. per gallon, with most transactions quoted at 18½c. to 18¾c. per gallon. Demand at New Orleans was slow, supply adequate.

AMS corrected its earlier report of sale of 100 million gallons of 1958-crop Cuban blackstrap July 12 to an American firm at 11¼c. per gallon. The price was actually 10¼c. per gallon, the same price at which 60 million gallons of 1957-crop Cuban blackstrap was sold on the same date to the same firm. Other details of the earlier report have been confirmed as correct.

Manufacture of ethanol in May of this year consumed 400,000 wine gallons of molasses. Corresponding figures were 500,000 wine gallons so consumed in the month previous and 9,300,000 wine gallons used for the same purpose in May, 1956.

Molasses used at industrial alcohol plants in the first eleven months of the fiscal year begun July 1, 1956, amounted to 32,500,000 gallons. The figure was 96,900,000 gallons in the like period in the previous fiscal year.

Cuba in the period January 1 through June 15 of this year exported 59,900,000 gallons of cane blackstrap and 247,000 gallons of invert molasses to the US.

Oxalic Acid—Tariff Commission reported production of 1,936,489 pounds of oxalic acid during April of this year, as compared to 1,981,397 pounds turned out during the same month a year earlier. Aggregate output through the first four calendar months added up to 7,462,006 pounds this year. The total for the like period in 1956 was 8,029,323 pounds.

Pentaerythritol — Production of pentaerythritol amounted to 5,409,901 pounds during April of this year, the Tariff Commission reported, bringing the aggregate for the first four calendar months to 21,551,421 pounds. In 1956, output was 5,252,773 pounds during April and totaled 21,529,002 pounds through the first four calendar months.

Perchloroethylene — Tariff Commission data indicated that through the first four calendar months production of perchloroethylene this year was running ahead of output in the corresponding period in 1956 by 71,200,674 pounds to 66,277,579 pounds. The commission reported that production amounted to 17,663,365 pounds in April of this year, as compared to output of 20,058,089 pounds in the month previous and 16,354,995 pounds turned out in April, 1956.

Propylene Glycol—Production of 6,435,216 pounds of propylene glycol during April of this year was reported by the Tariff Commission. With output during January and March unreported (either because the data would have revealed operations of individual companies or were considered to be not representative of total production) the amount of production reported through the first four calendar months came to 12,626,986 pounds. That figure (for two months' output) compared to the total reported production of 17,090,111 pounds through the first four calendar months in 1956. But in that year data were reported for three of the first four months (April data only having been excluded in that period).

Trichloroethylene—Output of trichloroethylene during April of this year amounted to 30,555,126 pounds, the Tariff Commission reported, bringing the aggregate for the first four calendar months to 106,730,177 pounds. While April production in 1956 came to only 27,969,167 pounds, the total through the first four calendar months of that year added up to 117,286,392 pounds.

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Coal Chemicals

Cokeoven sources were in the process of reviewing their position in xylene and toluene markets in the wake of rumblings from the trade indicating a price change may have been initiated by a leading petroleum producer. No further information was available at presstime, according to reports from responsible observers close to the industry. Benzene inventories were said to be comfortable and there appeared to be some justification for the belief that increased consumer need for styrene monomer and phenol should make itself felt in the benzene market before long. The approximately 20 percent of total toluene output turned out by coke oven sources was moving to established outlets, largely for protective coatings and solvents. A good portion of petroleum production was being retained in the gasoline stream. Total exports of toluene through May of this year are roughly three times those of last year, according to Tariff Commission reports.

Monochlorobenzene was off. Outlet to DDT was weak due to continued encroachment in the latter domestic market by imports. An important added factor, it was felt, is the current trend in the industry to produce DDT in quantity in one year and subsist on inventories during the following year. It was said, too, that government operations making use of DDT have been cutback this year.

Phthalic anhydride continued routine. Some sources felt that too much emphasis had been placed on the call of the automotive industry for alkyd resins using phthalic anhydride. The impact in the phthalic market when new car models come out was felt to be out of all proportion to actual consumption of phthalic for end use as an alkyd resin coating for automobiles.

American Iron and Steel Institute estimated that steel production in the week ended August 4 would amount to 82.2 percent of theoretical capacity equivalent to 2,103,000 net tons of steel. Output of steel was 2,033,000 net tons in the week previous, 2,009,000 in the comparable week one month ago and 419,000 tons in the corresponding week one year ago.

Price Trends

Advanced
None
Reduced
None

Comparative Price Indexes
(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Aug. 3, 1956
118.18	118.18	118.19	114.89

For Current Prices see Page 9

Basic Products

Benzene—Cokeoven producers indicated little change in market conditions for benzene. Production, according to Tariff Commission figures, show that in the first five months of this year, production outstripped the comparable period last year by 6.3 million gallons. Benzene continued in slightly excess supply and major outlets to styrene and phenol remained dormant as a result of seasonal influences.

Industry and government estimates place benzene needs in excess of 500 million gallons annually by 1965 and over 600 million gallons by 1975. This compares with the 307 million gallons turned out in 1955 and 328 million in 1956. Benzene yields from light oil are in excess of 60 percent, it was said. It was pointed out that virtually all cokeoven benzene currently goes into chemical processing whereas before World War II, as much as 50 percent was made into "motor" benzene.

Coaltar—Sales in May, 1957, totaled $35.6 million as against $36.5 million in the comparable month one year ago. Sales for the first five months of this year were roughly $4 million more than in the like period last year. End of month stocks in May were 36.5 million pounds as against 38.5 million in May, 1956. It was pointed out that with the advance of chemical processing techniques in recent years, the practice of burning tar as fuel had declined appreciably. It was estimated that in 1940 some 32 percent of all crude cokeoven tar was burned as a fuel while 22 percent was topped and 46 percent sold to tar distillers. In 1956, 34 percent was topped, 45 percent was sold to tar distillers and only 16 percent was burned. Complete elimination of tar burning was felt to be unlikely, however, since the practice at tar processing plants is to distill only the tar which yields a high percentage of commercial products and burn the rest as fuel.

Creosote—Price was steady and unchanged from last reports. There was plenty of creosote on all sides. Some observers seemed to feel that there was added pressure on domestic producers to raise prices on some tar products in the wake of advances in tar acid oils earlier

Aromatic Chemicals Output: May

Following are statistics based on data compiled by the Tariff Commission relating to production of certain aromatic chemicals during May of this year and the year previous, with aggregate figures covering the first five months of this year and last. Figures representing cokeoven production of benzene, toluene and xylene are those previously published with other figures reported by the Bureau of Mines. Where no figure is given, it is because available data would have disclosed confidential information or because the data on hand were believed to be incomplete. Dyes are identified by color index or prototype number.

		May 1957	*May* 1956	*First Five Months* 1957	*First Five Months* 1956
Acetanilide, tech. and USP	lbs.	237,333	**	**	**
Aniline	lbs.	10,925,728	12,411,334	43,038,249	62,536,634
Benzene, tar distillers	gals.	3,208,345	3,107,485	15,814,401	11,455,818
Cokeoven operators	gals.	15,647,163	16,236,950	80,590,901	81,148,575
Total from coal sources	gals.	18,885,508	19,344,435	96,405,303	92,604,393
Petroleum operators	gals.	10,644,937	8,029,780	48,223,763	46,711,227
Total from all sources	gals.	29,500,445	27,374,215	145,630,065	139,315,620
*Creosote oil (100 percent creosote basis)—content in solution	gals.	1,603,640	856,827	6,837,585	**
straight distillate	gals.	9,447,964	7,011,572	41,357,890	**
Total	gals.	11,051,604	10,164,749	48,195,484	**
Cresols, meta-para	lbs.	1,345,082	1,454,365	7,208,642	5,923,674
Ortho-meta-para	lbs.	1,207,497	1,249,433	6,062,075	**
Cresylic Acid, refined, all sources	lbs.	4,013,105	5,047,137	20,004,176	24,841,796
Dyes, C. I. 202, chrome blue black R	lbs.	80,385	**	438,329	**
C. I. 581, direct black EW	lbs.	198,837	340,442	2,043,781	1,807,352
p. 302, naphthol AS	lbs.	34,269	65,738	232,140	493,301
Monochlorobenzene	lbs.	33,495,354	40,979,321	163,415,029	200,434,093
*Naphthalene, crude, tar distillers	lbs.	36,003,658	24,443,166	181,228,591	179,001,598
Refd.	lbs.	6,831,846	7,733,869	33,888,118	38,029,145
Phenol, tech. and USP, all sources	lbs.	47,472,499	48,035,155	232,752,640	224,390,393
Phthalic Anhydride	lbs.	31,444,017	24,506,810	138,408,491	142,992,782
Styrene, monomer from all plants	lbs.	103,145,716	94,798,573	478,036,673	465,002,332
Toluene, cokeoven operators	gals.	3,338,619	3,521,429	16,733,496	17,059,415
From other sources	gals.	12,739,213	10,707,392	79,571,068	62,821,815
Total from all sources	gals.	16,077,832	14,228,821	89,304,510	76,359,801
Xylene, all sources	gals.	13,426,542	8,379,102	59,680,094	50,295,750

*Total output of cokeoven operators and distillers.
**Data incomplete.

Coal Chemicals

this year. However, the majority of reports indicated that the possibility of an advance on creosote was remote. Trade needs were routine.

Pyridine—Imports of 55c. pyridine continue to come into the country in quantity, according to trade reports. One observer indicated that imported lots of 20 tons are not uncommon in his experience. It was felt that as long as quality pyridine was available from overseas sources, it would have effect in the 75c. per pound domestic market. Just how far import material did effect the domestic market was a matter for speculation. Some domestic makers had sold their full production, it was said, while, in other quarters, producers said the market leaves much to be desired.

Toluene — Cokeoven sources were reviewing their position in this market in the wake of rumblings from the trade which indicated that a major petroleum producer may have initiated a price change. Excess supply was a problem to cokeoven producers but it was pointed out that material continues to move in volume for use in protective coatings and solvents, chemical synthesis and explosives. The petroleum industry which, it was estimated, supplies four-fifths of the country's toluene needs was retaining a good portion of toluene in the gasoline stream. It was felt that in view of the current good demand for high octane fuels the latter use would continue in evidence. Smaller percentages of toluene were said to be finding use in dyes, pharmaceuticals and rubber derivatives.

Xylene — Production in the first five months of 1957 was ahead of the like period for last year by 9.4 million gallons. Material was moving in seasonal volume to established outlets in lacquers and finishes industries. Yields of xylene from light oil last year was estimated to be about 4 percent. Stocks were entirely adequate for current needs. Price was unchanged at long established levels.

Intermediates

Melamine — Producers last week reported heavy demand for melamine-formaldehyde resins and steady growth of the market for melamine. Molding powders continued to account for by far the largest part of consumption, with manufacture of dinnerware leading the end products supporting this market. Manufacture of wet-strength papers constituted a growing demand. A minor outlet was a patented process for producing blowing agents used in the manufacture of foams. Production was geared at capacity or very close to it. Supplies were generally adequate, but producers' inventories were barely normal.

Coal Chemicals

Estimated output of coal chemicals recovered from cokeoven operations during the week ending July 28 was as follows:

Ammonia liquor	lbs.	818,699
Ammonium sulfate	lbs.	34,860,804
Benzene	gals.	3,116,344
Coaltar	gals.	15,317,626
Creosote	gals.	594,198
Naphthalene, crude	lbs.	3,314,417
Pyridine (2°C)	lbs.	11,884
Toluene	gals.	656,652
Xylene	gals.	198,072

Prices were firm at quotations of long standing.

Monochlorobenzene—Production in the first five months of 1957 was 37 million pounds less than in a comparable period last year, according to Tariff Commission reports. Consumption of DDT, a major market outlet for monochlorobenzene, has been poor thus far and trade sources indicated that the market had suffered at the hands of imports, although the extent of the damage was uncertain. Government operations making use of DDT were also reportedly cutback this year. An important added factor, it was felt, is the current trend in the industry to produce DDT in quantity one year and carry heavy inventories in the following year. Outlets to phenol and aniline were dull and without feature. Production of the latter was down 18.4 million pounds in the January through May period of this year.

Phthalic Anhydride—Sources continued to inject a cautious note into reports on phthalic. It was felt that the increased demand forecast for the early spring months of this year had failed to materialize. As a result, producers inventories have been slowly building, it was said. Resins outlet, which it was estimated comprises about 60 percent of the market, was slow and observers were uncertain as to reasons for it beyond those attributed to seasonal factors and the dull tone in the automotive industry.

Rubber Accelerators—Prices were unchanged from last reports. Supplies were well balanced with demand. It was felt in some quarters that sales were off 15 percent from normal during the seasonal slow period in June, July and August. Observers hoped for a good increase after Labor Day. Some sources felt that the guanidines were holding their own against mercaptobenzothiazyl disulfide and mercaptobenzothiazole while others indicated that the mercapto disulfide was finding more widespread use as a large volume accelerator for general rubber use.

Dan River Is Planning New Chemical Facilities

Dan River Mills, Inc., New York, has announced its intention to build a new chemical manufacturing plant and additional research facilities outside Danville, Va.

Dr. H. Y. Jennings, research director, said the plant was planned in response to increased demand for the company's fabrics and would be used for manufacture of resin finishes applied to these materials. Plans call for a two-story structure with about 50,000 square feet of floor space.

Enemy Assets

—Continued from page 5

congress early next session will "provide for the payment in full of all legitimate war claims of Americans against Germany, and would permit, as an act of grace, an equitable monetary return to former owners of vested assets. Subject to the application provisions of law, the present program of liquidating vested assets will be completed at the earliest possible time."

No mention was made of the disposition of General Aniline and Film Corporation, New York, by far the biggest un-liquidated vested assets, but the statement indicated that the government will go ahead with its plans to sell the stock it seized in the corporation just as soon as the pending legal questions involving ownership are cleared up.

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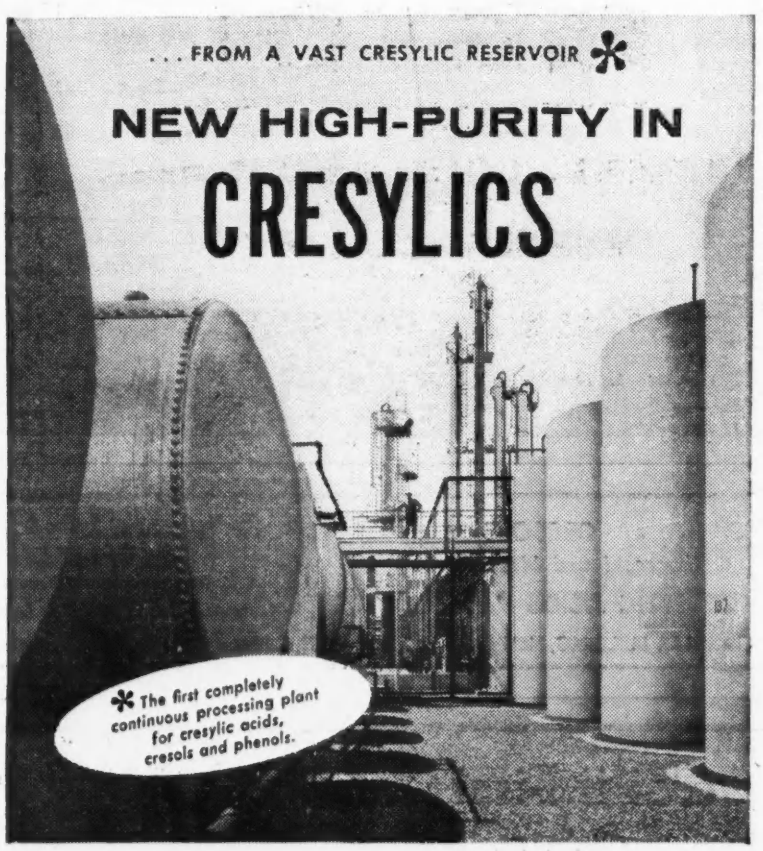
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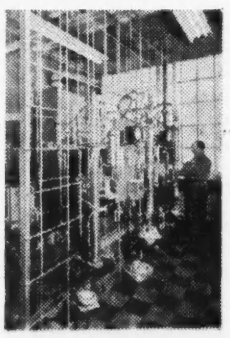

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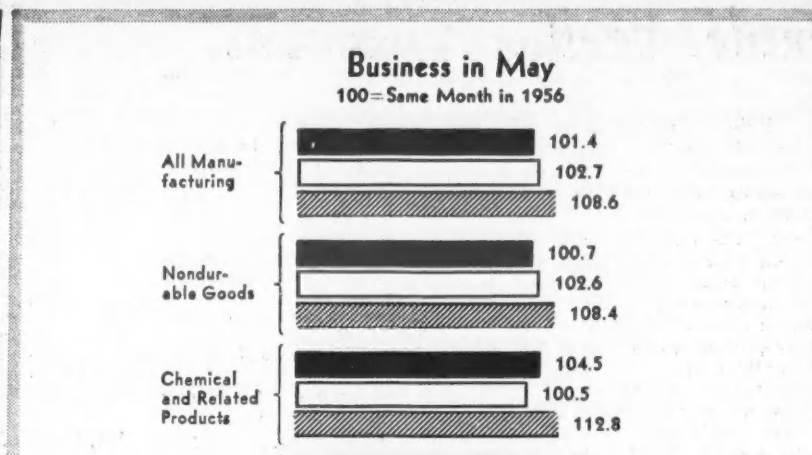

Uranium Ore Lode Found By Yucca, Lisbon in N.M.

Yucca Mining & Petroleum Company and Lisbon Uranium Corporation believe they have struck it rich in uranium. In a joint announcement, Yucca president Melvin E. Richards and Lisbon president A. P. Kibbee report that the companies have found uranium ore of commercial grade and thickness at their San Mateo Dome project, located near Grants, N. M.

The disclosure has been made following completion of the first stage of reconnaisance drilling in the area. Drilling is continuing to determine the extent or size of the deposit.

Drug Patent Search

—*Continued from page 4*

the inspection of more than 2,000 existing patents to uncover any subject matter related to the pending applications. Results showed that one examiner could do the work of five in the same period of time, and with a higher degree of accuracy.

On the basis of this successful operation, the Patent Office has proposed to officials of the American Drug Manufacturers Association that industry, together with interested organizations, individuals, universities, and libraries cooperate to expand the file of cards to include steroid material from all technical publications.

Data would be analyzed, coded, and punched into the master file along with the patent information already there. Anyone needing the information could obtain the entire file at the nominal cost of reproducing the punched cards.

Robert C. Watson, commissioner of Patents, and Dr. Karl Bambach, executive vice-president of ADMA, have urged that those most interested cooperate on the project in view of the continuing large expansion of the steroid chemistry field.

An ADMA committee will be appointed to consider industrial phases of the project and to meet with Patent Office representatives in September at the American Chemical Society's New York conference. Any other industry or organization interested in attending or taking part may contact the Patent Office or ADMA.

Don D. Andrews, director of research and development for the Patent Office, pointed out that the steroid project was an outgrowth of proposals of a special advisory committee on application of machines to patent office operation, appointed by Secretary of Commerce Sinclair Weeks in 1954 and headed by Dr. Vanevar Bush. Dr. Bush recently proposed to the Senate subcommittee on patents, trademarks, and copyrights that the Department of Commerce aid industry by mechanizing the bulk of information on patents in the technical fields and making the duplicate cards or tapes available to industries and libraries.

Chemical Sales

—*Continued from page 3*

$3.96 billion for the January-June 1957 period, up 5.9 percent from $3.74 billion last year.

Net income for the 25 rose to $4.26 million, 3 percent above the $423 million recorded for the first half of 1956. Included in the group were five pharmaceutical producers whose total net income increased seven percent, it was stated.

Profits were somewhat less in relation to sales volume in the first quarter than a year earlier as shown in the quarterly joint report of the Federal Trade Commission and the Securities and Exchange Commission.

For the first quarter of this year, profits after taxes of the chemicals and allied products group of industries amounted to $453 million compared with $458 million during the same quarter of 1956, while sales were seven percent higher this year.

MCA reported that the June industry report of the chemical and rubber division of Business and Defense Services Administration indicated a healthy inventory-sales ratio for chemicals as first half production rose to record levels, leading the Federal Reserve Board index for none durable goods manufacturing.

With production 85 percent above the 1947-49 base period, chemicals and allied products tallied a 3.9 percent increase for January-May 1957 over the same period last year.

America's chemical industry employed an average of 837,000 men and women in the first half of 1957. Of these, 546,600 were production workers who carried home an average of $89.91 in their weekly pay envelopes, or 4.7 percent more than in the first half of 1956. The weekly wage for all manufacturing workers averaged $82.17 in the first six months of this year.

MCA said that the average wholesale price of chemicals increased 2.1 percent in the first six months of this year over 1956 while that for all commodities (other than farm products and food) rose 3.5 percent in the first six months of this year. Since 1947-49 chemical prices have risen only nine percent while all commodities have gone up 25 percent.

Lake, Toner Picture

—*Continued from page 5*

slightly more than the 40 million pounds reported for 1954.

Sales amounted to 33.1 million pounds, valued at $57.8 million in 1956, compared with 38 million pounds, valued at $64.3 million in 1955—or 12.9 percent less in quantity and 10.1 percent less in value.

Production of full-strength toners totaled 28.5 million pounds in 1956—or 8.7 percent less than the 31.1 million pounds reported for 1955.

Sales of full-strength toners also declined; they totaled 22.4 million pounds, valued at $45.7 million in 1956, compared with 26.2 million pounds, valued at $52.4 million in 1955—or 14.5 percent less in quantity and 12.8 percent less in value.

Fifty-seven percent of the output of full-strength toners consisted of red toners (16.2 million pounds). Individual toners produced in the largest quantities were lithol red R, 5.4 million pounds; toluidine red, 2.7 million pounds; benzidine yellows, 2.4 million pounds; phthalocyanine blue B, 2.3 million pounds; phthalocyanine green, 1.7 million pounds; permanent red 2B and eosine, 1.4 million ponuds each; and red lake C, 1.3 million pounds.

The combined production of extended toners and lakes (laked colors) amounted to 12.5 million pounds in 1956, compared with 13.3 million pounds in 1955.

Of the 1956 output, 7.3 million pounds were extended toners and 5.2 million pounds were lakes. Sales of all extended toners and lakes in 1956, were 10.7 million pounds, valued at $12.1 million, compared with 11.8 million pounds, valued at $11.9 million dollars, in 1955.

Textile, Leather Chemicals

Trading in textile and leather chemicals was light last week, reflecting the usual summer letdown in demand. While new business was slow, the call for deliveries against contracts was stepped up as a result of reopening of some plants which were closed early in the month by vacations. The undertone of the market remained steady and quotations were without change for most materials. The only decline noted was in valonia beards and cups for shipment from primary sources, while valonia extract was higher due to scarcity of stocks available for export. Chemicals were quiet and quotably unchanged. Other tanning materials were inactive and quotably unchanged. In sizing materials, potato starch continued firm at prevailing quotations. Tapioca flour also was steady for both Siamese and Brazilian grades. Offers for shipment of both varieties were light and closely held.

Price Trends

Advanced

Valonia extract, ¼c. to ½c. per lb.

Reduced

Valonia beards, $10 per ton
cups, $5 per ton

Comparative Price Indexes
(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Aug. 3, 1956
104.85	106.28	106.27	107.44

For Current Prices see Page 9

Reduction of ¼ cent per pound for sodium hydrosulfite in carlots and truckloads will become effective September 1, while less truckloads will be advanced ¼ cent.

Production in the men's clothing industry in June was 79 percent of capacity, six percent above June, 1956, according to the Clothing Manufacturers Association. For the first six months of this year, the industry operated at 86 percent of capacity compared with 85 percent for the same period in 1956. Fall season production which began in May was 82 percent of capacity, up slightly over the 80 percent in 1956 and 1955. Manufacturer of men's overcoats and topcoats took a 17 percent dip as compared with June, 1956.

Chemicals

Bichromates — Withdrawals were reported slightly improved, while new business was light, chiefly for actual needs. All grades were maintained at former levels.

Sodium Hydrosulfite—Business was limited to small lots for actual needs. Prices were unchanged and steady.

Sulfonated Oils—Small lots were absorbed to immediate requirements. All varieties were quotably unchanged.

Sizing Materials

Albumin Egg—Business was reported slow. Market, however, remained quotably unchanged and steady. Flake ranged from $1.14 to $1.16 per pound, and powder, $1.18 to $1.20, spot according to quantity. Technical was in limited supply and well held at $1.08 to $1.10 per pound, spot, same basis.

Liquid egg production during June totaled 73,697,000 pounds, about the same as in June last year, but 29 percent above the 1951-55 average for the month. The quantity used for drying was larger than a year earlier, but smaller for immediate consumption and freezing.

Egg solids production in June totaled 3,835,000 pounds, compared with 2,464,000 pounds in June last year and the 1951-55 average for the month of 2,334,000 pounds. June production consisted of 1,979,000 pounds of whole egg solids, 946,000 pounds of albumen solids, and 910,000 pounds of yolk solids. Production during June last year consisted of 470,000 pounds of whole egg solids, 877,000 pounds of albumen solids and 1,117,000 pounds of yolk solids.

Frozen egg output during June amounted to 51,868,000 pounds, against 56,563,000 pounds in June last year and the average of 45,790,000 pounds. Frozen egg stocks increased 26 million pounds during June, compared with 32 million pounds in June last year and the average increase of 24 million pounds.

Corn Starch—Consumers limited purchases to actual needs. Demand for starch against former orders was fairly active. Prices were unchanged and steady. Pearl was quoted at $7.32 per 100 pounds, paper bags, carlots, New York basis and powder, $7.44, same basis. Less carlots were 15c. higher. Visible corn supply dropped 3,912,000 bushels to 118,875,000 bushels for the week ended July 26, compared with 45,955,000 bushels for the corresponding week last year it was reported by the Chicago Board of Trade.

Corn stocks in all storage positions July 1 were estimated at 1,963 million bushels —13 percent above the previous July record of 1,742 million bushels a year ago. Stocks on farms at 1,118 million bushels were about 130 million bushels above a year earlier. Storage at interior mills, elevators, and warehouses were 126 million above a year earlier and at terminals 71 million above. Corn stored in CCC-owned bins was down 106 million bushels from July 1, 1956. Nearly seven-tenths of the total July 1 stocks were under support or owned by CCC, a little above a year earlier. Disappearance of corn from all storage positions during the April-June quarter was 624 million bushels compared with 567 million bushels the same period last year and the highest for the quarter since 1947.

Egg Yolk — While trading was light, stocks on spot were well held at current quotations. Prices ranged from $1.03 to $1.05 per pound, depending upon quantity. Yolk production in June amounted to 910,000 pounds, against 1,117,000 pounds, June 1956.

Potato Starch—While new business was reported quiet, consumers continued to absorb a good volume of starch against former contracts. Prices were maintained at 6¼c. per pound, carlots, f.o.b. mills Maine, less ¼c. for delivery below the Mason Dixon line and 6½c., carlots, mills, Idaho, less ½c. for shipment to eastern destinations. Spot stock were unchange at 8¼c. to 9¼c. per pound, exwarehouse, as to quantity.

Sago Flour—Stocks on spot were reported materially reduced. Raw was unchanged at 7c. to 7¼c. per pound and refined, 8½c. to 9c. exwarehouse, as to quantity. Replacements were maintained at 5½c. to 5.9c. per pound, carlots, exdock, as to quality, prompt shipment.

Tapioca Flour—Consuming interest for Siamese flour replacements was quite active. Offers of old crop continued scanty. New crop offers were light to date and were quoted nominally for medium at 5.95c. per pound, carlot, exdock, September shipment and first quality at 6.3c., same basis. Brazilian flour was steady and unchanged at 9¾c., carlots, exdock, prompt shipment.

Tanning Materials

Cutch—Shipments were maintained at 7½c. per pound, exdock, New York, plus duty, prompt. Consuming inquiry continued limited.

Myrobalans—Shipments from primary sources were maintained at former levels. Trading was slow. Genuine J 1's were quoted at $68 per ton, exdock; crushed J 1's, $82 to $83, and Bombay, $61 to $63, same basis.

Quebracho Extract—Conditions in this market quiet, but steady. Shipments were quotably unchanged. Solid clarified was held at 10.7429c. per pound, and ordinary, 9.8035c. per pound, carlots, exdock, plus duty for prompt shipment.

Valonia—Lack of buying interest created an easier tone and quotations declined $5 for beards and $10 for cups, while extract was ¼c to ½c. higher. Beards were quoted nominally at $90 per ton, exdock, and cups, $65 to $67, same basis. Scarcity of stocks of extract boosted the price to 11c. per pound, exdock, plus duty.

Wattle — Quietness prevailed in this market as tanners continued to show little interest in replacements. Primary market was quotably unchanged. Fair average bark was quoted at $80 per ton, exdock, prompt shipment, merchantable, $75 per ton, same basis. East African extract, 60 percent was quoted at 8.275c. per pound, exdock, plus duty and South African, 8.4c. per pound, same basis.

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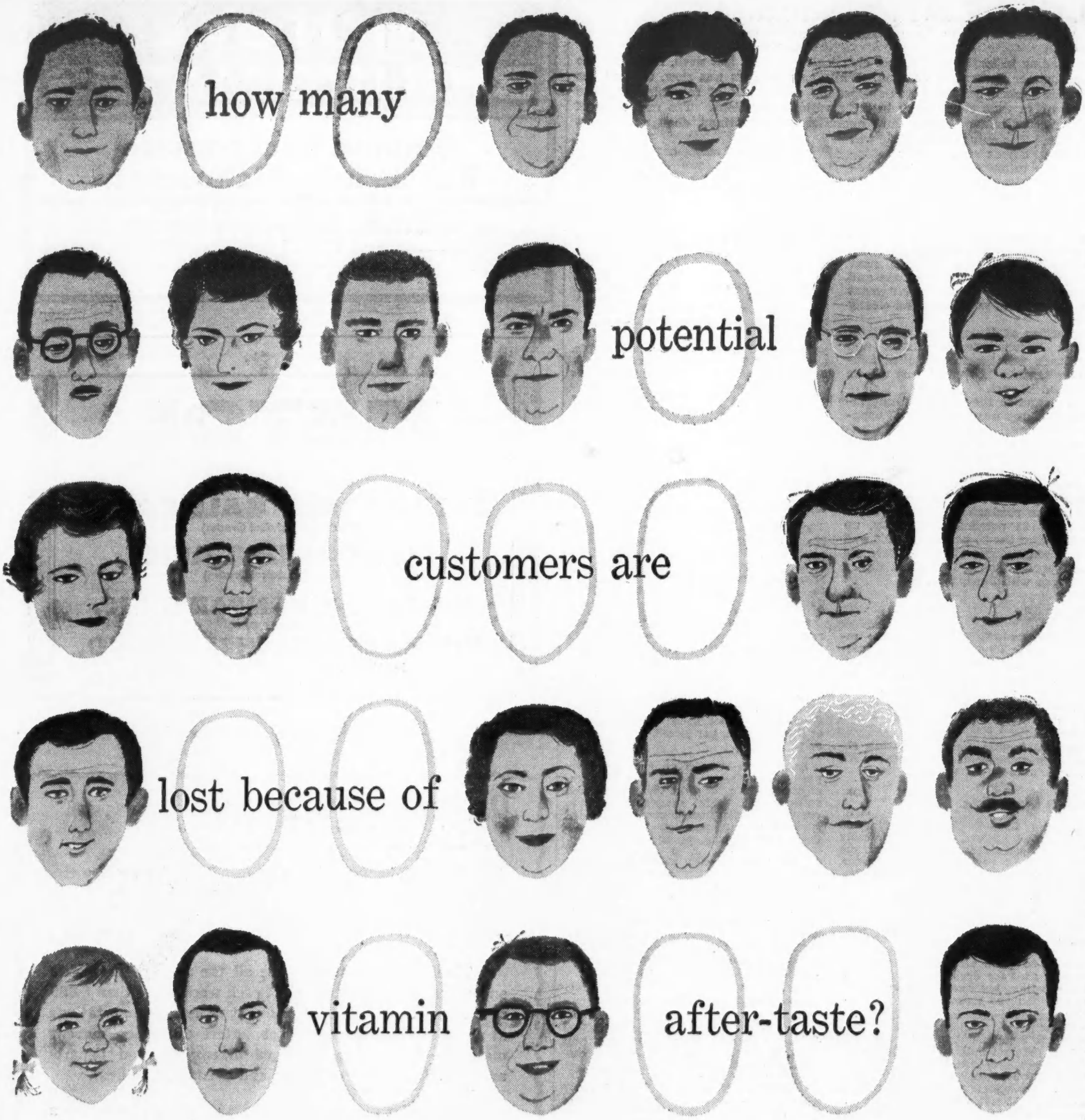

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Drugs, Fine Chemicals

Producers slashed caffeine prices last week in an effort to regain sales lost to imports which ran to an estimated one-third of total domestic consumption during 1956. The reduction comes hard on the heels of the latest five percent tariff cut which went into effect July 1. Under concessions already granted, the duty will be lowered another five percent next year. Reports from the leading caffeine producer in the country were to the effect that by maintaining a position in the caffeine market, domestic sources could prevent a domination of that market by foreign manufacturers who, it was pointed out, asked for and got $9.75 per pound for caffeine during World War II when domestic supplies were inadequate. Caffeine imports have come almost exclusively from West Germany since 1951 and have steadily risen since that time.

Under the revised caffeine schedules, new terms will be net thirty days. Before the reductions, terms were 1 percent 10th prox. At the close of the week, reports from trade sources indicated that caffeine citrate would "remain competitive" but new price schedules were not set as yet.

Producers advanced prices of quinidine sulfate 4 cents per ounce to 74 and one-half cents for 500 ounces and more.

Aluminum salts in use in pharmaceutical products were unaffected by the rise in aluminum metal. Trade sources contacted indicated that no change was contemplated in the immediate future and felt that any additional costs would be absorbed.

Vitamins were unchanged. Prices were felt to be firm in the B-complex after the declines of early this spring. Import pressure on ascorbic was minimal according to most reports. Vitamin A demands were steady at a good seasonal level. Widely diversified uses developed over the past decade was said to be responsible for continuing capacity expansions throughout the industry.

Salicylates were quiet as was the case with the medicinal bromides. Seasonal activity was noted in the market for piperazine salts, with a good part of production going to makers of veterinary anthelmintic products. The flurry of buying noted some weeks ago had largely subsided. Prices were unchanged after the reductions of last March. Antibiotics were unchanged. FDA proposed a limitation of 100,000 units of penicillin as the allowable dosage for treatment of mastitis in dairy cattle. Proposal is to take effect August 14.

Aluminum Salts — Pharmaceutical hydroxide gel was unchanged at the close of the week according to trade sources contacted. Chloride and sulfate, NF, were likewise unchanged. It was felt that the 1c. per pound increase in aluminum metal would not effect pharmaceutical aluminum salts in the near future if at all. Stocks were adequate and trade needs characterized as routine.

Ascorbic Acid — Material continued to move to the beverage trade in good voluume and observers anticipated no change in domestic price schedules despite what was termed minimal pressure from cheaper imported ascorbic acid. It was felt generally that imports in this market continued to be a less significant factor than was the case early last year. On the other hand, some sources were less certain that enough import pressure could be brought to bear to force domestic makers to drop prices. Isoascorbic acid was moving in moderate volume to consumers in the meat packing industry for use as an antioxident. There was said to be little conflict between isoascorbic and ascorbic since the former is valued chiefly for its antioxident properties rather than its Vitaman C content.

Caffeine — Manufacturers followed the lead of the country's major producer in slashing anhydrous caffeine prices 50c. per pound to a $2.50 level. Hydrous material was dropped 17c. to $2.33. A change in terms, from 1 percent 10th prox. to net 30 days, was also announced.

The reduction brings caffeine to its lowest level since 1940 and was instituted in an effort to regain sales lost to imports in recent years. Imported caffeine was said to be currently available, duty paid, at $2.60-$2.75 per pound. Accumulating import pressure on the domestic market has been the result of repeated tariff reductions. Duty was reduced in 1936 from $1.25 to 90c. to 60c. in 1947. In 1956 and '57 caffeine duty was cut 5 percent and under concessions already granted another drop is scheduled for next year which will bring the tariff to 51c. from 54c. which went into effect on July 1 of this year. Imports since 1951 have come from West Germany almost exclusively with little more than token shipments from traditional sources such as Netherlands, Brazil and Switzerland. Estimated consumption of caffeine is 1,800,000 pounds and imports in 1956 totaled 611,182 pounds or roughly one-third of the domestic market.

Price Trends

Advanced

Quinidine sulfate, 4c. per oz.

Reduced

Caffeine, anhydrous, 50c. per lb. hydrous, 17c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Aug. 3, 1956
63.85	63.86	63.86	65.85

For Current Prices see Page 9

Caffeine imports for the 1947-57 period, dollar value and average price per pound are given below:

Year	Quantity (Pounds)	Value	Price Per Pound
1947	41,915	$248,925	$5.95
1948	95,653	473,557	4.94
1949	168,086	724,471	4.30
1950	142,772	586,074	4.11
1951	38,918	134,768	3.46
1952	149,220	437,836	2.93
1953	292,327	617,678	2.06
1954	260,196	475,128	1.83
1955	388,417	789,616	2.01
1956	611,182	1,201,515	1.96
1957*	275,816	568,649	2.03

*First five months.

A price review of recent years shows a reduction of 35c. on hydrous and anhydrous caffeine in August, 1955, while citrate was cut 20c. per pound. However, in the previous year caffeine, hydrous and anhydrous, had been boosted 50c. while the citrate went up 25c. per pound.

It was said that foreign producers got $17 per pound for caffeine during World War I and $9.75 during World War II when domestic supplies were inadequate. Under price control, the highest domestic price was $3 per pound.

Lysine — Some producers maintained price at the recently advanced level of $14 per pound. However, a leading factor in the industry continued to offer l-lysine monohydrochloride at $12. Market potential was felt to be very good for lysine for use in fortification of baked goods, in geriatric formulas and in infant cereals.

Piperazine—Raw material was steady and unchanged in price. Salts such as citrate and hexahydrate were in good demand for both feed and pharmaceutical uses. Price on the salts was unchanged since the reductions instituted by major producers in early March of this year. Trade sources contacted last week anticipated no further changes in this market in the near future. Observers felt that demand had slackened somewhat since the flurry of activity reported early in the summer. The current market appeared routine.

Pyridoxine—As with other vitamin markets, it was felt that the seasonally slow period had reached its low point and prospects would be increasingly brighter as pharmaceutical makers begin to gear production to fall schedules. The increasing number of medical opinions linking fatty content of the diet and high cholesterol levels with atherosclerosis was said to have caused researchers to investigate substances which may be supposed to reduce cholesterol in the body. One such formulation, recently marketed, would contain 4.5 gram linoleic acid and 5 mg. pyridoxine hydrochloride per 15 cc. Investigation of the product indicates it brought down cholesterol levels 10 to 20 percent in a majority of patients.

Quinidine Sulfate—Producers last week advanced price 4c. per ounce. Price was newly quoted at 74½c. to 75c. per ounce for 500 ounces and over. Market was seasonally active. Demand was good for this

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chinchona derivative used as a heart stimulant.

Riboflavin—The market was quiet. Price was firm after the decline of April 1. Price was cut by one-third at that time in order to counteract competitive import pressure. FDA has established new minimum daily requirements for riboflavin. MDR for an adult is decreased from 2 mg. to 1.2 mg., and increased from .5 to .6 mg. for an infant.

Silver Salts — Price on nitrate and cyanide was unchanged, reflecting the current steady tone of the bullion market. Last change in silver salts occurred in June of this year when nitrate was reduced ½c. per ounce while cyanide was dropped 5/8c. Production of silver nitrate in May totaled 6,134 ounces as compared to 6,272 ounces in the previous month and 6,184 ounces in May, 1956. Stocks at producing plants in May were 4,120 ounces as against 4,252 in April.

Vitamin A — Price was firm and unchanged. Consistently increasing and diversified use has caused numerous capacity expansions in the industry since the 1950 synthesis, it was said. Operations have been maintained at virtually full capacity since that time and continued expansion was forecast for the coming years. Needs were steady, but seasonally depressed to some extent. Observers were of the opinion that tempo would be stepped up shortly after the Labor Day week end.

Yeast—The market was quiet. Prices were unchanged. Sales to the pharmaceutical industry were at a moderate level accordng to trade reports. Observers were uncertain of the extent to which yeast was being used as a growing media in penicillin manufacture.

Botanicals

Dealers noted some improvement in the market for crude drugs last week. The quiet tone which had been in evidence in the market for several weeks gave way to one of increased activity. A firmer price for angelica root was felt to be the result of a gradual depletion of supplies with no hope for replenishing stocks before the end of the year. Goldenseal root was also in a firm position as new crop material will not be available before fall. Sources were uncertain as to whether a better supply of root was in prospect for this year than last. It was felt that the situation would be further clarified after material was actually coming into collecting stations. On the positive side, cascara segrada new crop was felt to be even better than last year's collection. Price was ranging between 31c. and 33c. per pound. There were indications that consumption could be expected to be stepped up as pharmaceutical makers begin to gear operations to fall production schedules. As previously reported, imported drugs were regarded in a less favorable light. Papain remains unchanged with little activity in the market, according to trade advices.

Angelica Root—There were some reports of improved interest in this item. A firmer tone to the market was felt to be evident in view of the fact that stocks were somewhat limited and new crop material was not to be expected before the end of the year.

Cascara Segrada—Little could be added to previous optimistic reports concerning this large volume domestic botanical. Crop potential was greater than that of last year with new crop material being quoted from 31c. to 32c. per pound and old crop steady at 35c. to 36c. per pound. Stocks were adequate for trade needs. Demand was seasonal with some indication that consumption would be stepped up as pharmaceutical makers begin to gear operations to fall schedules.

Goldenseal Root — Price was, if anything, more firm than had been noted in previous weeks Tight supplies have forced dealers to gradually raise prices over the winter and early spring months. No alleviation of the situation could be expected before fall when new crop material is expected. It was uncertain as yet whether there would be an improvement in the amount of root to be collected this year.

Mono, Trisodium Phosphates Produced at Westvaco Unit

Monosodium phosphate and anhydrous trisodium phosphate are now in production at the Lawrence, Kans., plant of Westvaco Mineral Products Division of Food Machinery & Chemical Corporation, New York.

Westvaco already produces sodium tripolyphosphate, tetrasodium pyrophosphate, and disodium phosphate at the Lawrence location. Warehouse stocks of glassy phosphates and potassium phosphates are being maintained at Lawrence.

Archer-Daniels Finalizes Federal Foundry Purchase

Archer-Daniels Midland Company, Minneapolis, Minn., has acquired Federal Foundry Supply Company, Cleveland, Ohio. ADM has had its eye on Federal Foundry for some time (OPD 5/20/57).

The Cleveland company produces seacoal, core washes, foundry facings, core and mold blowing machines, bentonite, vermiculite,and sells a full line of foundry supplies and equipment, all of which are new to ADM.

Cyanamid Appoints Timm Alum Plant Superintendent

Rudolph J. Timm has been appointed superintendent of American Cyanamid Company's alum plant at Cloquet, Minn.

Mr. Timm replaces A. S. Gorski who has been superintendent of the plant since it began operations last March. Mr. Gorski has been assigned to Cyanamid's plant at Warners, N. J.

Caffeine Price Battle

—*Continued from page 4*

not be converted conveniently to other production, is idle and for sale.

Citing the hazards of an import-dominated caffeine market here, Monsanto pointed out that foreign producers demanded and got as much as $17 per pound during World War I and $9.75 per pound during World War II when domestic caffeine supplies were inadequate. Under price control, Monsanto's highest caffeine price during World War II was $3 per pound.

By staying in the caffeine business, Monsanto prevents a domination of the domestic market by foreign producers, according to Charles H. Sommer, company vice-president and general manager of the organic chemicals division.

The United States tariff on caffeine was reduced from $1.25 per pound to 90 cents in 1936, to 60 cents in 1947, to 57 cents last year and to 54 cents on July 1 of this year. Anther five percent reduction of the caffeine tariff to 51 cents will go into effect July 1, 1958, under terms of tariff concessions already made.

One of the oldest known drugs, caffeine has important medical uses as a diuretic and as a cardiac and respiratory stimulant. Cola-flavored soft drinks also account for a large share of the estimated 1.8 million pounds of caffeine consumed annually in the United States.

In making price reductions, Monsanto also announced that for both hydrous and anhydrous caffeine, terms of sale were changed from 1 percent 10th prox. to net thirty days.

Minerals Industry Blasts

—*Continued from page 4*

fluorspar producers can no longer compete with foreign suppliers and the only fluorspar being produced in Montana today is being sold to the government for stockpiling.

A number of the senators from the mining states also testified in behalf of a broader program than that advocated by the administration.

Testimony before the house ways and means committee dealt solely with the question of a sliding scale of taxes on imports of lead and zinc to maintain the domestic price for these two metals at 17c. and 14½c. a pound, respectively. The testimony largely duplicated that presented ten days ago to the senate finance committee on identical bills.

The government witnesses representing the Department of the Interior, Office of Defense Mobilization and the State department were subjected to sharp questioning by committee members as to the need for amending the tariff law in the manner proposed. They were asked why the administration did not use the authority given to the president in the national security clause to the trade agreement law to provide the relief needed by the lead and zinc industry. They were also questioned on the possible effect increased tariffs on lead and zinc would have on the general agreement on tariffs and trade.

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ACETYL METHYL CARBINOL—5 cs, Polaks Frutal Works, Inc, Rotterdam
ACRYLONITRILE—1 dm, Hensel, Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Bremen
AGAR—20 dms, Morningstar Nicol Inc, Casablanca
94 cs, T M Duche, Leixoes
23 bls, M Van Pels, Kobe
ALOE—23 cs, S B Penick, Curacao
AMINOPYRINE—9 cks, Havre
ANILINE DYES—9 dms, Francolor Inc, Havre
1 cs, Francolor Inc, Havre
22 dms, Nova Chemical Corp, Hamburg
12 dms, Hensel Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Hamburg
5 pks, Hensel Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Hamburg
5 dms, Hensel Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Bremen
5 cans, Hensel, Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Bremen
5 dms, Rotterdam
ANNATTO SEED—100 bgs, J Golombeck, Puna
ANTIMONY OXIDE—1 cs, Wood Niebuhr & Co, Rotterdam
ANTIMONY REGULUS—70 cs, Ch Gitlan, Antwerp
253 ctns, Ore & Chemical Corp, Genoa
550 cs, Sibenik
ARABIC GUM—500 bgs, National City Bank, Port Sudan
250 bgs, Hanover Bank, Port Sudan
203 bgs, Chase Manhattan Bank, Port Sudan
300 bgs, Port Sudan
ARGOL—1,200 dms, Tartaric Raw Materials Inc, Naples
ASBESTOS FIBER—2,200 bgs, North American Asbestos Corp, Lourenco Marques
6,800 bgs, Johns Manville Corp, Lourenco Marques
1,600 bgs, First National City Bank, Durban
80 bgs, Herman Hollander Inc, Lourenco Marques
ASCORBIC ACID—30 dms, Mitsubishi Intern Corp, Yokohama
ASPHALT—222 bbls, Barber Oil Corp, Brighton
BARBASCO ROOT—154 bgs, Brown Bros Harriman, Callao
150 bls, Brown Bros Harriman, Callao
44 bls, Astoria Pan American Inc, Callao
BAUXITE ORE—1 lot, Aluminium Ltd Sales Co, Chaguaramas
5,310 tons, Aluminium Ltd Sales Co, Georgetown
BEESWAX—40 bgs, Kane Import Corp, Puerto Barrios
28 bgs, Cornelius Wax Refining Co, Puerto Barrios
60 bgs, Machado & Co, Ciudad Trujillo
96 bgs, Manufacturers Trust Co, Lisbon
20 bgs, Wm Diehl, Talcahuano
30 bgs, Ciudad Trujillo
84 bgs, Tampico
BERGAMOT OIL—3 dms, Citrus & Allied Essential Oil Co, Genoa
30 hf cs, Citrus Allied Essential Oil Inc, Messina
25 cs, Magnus, Mabee & Reynolds Inc, Messina
27 hf cs, Messina
BISMUTH—218 bxs, Cerro de Pasco Sales Co, Callao
BISODIUM MONOMETHYL ARSONATE—20 dms, D E Linck Co, Hamburg
BRONZE POWDER—12 cs, Leo Uhlfelder, Bremen
30 dms, Allied Manufacturing Co, Hamburg
35 dms, Hamilton Forwarding Co, Bremen
5 dms Hamburg
1 cs, Hamburg
BUCHU LEAVES—20 bls, S B Penick, Capetown
BUTTONLAC—50 bgs, Colony Import & Export Co, Calcutta
CALCIUM LACTATE—200 dms, Gallard Schlesinger, Rotterdam
CAMPHOR OIL—10 dms, Dodge & Olcott, Kobe
CANDELLILA WAX—313 bgs, M Argueso, Tampico
CARAWAY SEED—200 bgs, C M Van Sillevoldt, Rotterdam
200 bgs, Hoger Corp, Rotterdam
300 bgs, Rotterdam
CARBON—1 bg, Shell Chemicals Corp, Durban
CARBON POWDER—7 dms, Morganite Inc, Southampton
CARNAUBA WAX—338 bgs, F B Ross, Parnahyba
289 bgs, M Argueso, Parnahyba
787 bgs, Balfour, Guthrie & Co, Parnahyba
564 bgs, First Natoional City Bank, Parnahyba
402 bgs, Biddle Sawyer Corp, Parnahyba
63 bgs, Wm Diehl, Parnahyba
64 bgs, Toronto Dominion Bank, Parnahyba
168 bgs, Strahl & Pitch, Parnahyba
667 bgs, F B Ross, Fortaleza
109 bgs, M Argueso, Fortaleza
201 bgs, Cornelius Wax Refining Co, Fortaleza
33 bgs, National City Bank, Fortaleza
512 bgs, River Plate Corp, Fortaleza
111 bgs, Wm Diehl, Fortaleza
200 bgs, Wm Diehl, Natal
273 bgs, S G Johnson, Fortaleza-Ceara
CAROB SHEATH POWDER—60 bgs, H A Gogarty, Genoa
CASSIA—625 bls, Rotterdam
CASTOR BEANS—2,450 bgs, Hollander Trading Corp, Buenos Aires
CASTOR OIL—418 tons, Hatco Chemical Co, Bombay
399 tons, Baker Castor Oil Co, Bombay
209 tons, Bunge Corp, Santos
250 tons, Brazilian Oiticica Inc, Fortaleza-Ceara
300 tons, Wallace & Tiernan Inc, Santos
CELERY SEED—180 bgs, M J Golombeck, Bombay
170 bgs, A G Dunn, Bombay
CELLULOSE ACETATE—3 cs, Intermaritime Forwarding Co, Havre
10 cks, Rhodia Inc, Havre
CHAMOMILLE FLOWERS—67 cs, S B Penick, Hamburg
CHESTNUT EXTRACT—2,700 bgs, Barkey Importing Co, Genoa
360 bgs, A C Track, Rotterdam
CINNAMON—50 bls, Otto Gerdau, Colombo
50 bls, Max Van Pels Inc, Colombo
25 bls, Curacao Trading Co, Colombo
50 bls, Delano Corp, Colombo
30 bls, Colombo
CINNAMON QUILLS—25 bls, Curacao Trading Co, Colombo
50 bls, Louis Furth, Colombo
25 bls, Colombo
CLOVE—50 bgs, John Kellys, Tamatave
200 bgs, A G Dunn, Tamatave
200 bgs, G Lueders, Tamatave
100 bgs, Walter Wilner, Tamatave
150 bgs, Manufacturers Trust Co, Tamatave
800 bgs, J F Frank, Tamatave
100 bgs, L A Champon, Tamatave
200 bgs, K H Landes & E Balint, Tamatave
50 bgs, Jean Appel, Tamatave
100 bgs, Durban
245 bgs, Tamatave
5 bgs, Colombo
CLOVELEAF OIL—49 cks, George Uhe & Co, Tamatave
COALTAR—28 dms, C A Haynes, Havre
COALTAR DYES—1 dm, General Dyestuffs Co, Liverpool
1 ck, Industrial Rayon Corp, Hamburg
16 dms, Henley & Co, Rotterdam
9 dms, Hensel Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Rotterdam
44 dms, Orlex Dyes & Chemical Corp, Rotterdam
11 dms, Rotterdam
COBALT OXIDE POWDER—20 cks, Charles Hardy, Havre
COCONUT OIL—385 tons, Manila
CODLIVERS—320 dms, Silmo Chemical Corp, St John's
CODLIVER OIL—105 dms, Universal Transcontinental Corp, Reykjavik
500 dms, Peder Devold Oil Co, Reykjavik
10 dms, Arista Oil Products Co, Reykjavik
100 dms, Arista Oil Products Co, Alesund
COCOA BUTTER—400 bgs, Ofinido International Corp, Havre
1,193 bgs, Cacao Barry, Havre
438 bgs, Adler & Co, Havre
1,000 bgs, Ernest Adler, Genoa
313 bgs, Havre
COPAL GUM—250 bgs, S Winterbourne, Matadi
CORIANDER OIL—5 dms, Kolon Trading Co, Gdynia
5 cs, Kolon Trading Co, Gdynia
CRESYLIC ACID—122 dms, H A Gogarty, Liverpool
CUTTLEFISH BONE—50 cs, S B Penick, Takoradi
100 ctns, Guaranty Trust Co, Kobe
8 cs, R T French, Yokohama
250 cs, Yokohama
CYANIDE PRECIPITATES—11 cs, A Dishington, Puna
DEHYDRATED SORVA GUM—195 cs, Astoria Pan-Americana Inc, Manaos
DEXTRIN—381 bgs, Manufacturers Trust Co, Amsterdam
200 bgs, Beacon Fast Freight, Rotterdam
DILL SEED—100 bgs, Rotterdam
DINA ACID—14 dms, Hensel, Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Bremen
EARTH COLORS—900 bgs, Naftone Inc, Rotterdam
765 bgs, Naftone Inc, Bremen
450 bgs, Rotterdam
EUCALYPTUS OIL—10 dms, First National City Bank, Lisbon
30 dms, National Bank of Asia, Melbourne
FISHLIVER OIL—13 dms, Hanover Bank, Yokohama
6 dms, First National City Bank, Yokohama
5 dms, Consumers Import Co, Yokohama
FORMIC ACID—100 dms, I M Sobin, Bremen
FUEL OIL—195,301 bbls, Esso Standard Oil Co, Aruba
64,077 bbls, Esso Standard Oil Co, Charleston, Las Piedras
116,889 bbls, Asiatic Petroleum Corp, Curacao
114,209 bbls, Metropolitan Petroleum Corp, Curacao
258,000 bbls, Esso Export Corp, Aruba
114,265 bbls, Esso Standard Oil Co, Caripito
101,100 bbls, Shell Caribbean Petroleum Corp, San Lorenco
115,978 bbls, Shell Caribbean Petroleum Corp, Punta Cardon
105,796 bbls, Paragon Oil Co, Tampico
GALLIC ACID—20 dms, Glasgow
GARLIC POWDER—13 cs, Mutual Spice Co, Rotterdam
148 cs, Schoenfeld & Son, Rotterdam
85 cs, Malaga
GELATIN—2 bbls, Colgent Chemical Co, Rotterdam
80 bgs, Aries Co, Havre
GERMANIUM OIL—2 dms, Dobbeleer Co, Tamatave
GHATTI GUM—34 bgs, Meer Corp, Bombay
160 bgs, Dingelstedt & Co, Bombay
GLUE—180 bgs, Jung Forwarding Co, Liverpool
GLYCERINE—260 tons, Procter & Gamble, Manila
82 dms, R P Casado, Havana
GRAPHITE—2,750 bgs, Asbury Graphite Mills, Hong Kong
750 bgs, Asbury Graphite Mills, Colombo
300 bgs, Bankers Trust Co, Tamatave
301 bgs, Mundus Chemical Product Corp, Tamatave
2,550 bgs, C Pettinos, Tamatave
454 bgs, Asbury Graphite Mills, Tamatave
320 bgs, J E Potter, Tamatave
50 bgs, L A Champon, Tamatave
200 bgs, G Lueders, Tamatave
250 bgs, J Dixon, Tamatave
1,500 bgs, Asbury Graphite Mills, Trondheim
500 bgs, Tamatave
GUAR GUM—1,333 bgs, Morningstar, Nicol Inc, Bombay
500 bgs, T M Duche, Rotterdam
9,307 bgs, Stein Hall & Co, Calcutta
GYPSUM, CRUDE—11,661 tons, United States Gypsum Co, Hantsport
16,546 tons, National Gypsum Co, Halifax
HEMP SEED—332 bgs, Philadelphia Seed Co, Valparaiso
p-HYDROXYBENZOIC ACID—28 dms, Naftone Inc, Hamburg
INDIGO, DRY—192 dms, Nova Chemical Corp, Hamburg
IODINE—393 kegs, Calabrian Co, Yokohama
176 kegs, Antony Gibbs, Tocopilla
IRON OXIDE—448 bgs, Landers Segal Color Co, Liverpool
224 bgs, Whittaker, Clark & Daniels, Liverpool
751 bgs, Reichard-Coulston, Malaga
IRON POWDER—60 dms, Rohner, Gehrig, Hamburg
54 dms, Rotterdam
IRON SULFATE—25 dms, Hudson Shipping Co, Liverpool
JABORANDY LEAVES—77 bls, Inland Alkaloid Inc, Tutoia-Parnaiba
77 bls, Intern Expediters Inc, Tutoia-Parnaiba
JELUTONG GUM—423 ctns, L A Dreyfus, Singapore
KAMALA POWDER—34 bgs, S B Penick, Bombay
KARAYA GUM—292 bgs, Colony Import & Export Corp, Bombay
67 bgs, Morningstar, Nicol Inc, Bombay
174 bgs, Stein Hall & Co, Bombay
KELPMEAL—160 bgs, N K M Importing Co, Bergen
KOLA NUTS—235 bgs, United Africa Co, Lagos
120 bgs, Acora-Ghana
LACTOSE—100 bgs, 250 dms, C L Huisking, Liverpool
LEMONGRASS OIL—25 dms, Norda Essential Oil & Chemical Co, Puerto Barrios
29 dms, Cochin
LEMON OIL—20 ht cs, Lo Curto & Funk, Messina
100 cs, George Lueders, Messina
LIME OIL—2 dms, Citrus & Allied Essential Oil Co, Puerto Plata
2 dms, Fritzsche Bros, Vera Cruz
4 dms, George Uhe & Co, Vera Cruz
1 dm, Lo Curto & Funk, Vera Cruz
LITHARGE—350 dms, Eagle Picher Co, Tampico
LOCUST BEAN GUM—100 bgs, Colony Import & Export Corp, Rotterdam
234 bgs, Bank of New York, Lisbon
LOGWOOD EXTRACT—5 cks, American Dyewood Co, Liverpool
MACE—16 cs, Meer Corp, Bangkok
MANGANESE ORE—985 tons, Coffman Co, Tjilatjap
MARJORAM—172 bgs, Callao
MASSARANDUBA GUM—678 blocks, Hanover Bank, Belem Para
MILORI BLUE—20 dms, Sun Chemical Co, Rotterdam
MOLASSES—241,035 gals, American Mollasses Co, Havana
477 tons, W R Grace, Sallaverry
MONOSODIUM GLUTAMATE—300 dms, Ajinomoto Co of New York, Yokohama
NAPHTHA—1 cs, Buenos Aires
NAPHTHENIC EXTENDER OIL—2 dms, Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co, Southampton
NIGER GUTTA GUM—5 bgs, John Holt, Lagos
NIGER SEED—59 bgs, S Davis, Massawa
119 bgs, Massawa
NUTMEG—25 bgs, First National City Bank, Rotterdam
OLIBANUM GUM—67 bgs, Norwalk Mills, Bombay
OLEYL ALCOHOL—54 dms, Olympic Shipping Co, Liverpool
OLIVE OIL—100 dms, Uddo & Taormina, Algiers
50 dms, Charles Orlando, Casablanca
26 dms, De Simone Bros, Buenos Aires
181 dms, J Ossola Co, Buenos Aires
38 dms, Olivera Oil Co, Buenos Aires
127 dms, Nicola Maffia, Buenos Aires
25 dms, D & A Sclafani, Buenos Aires
103 dms, Unanue & Co, Buenos Aires
32 dms, Gus Sclafani, Buenos Aires
52 dms, Bankers Trust Co, Buenos Aires
50 dms, Manufacturers Trust Co, Malaga
62 dms, J H Schroder Banking Co, Malaga
196 dms, Uddo & Taormina Co, Casablanca
OURICURY WAX—334 bgs, David Levin, Salvador-Bahia
OITICICA OIL—150 tons, Brazilian Oils Inc, Fortaleza-Ceara
OX GALL—1 dm, E S & A Bank, Melbourne
3 dms, Tupmann Thurlow, Brisbane
3 dms, Sydney
PALMAROSA OIL—1 pot, J Manhimer, Bombay
PALM OIL—54 tons, Swift Canadien Co, Matadi
441 tons, Balfour Guthrie, Matadi
PAPRIKA—52 bgs, Morris J Golombeck Inc, Valparaiso
25 bgs, J Raphael, Valparaiso
PAPAIN—27 cs, Mombasa
PEATMOSS—500 bls, Conrad Fafard, Rotterdam
1,300 bls, Gastmeyer & Hinsch, Rotterdam
500 bls, Springfield National Bank, Bremen
1,000 bls, Ascot Peatmoss Corp, Bremen
1,000 bls, Marine Midland Trust Co, Bremen
250 bls, Halfmoon Manufacturers & Trading Co, Rotterdam
1,000 bls, Premier Peatmoss Corp, Dublin
1,030 bls, Premier Peatmoss Corp, Hamburg
1,600 bls, Amsterdam Import Co, Copenhagen
1,000 bls, Springfield National Bank, Hamburg
PEPPER, BLACK—70 bgs, Borneo Sumatra Trading Co, Bangkok
70 bgs, Shippers Produce Corp, Bangkok
320 bgs, Virchand Panachand, Cochin
80 bgs, A G Dunn, Cochin
840 bgs, A G Dunn, Bangkok
210 bgs, East India Trading Co, Bangkok
455 bgs, C Czarnikow Rionda Co, Bangkok
70 bgs, Polak Trading Co, Bangkok
140 bgs, Ludwig Mueller, Singapore
490 bgs, C M Van Sillevoldt, Singapore
140 bgs, Irving Trust Co, Bangkok
PEPPER, RED—160 bgs, P H Petry, Colombo
5 bgs, Colombo
45 bgs, F E Lingeman, Kobe
10 bbls, Hamburg
PEPPER, WHITE—33 bgs, Mincing Trading Co, Bangkok
140 bgs, A G Dunn, Bangkok
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—112,209 bbls, Cities Service Oil Co, Bajo Grande
87,780 bbls, Metropolitan Petroleum Co, Bachaquero
104,262 bbls, Shell Caribbean Petroleum Corp, Bachaquero
117,072 bbls, Gulf Oil Co, Cabimas
240,137 bbls, Socony Mobil Oil Co, Puerto La Cruz
125,250 bbls, Hess Inc, Punta Cardon
116,165 bbls, Asiatic Petroleum Corp, Havana
104,941 bbls, Esso Standard Oil Co, La Salina
PHENYL TRIMETHYL AMMONIUM CHLORIDE—8 dms, Hoffmann La Roche Inc, Hamburg
POLYVINYL PYRROLIDONE—20 kgs, Inter Maritime Forwarding Co, Liverpool
POPPY SEED—100 bgs, Rotterdam
POTASSIUM PERCHLORATE—100 dms, Charles Hardy, Havre
POTASSIUM PRUSSIATE—102 bgs, Haras Co, Rotterdam
POTATO DEXTRIN—225 bgs, Guaranty Trust Co, Rotterdam
PSYLLIUM SEED—1,840 bgs, S B Penick, Bombay
508 bgs, Parke Davis Co, Bombay
422 bgs, Prentiss Drug & Chemical Co, Bombay
PYRETHRUM FLOWERS—200 bls, S B Penick, Rijeka
70 bls, Food Machinery & Chemical Corp, Puna
PYRIDINE—15 dms, H A Gogarty, Liverpool
PYRITES—204 csks, American Metal Co, Leixoes
QUEBRACHO CRYSTAL—50 bgs, Glasgow
QUEBRACHO EXTRACT—6,980 bgs, Intern Products Corp, Buenos Aires
2,272 bgs, Tanimex Corp, Buenos Aires
1,067 bgs, Barkey Importing Co, Buenos Aires
QUILLAY BARK—418 bls, Alfredo C. Villagran, Talcahuano
RICE STARCH—200 bgs, Morningstar Nicol Inc, Rotterdam
ROTARY ROOT—250 bgs, Clisa Corp, Arica
RUTILE SAND—1,600 bgs, International Titanium Corp, Brisbane
3,000 bgs, Sydney
RUTIN—12 dms, Commercial Banking Corp, Melbourne
12 bgs, K R Rosen, Sydney
34 bbls, Universal Transcontinental Foreign Service, Sydney
SAGE OIL—10 cs, Ungerer Co, Hamburg
SALICYLIC ACID—40 ctns, Rotterdam
SEEDLAC—250 bgs, C H Timm, Bangkok
250 bgs, Irving Trust Co, Bangkok
250 bgs, Chase Manhattan Bank, Bangkok
200 bgs, C H Timm, Calcutta
500 bgs, Wm Zinsser, Calcutta
450 bgs, United Shellac Co, Calcutta
300 bgs, Haeuser Shellac Co, Calcutta
750 bgs, Bangkok
SESAME SEED—440 bgs, Transatlantic Animal By Products Co, Beirut
440 bgs, Transatlantic Animal By Products Co, Alexandria
80 bgs, Archibald & Kendall, Beirut
95 bgs, Marine Midland Trust Co, Beirut
200 bgs, Thomas F Fiddle, Beirut
40 bgs, Beirut
SHEEP GALL—1 dm, E S & A Bank, Melbourne
SHELLAC—200 bgs, Haeuser Shellac Co, Calcutta
100 bgs, Mac Lac Co, Calcutta
150 bgs, J H Schroeder, Calcutta
100 bgs, Colony Import & Export Co, Calcutta
227 bgs, Intermaritime Forwarding Co, Hamburg
SICRON—40 bgs, Venice
SODIUM ALGINATE—5 dms, T M Duche & Sons, Dublin
9 dms, Stein, Hall & Co, Glasgow
35 kegs, Fried & Co, Havre
SODIUM BICARBONATE—498 bgs, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Liverpool
SODIUM CYANIDE—448 bgs, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Liverpool
SODIUM PERBORATE—111 bgs, Indept Chemical Corp, Hamburg
SORVA GUM—529 cs, Hecht, Lewis & Kahn, Manaos
502 cs, Hermann Weber, Manaos
282 cs, Hermann Weber, Hacoatiara
100 bls, Wessel, Duval & Co, Hacaotiara
SOYBEAN OIL—5 dms, 1 cs, C A Andres, Copenhagen
STRYCHNINE—2 cs, Lo Curto & Funk, Glasgow
SULFUR, CRUDE—5,116 tons, Dixon Chemical & Research Inc, Coatzocoalcos
TALC—2,286 bgs, Whittaker, Clark & Daniels Inc, Bombay
TALC POWDER—200 ctns, Coty Inc, Liverpool
TAPIOCA—551 bgs, Stein Hall & Co, Itajai Santa Catarina
TAPIOCA FLOUR—1,400 bgs, Manhattan Paste & Glue Co, Itajai, Santa Catarina
20 bgs, BMT Commodity Corp, Bangkok
672 bgs, American Key Products Inc, Bangkok
600 bgs, Harry F R Dolan, Bangkok
TANTALITE CONCENTRATES—25 pkgs, Bank of South Wales, Sydney
TARTARIC ACID—200 bbls, Geribelli & Co, Genoa
THIAMINE HYDROCHLORIDE—10 cs, Forster T Smith, Yokohama
100 cs, Mitsubishi International Corp, Yokohama
TIMBO ROOT—340 bdls, E R Squibb & Sons, Belem-Para
TRAGACANTH GUM—223 bgs, American-Iran Co, Khorramshahr
15 bgs, Khorramshahr
TRICHLOROETHYLENE—100 dms, Uddeholm Co of America, Gothenburg
353 dms, Venice
TUNG OIL—179 tons, Bunge Corp, Buenos Aires
UREA—4 bgs, Internatio Rotterdam, Rotterdam
VALERIAN ROOTS—200 bgs, S B Penick, Bombay
VANILLA BEANS—13 cs, Frank Tea & Spice Co, Tamatave
111 cs, Gillespie & Co, Tamatave
114 cs, L A Champon, Tamatave
45 cs, J Manheimer, Tamatave
94 cs, F Huber, Tamatave
45 cs, Thurston & Braidich, Tamatave
VINYL CHLORIDE—3 cs, Girdler Co, Yokohama
VITAMIN B 1—3 cs, Cosmos Chemical Corp, Hamburg
WATTLE EXTRACT—680 bgs, Durban
WOOL GREASE—2 dms, American Chlorestol Products Inc, Rotterdam
1 tin, American Chlorestol Products Inc, Rotterdam
55 dms, N I Malmstrom, Montclair, Rotterdam
54 dms, Bankers Trust Co, Antwerp
YACCA GUM—528 bgs, Wm H Scheel, Port Adelaide
YLANG YLANG OIL—8 dms, L A Champon, Tamatave
ZINC SULFITE—1,200 bgs, C J Osborn, Rotterdam
ZIRCON SAND—2,880 bgs, Lo Curto & Funk, Brisbane
1,199 bgs, International Titanium Corp, Brisbane

Los Angeles

AGAR—10 dms, Hathaway Allied Products, Barcelona
41 bidons, Moorhead Co Inc, Barcelona
CARAWAY SEED—300 bgs, R J Spitz Inc, Rotterdam
COPRA—2,650,726 lbs, Procter & Gamble Manufacturing Co, Cebu
COPRA CAKE—5,600 bgs, Balfour, Guthrie & Co, Manila
4,000 bgs, Balfour, Guthrie & Co, Hong Kong
800 bgs, Pacific Vegetable Oil Corp, Cebu
6,000 bgs, American Trust Co, Cebu

CREOSOTE OIL—249,516 gals, Bermuth Lembeck Co, Yokohama
EARTH COLORS—2,025 bgs, Naftone Inc, Bremen
5 dms, London
FISHMEAL—471 bgs, Rankin Sea Products Co, Manta
GYPSUM, CRUDE—17,298 tons, Kaiser Gypsum Co, San Marcos Isl
MOLASSES—1,384 tons, Pacific Molasses Co, Ltd, Topolobampo
NAPHTHALENE—133 bgs, Westco Chemicals Inc, Hamburg
NAPHTHALENE FLAKES—200 bgs, Carnegie Chemical Manufacturing Co, Amsterdam
NUTMEG—32 bgs, Hismoco American Co, Rotterdam
PEATMOSS—300 bls, Mr Abegg, Rotterdam
150 bls, East Asiatic Co, Rotterdam
400 bls, Wilbur-Ellis Co, Rotterdam
500 bls, H V Nootbaar & Co, Hamburg
500 bls, H V Nootbaar & Co, Bremen
1,000 bls, John Schumacher Co, Bremen
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—25,856 tons, Wilshire Oil Co, Las Piedras
25,766 tons, Texas Co, Sungai Pakning
155,453 bbls, Wilshire Oil Co, Mena al Ahmadi
41,749 tons, Union Oil Co, Mena al Ahmadi
121,858 bbls, Richfield Oil Corp, Punta Cardon
TAPIOCA FLOUR—500 bgs, Stein Hall & Co, Santos
500 bgs, Otis McAllister & Co, Santos
500 bgs, Leon Israel & Bros, Santos
560 bgs, American Key Products, Inc, Bangkok
1,970 bgs, Stein Hall & Co, Bangkok
TARA POWDER—63 bgs, Callao
ZINC OXIDE—720 bgs, London
ZIRCONIUM—1 cs, Taiichi Bussan Kaisha Ltd, Yokohama

Philadelphia

AMMONIUM CHLORIDE—400 bgs, Rotterdam
ANTIMONY—40 csks, Trotter, Glasgow
396 bxs, Callao
ANTIMONY OXIDE—1,600 bgs, Harshaw Chemical Co, Glasgow
ASBESTOS FIBER—500 bgs, Manufacturers Trust Co, Lourenco Marques
1,500 bgs, Philadelphia National Bank, Lourenco Marques
400 bgs, Chase Kurz Co, Lourenco Marques
1,000 bgs, Turner Co, Durban
700 bgs, Durban
400 bgs, Lourenco Marques
BERYL ORE—434 bgs, Souza Co, Vitoria
CHESTNUT EXTRACT—1,000 bgs, Chase Manhattan Bank, Genoa
CRESYLIC ACID—150 dms, Glasgow
EUCALYPTUS OIL—8 dms, Melbourne
FUEL OIL—105,853 bbls, Esso Export Corp, Caripito
139,432 bbls, Gulf Oil Corp, Puerto La Cruz
GRAPHITE—500 bgs, Asbury Graphite Mills, Tamatave
GYPSUM, CRUDE—6,313 tons, United States Gypsum Co, Hantsport
HEMP SEED—332 bgs, Girard Trust Corn Exchange Bank, Valparaiso
MANGANESE ORE—5,000 tons, Takoradi
MAGNESITE—220 bgs, Rotterdam
MOLASSES—2,917,596 gals, Publicker Co, Sagua
NAPHTHALENE—1,875 bgs, Allied Division, Chemical & Dye Products Corp, Antwerp
330 bgs, Antwerp
2,361 bgs, Rotterdam
NICKEL OXIDE—73,000 bgs, Nickel Processing Co, Nicaro
OLIVE OIL—21 dms, Malaga
PEATMOSS—100 ctns, First Philadelphia Banking & Trust Co, Bremen
450 bls, Halfmoon Co, Antwerp
1,500 bls, Aarhus
1,300 bls, Bremen
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—136,440 bbls, Atlantic Refining Co, Pamatacual
128,772 bbls, Atlantic Refining Co, Bandar Marshur
118,298 bbls, Atlantic Refining Co, La Salina
114,817 bbls, Texas Corp, Sidon
156,088 bbls, Texas Corp, Ras Tamura
123,062 bbls, Socony Mobil Oil Corp, Las Piedras
201,605 bbls, Socony Mobil Oil Corp, Mina al Ahmadi
175,909 bbls, Gulf Oil Corp, Las Piedras
193,024 bbls, Gulf Oil Corp, Mina al Ahmadi
125,319 bbls, Gulf Oil Corp, Puerto La Cruz
QUEBRACHO POWDER—100 bgs, Glasgow
QUEBRACHOWOOD EXTRACT—1,267 bgs, First National Bank of Boston, Buenos Aires
RUTILE SAND—3,003 bgs, Import-Export Co, Sydney
6,000 bgs, Sydney
TARTARIC ACID—454 bgs, C Simon Co, Naples
VANILLA BEANS—88 bgs, Robin Line, Tamatave
WATTLE EXTRACT—672 bgs, Theekan Corp, Durban
ZINC OXIDE—1,200 bgs, Glasgow
ZIRCON SAND—5,000 bgs, W Masson Co, Brisbane
8,424 bgs, Brisbane
1,490 bgs, Port Kimbia

San Francisco

AMMONIUM CHLORIDE—400 bgs, C M C Chemicals, Liverpool
COCONUT OIL, CRUDE—370 tons, Foremost Food & Chemical Co, Cebu
COPRA—1,094 tons, Procter & Gamble Co, Cebu
1,000 tons, Procter & Gamble Co, Dumaguete
203 tons, Procter & Gamble Co, Nasipit
450 tons, Pacific Vegetable Oil Corp, Manila
600 tons, Pacific Vegetable Oil Co, Cebu
500 tons, Cargill Inc, Cebu
COPRA CAKE—2,400 bgs, Balfour, Guthrie & Co, Manila
1,224 bgs, Pacific Vegetable Oil Corp, Manila
2,000 bgs, Balfour, Guthrie & Co, Cebu
COPRA OIL PELLETS—2,000 bgs, Manila
EPOXY RESIN—1 cs, Hexol Products Inc, London
MACE—22 cs, Rotterdam
MOLASSES—2,462 tons, Southwestern Sugar & Molasses Co, Victorias
PEATMOSS—650 bls, Lastreto Phillips Commercial Co, Rotterdam
250 bls, East Asiatic Co, Bremen
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—210,108 bbls, Tidewater Oil Co, Mena Saud
100,000 bbls, Standard Oil of California, Sungai Pakning
116,949 bbls, Fletcher Oil Co, Sungai Pakning
100,000 bbls, Douglas Oil Co, Sungai Pakning
27,225 tons, Standard Oil Co, Ras Tanura
PEPPER, RED—105 bgs, H M Newhall & Co, Singapore
SESAME SEED—200 bgs, H M Newhall & Co, Corinto
2 pkgs, Yai Yick Trading Co, Singapore
SODIUM CHLORIDE—56 dms, Mattoon & Co, Bremen
SODIUM CYANIDE—100 dms, C M C Chemicals, Liverpool
SODIUM-p-AMINO SALICYLATE—40 pkgs, States Mercantile Co, Amsterdam
TRICHLOROETHYLENE—25 dms, C M C Chemicals, Liverpool
TURMERIC—57 bgs, Wm E Martin & Sons, Madras
UREA, SYNTHETIC—300 bgs, C M C Chemical Co, Middlesbrough
ZINC CHLORIDE—18 dms, L H Butcher & Co, Bremen
ZINC OXIDE—400 bgs, London

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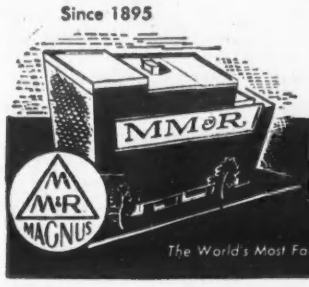

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Essential Oils, Aromatics

Steadiness appeared to be the key to the market last week, dealers here on spot reported, as movement continued at a relatively limited pace; sales held their own and narrow production on some fronts was counteracted by good supply on others. The approaching newcrop season in peppermint and spearmint oils has to date failed to influence spot prices, one source reported. One source suggested, though the information has not been further verified, that the downward trend in Formosan citronella oil appears to be reversing itself. Heavy sales, it was said, of the material in July have prompted higher offerings at source. Lemongrass remained steady in price with no spectacular developments taking place at the centers of origin, according to trade source. Recent fluctuations in shipping prices in lemongrass have been at times irregular, thereby causing some confusion in the general outlook.

Prices improved slightly in seeds and spices, following a show of interest in spots and deliveries but the volume remained insufficient to stir the market into action. Consumer demand has not yet broadened and until it does spot may continue to coast along. In this connection it is noteworthy that there is almost no Muntok White nor Malabar Black afloat at this time. The sharp reduction in arrivals during the first six months of 1957 as against the same period of last year, tempered by an increase in consignments, justifies the continuing belief in an improvement in price as well as volume during the second half of 1957.

Price Trends

Advanced
None
Reduced
None

Comparative Price Indexes
(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Aug. 3, 1956
144.82	144.82	143.80	135.36

For Current Prices see Page 9

Essential Oils

Anise—This oil was reported on spot to be continuing in a relatively stable position, sources noted here last week. The current listing, about $3.60 to $3.85 per pound, has stood for some little time. However, an earlier report from Europe had the material slipping on London spot, for the second time in a limited period. London sources suggested that this movement was seasonal in that area and had been anticipated; however, whether or not the movement is symptomatic of further developments in this area remains to be seen.

Chamomile Flower — Supplies and stocks on hand of both Hungarian and Roman type chamomile flowers continued on a tight basis, one source here reported last week. The last quotations reported for Roman type had the material at $3.50 per pound nominal. Hungarian type is quoted in a range of $1.25 to $1.30 per pound for the flowers with some offerings noted at higher levels. Quotes for Hungarian chamomile flower oil are difficult to find; however, one local dealer was quoting German chamomile oil at $20 per pound while another was quoting English oil at $65 per pound.

Chenepodium — Some offerings of this material (wormseed oil) have been noted as low as $4.30 per pound. No information is available yet on the conditions of the Maryland material since the results of the drought have not been completely ascertained. Dealers suggest that information will not be available until late August or early October.

Clove Leaf — No further declines have been noted in this material on spot, dealers here noted last week. Demand for the article is reported as quiet at the moment, with buyers inclined to mark time watching for price fluctuations. The tone on the whole, however, has been soft in both leaf and bud oils. Shadings were reported by one dealer in clove bud oil where material was being sold within a range of $3.10 to $3.35 per pound.

Geranium—A dealers report following a recent tour of the Belgian Congo noted that geranium plants were introduced into the Congo some years ago from Reunion Island. Production (never on a very large scale) has fallen lately because of unfavorable prices. Fifteen years ago, there was considerable interest among Congo colonists in production of the oil (at that time prices were good) and large plantings were started. The growers, however, lacked "know-how" and when prices fell after the war, they tried to save money by devoting less care to their plantings with the result that yield of oil per acre declined sharply, making production even more profitable. At present there are only five or six growers left.

Areas of production lie in Mdorwa and Biumba, both in Ruanda, at an altitude of about 6,000 feet. Rainfall averages 60 to 65 inches annually. The soil in which geranium is planted consists of rich marsh land. This, in view of the danger of root-rot, seems strange. Growers, however, claim that in Ruanda the dry season lasts so long (4 mos.) that geranium cannot be successfully cultivated in dry soil.

With proper cultivation, one acre should yield from 22 to 26 pounds of oil annually One metric ton of cut plant material, slightly dried in the fields, yields about 600 grams of oil, i.e., approximately 1,700 pounds of plant material are required to yield one pound of oil.

One grower found that after two years a plantation must be renewed as it is no longer productive. The plants seem to degenerate, perhaps because by that time the roots have grown deep enough in the marshy soil to reach water level. New plantings must be on land that has lain fallow for three years. This distiller cuts his grass three times a year. Provided the plantings are renewed every two years, he obtains a yield of oil of 22 to 26 pounds per acre per year. The cut herb is left to dry in the fields for two days and then distilled. Distillation of one charge requires three hours.

Lemongrass — Though prices on spot have remained relatively stable over the past weeks for this oil, recent variations in shipping prices has caused some consternation amongst dealers on spot, it was noted last week. The material for some time has not shown great strength on spot; at its best it has been able to hold its own, but real strength has not been noted for some time. Thus, with the market in a constant weak tone, the chances for declines are ever present. The shipping variations, unless of very short tenure and near immediate return to previous listings, invariably offer shifts on spot.

Nutmegs — Aromatic chemical replacement for this oil has been reportedly confronted with a rise in demand recentlly as an obvious result of the tight supply condition of this market. A secondary factor is, of course, the tight price position that has arisen and persisted over the past months. The initial supply situation was brought about by the heavy crop and plantation damage due to storms a number of years ago. Since that time, when producers suggested that supply might not climb to normal levels again for from three to five years, prices have been nearly continually stiff and high, only occasionally dipping in response to pressure from buyers. When the buyers have felt that the price has gone out of sight, they have fought through not buying material.

Imports Detained at N.Y.

Period Ended July 26

Black Pepper, (19 lots) 1,802 bags.
Brazil Nuts, Sh. (11 lots) 863 cases.
Caraway Seed, 200 bags.
Cassia (2 lots), 211 bags.
Celery Seed (2 lots), 154 bags.
Cloves (2 lots), 113 bags.
Coriander Seed, 625 bags.
Dill Seed, 100 bags
Fenugreek Seed, 375 bags.
Ginger (8 lots-, 1,005 bags.
Gum Karaya (13 lots), 336 bags.
Kola Nuts (3 lots), 552 bags.
Mace (2 lots), 45 bags.
Nutmegs (12 lots), 825 bags.
Papain (6 lots), 332 bags.
Sesame Seed, 29 bags.

Essential Oils

This has given the market a mask of movement, though the strength of short supply has always been underlying. Now, with the growth in aromatic chemical sales, a tertiary influence may be felt that might act as a leveler. However, old-time dealers suggest that the chemical material cannot compete with the oil on a true level.

Sandalwood—Dealers here have been giving consideration to information that Russia has been buying large quantities of sandalwood oil in India. The information has it that the Reds have purchased as much as 28,000 pounds of sandalwood oil in Inda. The effect on spot, of course, would be to strongly curtail the available supply of material. Though neither the information nor the purchases have to-date effected the spot market (the market has for some time now shown a tendency toward softness) the feeling here is that prices will of necessity have to stiffen if the information is valid.

Vetiver—(*The recent report on Belgian Congo essential oils noted above also included the following information on vetiver oil.*) At the present time, production of this oil is on a very small scale, but it would be increased substantially if prices were attractive. The chief distiller buys his root material from a number of growers in the Kivu and Ruanda districts. The soil around here is of poor quality, light and sandy and consisting of decomposed granite. Altitude is from 2,700 to 3,000 feet. Rainfall averages about 50 inches per year.

Plants are grown for 1 year (i.e., roots are kept in the ground for that time). For harvesting, the grass is cut; then the stock above ground is divided into two parts for replanting, and the fibrous roots are dug up. These roots are then washed and dried in the sun. Harvesting and replanting of vetiver root require a great deal of labor—about 500 man-days per acre per year, according to one grower. After one crop of vetiver, the field is rotated to maize; the latter is not harvested but plowed under to enrich the soil.

Aromatic Chemicals

Activity in this area of the market, as in essential oils and seeds and spices, appears to be relaxed to the point of hiatus. Nutmeg replacement material is said to be showing some strength as the result of the tight supply picture in the source material; otherwise, the most recent movement in the market was the decline in price of a number of items. Little variation is expected for the rest of this month, one dealer suggested with the coming of the fall months, however, the sale of seasonal materials may be expected to commence in some limited strength. The summer, on the whole, it was said, though showing strength in some isolated areas, was weaker than had previously been anticipated.

Seeds and Spices

Cassias—Batavias and Korintjes were unchanged on spot, one dealer reported here last week. Arrivals, he suggested, were small. Saigons continued steady for shipment and well above the Batavia level. Arrivals were pretty well committed, he noted, before they arrived on spot.

Cloves—A steady offtake, one source noted, maintained spot levels. A comparison was drawn by the dealer between imports during the past two years and those for the 1935/1939 period. Those of the past two years, it was claimed are about 40 to 50 percent less than those of the earlier period.

Nutmegs—The market for nutmegs remained very steady with relatively few lots available at competitive levels. Maces were very cheap by comparison. Imports of both lots, a source said, were made up of odds and ends.

Pepper—The market was inflexible though dull during the past week, a dealer here noted. Cable prices remained firm, thus preventing any further weakness on spot. Gradually, arrivals were being distributed or stored. Once the pressure to sell dock goods was removed from the market, spot levels could be seen firming, the dealer suggested. Future business, he said, has been slow because of the lack of a real discount to encourage the trade to cover Fall needs.

White pepper spot levels strengthened slightly during the week. Shipment levels were maintained at about spot price levels; thus there was said to have been no incentive to bring further quantities here.

Synthetic Rubber Use Dropped Sharply in June

June consumption of synthetic rubber in the United States dropped about 10,000 tons under the May level, according to preliminary estimates issued last week by the Department of Commerce.

Consumption during June was placed at 70,230 long tons as compared with 80,242 tons in May and consisted of the following:—58,341 tons of S-type; 4,235 tons of butyl; 5,798 tons of neoprene; and 1,856 tons of N-type. Reductions in consumption showed up in each of the several types of synthetic.

Production during June amounted to 84,413 tons and stocks at the end of the month were 173,888 tons. Production and stocks for each type follows:—S-type, 67,818 tons produced, stocks 121,390 tons; butyl, 4,379 tons produced, stocks 31,605 tons; neoprene, 9,678 tons produced, stocks 13,882 tons; N-type, 2,538 tons produced, stocks, 7,071 tons.

Trask Opens in N.Y.

Arthur C. Trask Company, Chicago, has opened an eastern office at 55 West 42nd street, New York City. Operating from this office as eastern manager will be W. H. McLeod.

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Jobs & People

Columbia - Southern Chemicals Corporation, Pittsburgh, Pa.—**C. T. Robertson** has been appointed district manager of the Chicago sales office. Mr. Robertson was formerly assistant sales manager in New York City.

Eaton Laboratories, Norwich, N. Y.—**William C. Nelson** has been advanced from the post of district manager at Dallas, Tex., to head Eaton's mid-western division. His appointment fills a vacancy created by the death of Daniel J. Gallagher.

Food Machinery & Chemical Corporation, San Jose, Calif.—**Dr. Cledo Brunetti** has been appointed executive assistant to James M. Hait, FMC executive vice president and manager of the company's Ordnance Division.

Hooker Electrochemical Company, Niagara Falls, N. Y.—**William O. Dietsche, Stanley Field,** and **Richard G. Woodland** have joined Hooker's process study group.

International Nickel Company, New York—**William K. Abbott** has been transferred from Inco's Bayonne, N. J., Laboratory to the company's development and research division at the New York office.

Olin Mathieson Chemical Corporation, New York—**John M. Welch,** formerly a district sales manager for Kaiser Aluminum & Chemical Corporation in Chicago, has been named Chicago regional sales manager for Olin Aluminum.

Michigan Chemical Corporation, St. Louis, Mich.—**Justin L. Beeson** has been added to Michigan Chemical's engineering research staff.

Pitman-Moore Company, Indianapolis, Ind., a division of Allied Laboratories, Inc.—**W. Lloyd Alsman** is observing his 30th anniversary with the Indianapolis pharmaceutical firm. Mr. Alsman, a credit manager at Pitman-Moore, is also treasurer of the Indiana State Central Credit Union.

Reilly Tar & Chemical Corporation, Indianapolis, Ind.—**Robert K. Morgan** has joined the company's sales force as representative in the Eastern territory. He will work out of the Tuckahoe, N. Y., office.

Schering Corporation, Bloomfield, N. J.—**Charles J. Emerick** has been appointed to the post of Seattle division manager.

Spencer Chemical Co., Kansas City, Mo.—**Paul L. Weller** will take over as eastern representative of the research and development division. Mr. Weller joined Spencer in 1953 as manager of market research. In 1955 he was named assistant to vice-president in charge of sales. In his new position he will be located at the company's New York office.

Spencer Kellogg & Sons, Inc., Buffalo, N. Y.—**Fred J. Blacker** has retired after 40 years service with the company. In 1950, Mr. Blacker was appointed secretary, continuing in the post until his retirement. He was also manager of the company's import-export department.

Sterling-Winthrop Research Institute, Rensselaer, N. Y.—**Dr. M. L. Tainter,** a director, has been appointed a member of the visiting committee for Harvard Medical School and School of Dental Medicine for the 1957-58 academic year.

Texas Company, New York—**John H. Dea,** formerly manager of the foreign operations department's sales division, has been named an assistant to the president.

Union Carbide Chemicals Company, New York, a division of Union Carbide Corporation—**Elbert E. Husted** has joined the division's fluorocarbon sales department.

Drug Importers to Get a Break From Gov't

—Continued from page 5

mestic commerce, either with or without examination by the Secretary, and are subsequently found to be in violation of the law, they are subject to judicial seizure and condemnation under the same provisions of the law as are articles of domestic origin.

The court may order the condemned article delivered to the owner under bond, giving him two choices for disposing of the goods. First, he can recondition and bring them into compliance, or second, he can destroy them.

"It has been held that under these provisions of the law the court may not permit imported articles condemned by it to be re-exported without their first being brought into full compliance with the requirements of the act governing domestic articles, regardless of the foreign origin of such condemned goods," Mr. Larrick stated.

"This is true even when the reason for non-compliance with the act for which the goods were condemned existed at the time of entry of the goods into the United States and the importer was entirely innocent in the matter, and notwithstanding the fact that, if the noncompliance had been discovered before admission of the goods into the country, the importer could have re-exported them with impunity. This seems unjust.

"This bill seeks to mitigate the hardship on importers in this limited class of cases, i.e., when the reason for noncompliance with the provisions of the Act for which the goods were subsequently condemned existed at the time of their entry into the United States and the importer had no cause for believing that the violation existed before the goods were released from customs custody.

"If the owner can establish these facts, the bill would authorize the court, under certain conditions, to have the condemned article delivered to the owner under bond for re-exportation in lieu of destruction.

"The circumstances that would allow re-exportation are:—

"If the goods are to be returned to the original foreign supplier, the only requirement would be that they bear the export label on the outside of the shipping container, as provided in section 801(d) (3) of the basic act.

"If, however, re-exportation to someone other than the original foreign supplier is proposed, this could be done only if certain additional conditions were met, regardless of whether re-exportation is to be to the country of origin or some other foreign country.

"In the first place, the goods would have to accord to the specifications of the foreign purchaser and the owner would have to show that they are not in conflict with the laws of the country to which they are to be shipped. These requirements, under section 801(d) of the Act, now apply also to domestic articles intended for export.

"In the second place, the goods could not be released for re-exportation, other than for return to the original foreign supplier, if they had been condemned because:

"(1) they, or their containers, contained poisonous or deleterious substances which may render the article dangerous to health or (2) in the case of a drug, because the article would be dangerous when used in such dosage, or as long or frequently, as is prescribed, recommended, or suggested on the label.

"This additional safeguard was inserted in the bill to meet objections raised at last year's hearing on the predecessor bill, HR 10519. While this safeguard goes beyond those established for domestic goods intended for export, we would have no objection to it, especially since it is designed to protect the health of the consumer. In other respects the present bill is substantially the same as last year's bill.

Lion Oil Unit of Monsanto Puts Irwin in Sales Post

Appointment of James B. Irwin as manager of petroleum sales for Lion Oil Company Division of Monsanto Chemical Company has been announced.

J. Frank Adcox, who is manager of light oil sales, has assumed additional responsibilities as manager of lube oil sales, a position vacated by the recent retirement of William D. Cyphers. Elwood H. Robinson has been named assistant manager for lube oil sales. In his new position, Mr. Irwin will have responsibility for all direct sales activities and will report to the director of marketing.

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Current Market Quotations

—Continued from page 31

Xylidines, mixed o-m-p, dms., c.l., or t.l., works lb. .39 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .40 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .38 - —

Xylol

Xylol quotations, both coaltar and petroleum, may now be found under Xylene.

Y

Yara, yara, cns. lb. 2.15 2.6.
Yeast, brewers, debittered, USP, Saccharomyces dlvd lb. .27 - —
Dry, USP, 50 Int'l B units per gram, 100-lb. dms lb. .47 - —
90 Int'l B units per gram, 100-lb. dms lb. .52 - —
200 Int'l B units per gram, 100-lb. dms lb. ..6 - —
300 Int'l B units per gram, 100-lb. dms lb. .60 - —
Torula, USP, dlvd. lb. .18 - —

Yellow Pigments

Yellow pigment quotations, formerly grouped under one heading, are now listed individually, For example, prices on Yellow, benzidine, may be found in the B's under Benzidine yellow.

Yerba santa leaves, bls. lb .40 .42
Ylang-ylang oil, Bourbon, bots lb.19.00 -25.00
Bourbon, extra, bots lb.28.00 -40.00
Madagascar, bots lb. No Stocks.
Yohimbine hydrochloride, bots, tins, oz. 3.75 - 4.25

Z

Zein, bgs., 36,000-lb. lots or more, lb. .38 - —
bgs., 1,000 to 36,000-lb lots, works, lb. .40 - —
bgs., smaller lots, works lb. .43 - —

Zinc acetate, NF, VIII, dms. lb. .53 - —
Tech., dms., works lb. .29½- .29¾
Zinc borate, bgs., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .192 - —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .202 - —
Zinc chloride, NF, gran., dms lb. .42 - —
Precip., powd., dms. lb. .26 - —
Soln., 50%, dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 5.80 - —
dms., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.40 - —
tanks, works 100 lbs. 5.15 - —
Tech., fused, dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs.10.70 - —
dms., l.c.l., works 100 lbs.11.20 - —
gran., fib. dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs.11.45 - —
fib. dms., l.c.l., works 100 lbs.11.95 - —
Zinc chromate, bbls., dlvd. lb. .29 - —
Basic, bbls., dlvd. lb. .34 - —
Zinc cyanide dms. 1,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. .55 - —
dms., smaller lots works lb. .57 - —
Zinc dust., coml., bbls., c.l., works lb. .1360- —
Pigment, bbls., c.l., works lb. .14 - —
bbls., l.c.l., works lb. .15 - —
Zinc fluoride, bbls., works lb. .49 - .50
Zinc hydrosulfite, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .22 - —
dms., l.c.l. frt. alld lb. .24 - —
Zinc metal, prime western slabs, E. St. Louis lb. .10 - —
Prime western, slabs, New York, lb. .10½- —
Zinc naphthenate, liq., 8% Zn., dms., frt. alld lb. .24½- —
10% Zn, dms., frt. alld. lb. .30 - —
Zinc nitrate tech., cryst., bbls., works lb. .20 - —
Zinc oxide pigment, American process, lead-free, bgs., c.l., frt. alld lb. .14½- —
bgs. l.c.l., same basis lb. .15½- —
leaded, 35%, bgs., c.l., mills, frt. alld lb. .15½- —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .16½- —
50%, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .15⅞- —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .16⅞- —
leaded, 35%, bgs. c.l., mills, frt. alld lb. .15½- —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .16¾- —
red seal bgs., c.l., same basis, lb. .15¼- —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .16¼- —
white seal bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .16¼- —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .17¼- —
USP, ctns. c.l., frt alld lb. .17¼- —
ctns., l.c.l., same basis lb. .18¼- —
Zinc oxide Pac Coast prices 1c. higher.
Zinc phenolsulfonate, NF, gran., dms lb. .43 - .44
NF, powd., dms. lb. .46 - .53
Zinc resinate, precip. 7.2-7.6% Zn, dms., frt. alld lb. .29 - —
Zinc silicofluoride, dms., works lb. .12½- .14
Zinc stearate, tech., USP, ctns., c.l., lb. .41 - —
ctns., l.c.l. lb. .42 - .46
Zinc sulfate, powd., monohydrate, 36% Zn., bgs., c.l., dlvd. E 100 lbs. 8.75 - —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. E 100 lbs. 9.75 - —
USP, gran., dms., lb. .26 - —
Zinc sulfate in bbls. 40c. higher.
Zinc sulfide, pure, bgs., c.l. dlvd lb. .2530- —
Zinc undecylenate, dms. lb. 2.00 - —
Zinc yellow (see Zinc chromate)
Zinc-ammonium chloride, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs.10.25 - —
bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs.10.85 - —
bbls., l.c.l., works 100 lbs.11.35 - —
Zinc-formaldehyde sulfoxylate basic, dms., c.l. lb. .25½- —
dms., l.c.l. lb. .26 - —
Zircon (G), gran., bgs., c.l., works, lb. .03⅛- —
bgs., 5 tons to c.l., works lb. .03⅜- —
bgs., 1 ton to 9,999-lb. lots, works lb. .04 - —
bgs., smaller lots, works lb. .06½- —
Zircon (G), milled, bgs. c.l., works, lb. .04¼- —
bgs., 5 tons to c.l., works lb. .04⅜- —
bgs., 1 ton to 9,999-lb. lots, works lb. .04⅝- —
bgs., 500-1,999-lb. lots, works lb. .07½- —
Zircon (G) in barrels 1c. higher
Zirconium acetate, 13% soln., ZrO_2, c.l., 30,000 lbs. minimum, works lb. .23 - —
Zirconium hydride powd., dms., works lb. 7.25 - 9.00
Zirconium oxide, CP, white, grd., bbls. or bgs., works lb. 1.50 - —
Electric-fused, lump, bgs., 500 to 1,999-lb. lots, works lb. .45½- —
bgs., smaller lots, works lb. .48 - —
Electric-fused, milled, bgs., c.l., works lb. .59 - —
bgs., 5-ton lots, works lb. .59½- —
bgs., 1-ton to 9,999-lb. lots, works lb. .60 - —
bgs., 500 to 1,999-lb. lots., works lb. .60½- —
bgs., smaller lots, works lb. .63 - —
Glass polishing grade, 94-97% ZrO_2, bgs., works lb. .55 - .65
Opacifier grade, 85-90% ZrO_2, bgs., lb. .27 - .50
Stabilized oxide, 91% ZrO_2, milled, bgs lb. .62 - .85
Zirconium oxychloride, cryst., ctns., 5-ton lots, works lb. .35½- —

Freeport Names 4 V.P.'s

E. D. Wingfield, vice-president in charge of southern operations for Freeport Sulphur Company, New York, has announced the appointment of four assistant vice-presidents. They are Edward F. Strauss, jr., J. E. Monroe, jr., M. B. Sheldon and R. H. Feierabend.

Chemical Rules Easing Sought for Vegetable Use

The Food and Drug Administration is planning to grant shippers of fresh fruits and vegetables a limited exemption from food labeling requirements. A proposal under consideration would exempt them from having to state the use of chemical preservatives in labeling produce where the chemicals were used before harvest as fungicide.

The FDA proposal is in response to a petition of the fruit and vegetable industry which asked for a blanket exemption from the requirements that the use of chemical preservatives be declared on fresh fruits and vegetables. It was contended that such labeling is unnecessary and impracticable.

Carbide Opens Terminal

The opening of a bulk terminal in St. Louis, Mo., for the distribution of chemicals to customers in the St. Louis area, has been announced by Union Carbide Chemicals Company, New York, a division of Union Carbide Corporation.

Olive Oil Having

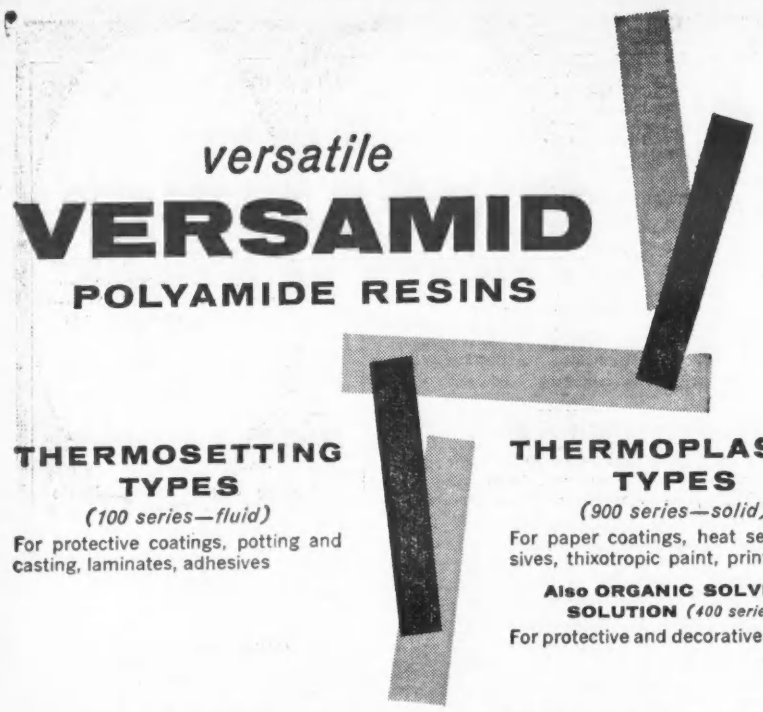
—Continued from page 7

under International Cooperation Administration (ICA) programs.

In some olive-producing countries the trend towards greater consumption of imported seed oils, either as such or blended with olive oil, has been accentuated by the shortage of olive oil and its consequent sky-rocketing price in the last two years.

Government and trade circles in several olive-producing countries are now considering a permanent policy of maximizing exports of olive oil, making up the domestic deficit with lower-priced imported seed oils and oilseeds.

Adoption of such policy might lessen the traditional need for these countries to carry over sizable olive oil stocks from "high" to "low" years.



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Coatings Materials

Prices of aluminum pigments will definitely be advanced on August 5, sources close to the market reported last week. Paste will be about 2 cents per pound higher, while the increases on powder will reportedly average 3 cents per pound. This move reflects higher production costs, together with the recent 1 cent hike in the price of aluminum metal. Other areas of the pigment market were seasonally uneventful last week. Moderate quantities of lead and zinc oxide were moving to the few paint firms that have already completed their vacation period. But even these plants were holding production to a modest level as there is very little demand for exterior coatings during the summer.

Trade in earth colors was light and remained limited to small bag shipments. Demand for plasticizers and synthetic resins was rated fair, but sales were below the level reported at the height of the spring season. In plasticizers, industry sources are still expecting that the record for the year as a whole will equal or surpass the 1956 sales volume.

Interest in natural resins was restricted to immediate requirements. Gum prices were steady and unchanged —the last changes reported for these materials were declines of 1 cent per pound posted in Siam and Singapore No. 1 dammars. Unchanged prices of orange shellac are 39 cents to 41 cents per pound for lemon No. 1, 37 cents per pound for No. 2 and 33 cents to 34 cents for superfine.

It is still possible that legislation to remove the duty on imported casein will reach the House floor for a final vote before the end of the current session of congress. Passage of the bill would mean a savings of 2 cents per pound or better to American consumers, according to dealers here. Meanwhile, the market is reported steady, with buying limited to minimum requirements. Some of the large consuming mills are said to be limiting purchases pending settlement of the tariff question. Other consumers are reportedly dissatisfied with the currently high price, and are in some cases using soya protein as a substitute. Use of soya protein or casein usually depends upon price fluctuations in the latter. Argentine material is quoted at 24½ cents to 25½ cents per pound, delivered, duty paid. Long-standing quotations on domestic material are reported steady.

Price Trends

Advanced
None

Reduced
None

Comparative Price Indexes
(1013=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Aug. 3, 1956
100.76	100.76	100.74	100.13

For Current Prices see Page 9

Prime Pigments

Aluminum Paste, Powder — Quotations will be increased—probably on August 5 —to offset the higher cost of aluminum metal. While the extent of the increases has not been officially made known, informed sources estimate that paste will be up 2c. per pound and powder up an average of 3c.

Current listings show 68c. per pound for extra fine paste and a range of 45c. to 48c. per pound for the standard grade. Although several producers are listing 48c., in actual sales the competitive price is being met. Flaked powder is quoted at $1.09 for extra fine and 78½c. for standard.

The price increase in aluminum metal was brought about by a recently negotiated wage increase.

Cadmium Colors—A normally slow summer market is reported for cadmium-selenide lithopones, cadmium-mercury lithopones and the chemically pure colors. All were reduced in price during the first quarter when increased availability of selenium enabled producers to lower the metal quotation. CP cadmium colors are quoted at the following levels:—Dark red, freight allowed East of the Rockies, $6.30 per pound; light shade, same basis, $5.90; medium shade, same basis, $5.30; medium-light, same basis, $4.90, and orange-red, $4.35.

Copper Oxide—After many months of price weakness, copper metal is reported to be moving in a steadier market. This is a result of sharply curtailed production. The pigments have also been steadier at 47c. per pound for black oxide in 100 to 1,999 pound lots; 48½c. per pound for Type I red, same basis, and 46¼c. per pound for Type II, same basis. These quotations indicate decreases of about 15c. per pound since the start of the year.

As with other pigments, copper oxide is currently passing though a lull in buying demand. Sales of pigments usually start turning upward in the middle of September.

Lead Pigments—The market is seasonally slow. Paint manufacturers have either closed for vacation or are preparing to do so. Buying is therefore limited to immediate requirements.

Although the tone in non-ferrous metals is still on the soft side, no further price reductions have been posted in recent weeks. With pig lead unchanged, quotations of red lead in carlots remain at 16¼c. per pound for 95 percent lead, 16.95c. for 97 percent lead, and 17.85c. for 98 percent lead. The price of litharge in carlots is 16c. per pound. Quotations for less than carlot shipments are 1c. per pound higher.

Titanium-Dioxide—Quotations moved higher by 1c. per pound on March 1 and have subsequently held steady and unchanged. Chalk-resistant anatase is 25½c. per pound in carlots, while ceramic grade material sells at 23½c. per pound, same basis. Sales are reportedly at a good level but considerably lower than at the height of the spring season.

Synthetic Resins

The following figures show sales in pounds for May and list April's figures for comparison, as reported by the Tariff Commission:

Sales	April*	May†
Phenolic and other tar acid resins:—		
Laminating resins	7,276,361	7,848,337
Adhesive resins	4,653,197	5,098,639
Protective coating resins, modified, unmodified, except by rosin	2,083,705	2,163,224
Urea and melamine resins:—		
Adhesive resins	11,610,686	10,207,217
Protective coatings resins, straight, modified	2,150,635	2,087,831
Styrene resins:—		
Protective coating resins, straight, modified	6,839,368	7,644,035
Vinyl resins:—		
Total, all types	63,060,226	63,162,194
Alkyd resins for protective coatings:—		
Phthalic anhydride types, unmodified	11,252,913	11,361,097
modified with tar acids, rosin and or other materials, except styrene	3,156,748	4,565,437
Polybasic acid types except phthalic:—		
Unmodified	218,441	223,694
Modified with tar acids, rosins and or other materials except styrene	504,582	379,254
Rosin modifications for protective coatings:—		
Rosin, rosin esters unmodified (ester gums, esterified with glycerol)	1,032,431	1,203,097
Esterified with other alcohols, pentaerythritol, glycols, etc.	982,816	1,007,930
Rosin, rosin esters, modified:—		
Modification with phenolic and other tar acid resins	2,008,758	2,033,395
Modifications with maleic and fumaric acids	2,535,059	2,629,152
All other modifications	3,447,818	3,608,216
Coumarone—Indene and petroleum polymer resins	22,406,062	23,855,958
Miscellaneous synthetic plastics and resins materials:—		
Protective coating resins (including epichlorophedrin acrylic polyester, silicone and other resins)	526,896	599,314

† Partly estimated.
* Revised.

Lacquer Materials

Adipates—Demand for these plasticizers was just about as it had been, with consumers requiring them to do special jobs that the lower cost phthalates do not perform. Thus they fit into the picture on a performance basis at prices which are adjusted to their higher manufacturing costs. For example, dioctyl adipate sells for 42½ cents per pound, as against dioctyl phthalate at 28 cents. For the same

end-use, the two are obviously not competitive, and are not intended to be.

Citrates—Prices continue unchanged at long-standing levels, reflecting a steady tone in citric acid. As relative newcomers in the plasticizer field citrates are encountering new applications and broadening demand. Production has been in good balance with consuming interest.

Phthalates—The Tariff Commission's production report for May gave evidence of a brisk spring market for these plasticizers. Output of the largest volume phthalate—dioctyl—reached 8,620,219 pounds, as against a total of 6,227,616 pounds in the previous month.

With vacation shutdowns slowing up production in major industries, demand for phthalates has eased up. Material is expected to move slowly through the remainder of summer.

Natural Resins

Gum—Conditions in the gum market were described last week as normal for this time of the year. A moderate volume of business was being transacted for short term requirements, and all local prices were steady and unchanged. Quotations at the primary markets were reported to be showing a firm tone.

The most recent price changes on the local scene were posted two weeks ago. These included reductions of about 1c. per pound in Siam and Singapore dammars. The materials have since been steady.

Unchanged quotations of Manila copals are 34¾c. to 36c. per pound for C, 25c. to 28c. for DBB, 14c. nominally for DK dust, and 19¾c. to 22c. for MA. Continuing out of stock are CBB, DK and WS because of lack of buying interest.

Shellac—Orange grades of shellac are in seasonally moderate demand at unchanged quotations of 39c. to 41c. per pound for lemon No. 1, 37c. for No. 2 and 33c. for superfine. TN is reported unavailable.

Bleached shellac has been in a steady trend for several months after having dropped in price during the early part of the year. Prices of bonedry in 1,500 pound lots range 48c. per pound for bags, 49c. for barrels and 50c. for kegs. Refined shellac is selling at 58c. in bags, 59c. in barrels and 60c. in kegs. Supply of all grades is abundantly available.

Miscellaneous

Casein—It is still believed possible that legislation to remove the duty on imported casein will reach the House floor before the end of the current session. The bill has already passed the ways and means committee. Elimination of the tariff should bring a savings of better than 2c. per pound to American consumers, according to dealers here.

Meanwhile, the market is steady and unchanged with buying restricted to minimal requirements. The lull experienced in the market at present is believed to stem partly from consumer dissatisfaction with the current price. Buyers alternate use of soya protein and casein depending on price fluctuations in the latter. Also some of the large mills are limiting purchases until the tariff question is settled in congress.

Quotations on Argentine material range 24½c. to 25½c. per pound, delivered, duty paid. Long-standing domestic casein quotations are 56c. per pound for 30 mesh and 64c. per pound for 80 mesh.

Naval Stores

Pine Gum—For the week ended July 20, the average price per standard barrel of crude pine gum was reported at $25.81, as compared with $25.89 the previous week and $26.83 a year ago. The volume of gum deliveries to plants came to 21,456 barrels, as against 23,300 the previous week and 23,164 a year ago. Average per barrel content consisted of 11.25 gallons of turpentine and 299.4 pounds of rosin. Gum grading percentages were as follows: —WW, 47; WG, 17; N, 14; M, 20, and K and below, 2.

Production of tall oil rosin in the second quarter totaled 73,030 drums, as compared with 64,990 drums in the previous quarter, and 199,450 drums for the 1956 calendar year. Stocks at production plants amounted to 25,860 drums on June 30 —3,090 less than on March 31, and 7,030 less than on December 31, 1956.

Gum Rosin output diverged from the usual seasonal pattern by declining in the month of June. The decline more than offset the gains reported for the first two

—*Continued on page 59*

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A new, completely revised edition of the brochure, **"Sodium Dispersion,"** has been published by U.S. Industrial Chemicals Company, a division of National Distillers & Chemical Corporation. The new forty-two-page booklet is 50 percent larger than the earlier edition and is a complete up-to-date, and well-illustrated exposition of the technology of preparing and using sodium dispersions. Copies of the brochure may be obtained by writing to U.S.I., 99 Park avenue, New York 16.

Publication of a new manual sheet (M-1), covering **"Graphical Design Procedure for Bolted Flange Connections (Lap Joints) Meeting ASME Code Requirements,"** has been announced by the Manufacturing Chemists' Association. The thirty-six-page manual was prepared as an activity of MCA's mechanical technical committee. Copies may be obtained from MCA, 1625 Eye street, N.W., Washington 6, D.C., at $1.25 each.

Laboratory reports A-820-G2 and A-820-G3, which contain informative data on the preparation of clear solutions from various types of **gum arabic**, are available from Morningstar, Nicol, Inc., 630 West 51st street, New York 19.

Sodium bicarbonate as a basic chemical in industry is dealt with in a sixteen-page booklet available from Church & Dwight Company, 420 Lexington Avenue, New York 17. The booklet includes charts showing decomposition rates under various conditions of humidity and solubility rates in different temperatures.

A ten-page technical report on **halofluorocarbon** polymers has been issued by Minnesota Mining & Manufacturing Co., dept. B7-226, St. Paul, Minn.

Publication of a revised safety data sheet on hydrofluoric acid has been announced by the Manufacturing Chemists' Association, 1625 Eye Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. The forty-six-page booklet contains twelve illustrations and special, detailed instructions pertaining to handling and emptying of cylinders and tankcars of hydrofluoric acid. Copies of **"Chemical Safety Data Sheet SD-25"** are available from the association at 50 cents each.

A brochure describing uses and **applications of pigments for coloring concrete, mortar and cement mixtures** has been issued by the Building Products Division of L. Sonneborn Sons, Inc., New York, N. Y.

Technical Memorandum No. 33, published by Schwarz Laboratories, Mount Vernon, N. Y., describes the latest treatments and clinical evaluations effected with adenosine 5'-phosphoric acid, a basic cell substance contributing to various biological processes. The brochure consists of nineteen abstracts drawn from American and European medical literature on the subject.

General Electric Company, Schenectady 5, N. Y., in its bulletin **GER-1384,** reviews the use of reaction systems in the production of commercially useful electricity from nuclear energy.

Studies on the moisture sealing characteristics of mica in polyvinyl acetate latex paints for outdoor house use are presented in **Technical Bulletin No. 31** of the Wet Ground Mica Association, New York, N. Y.

Alcohol Rules Easings Are Proposed by IRS

The Internal Revenue Service is proposing several changes in its regulations covering industrial alcohol, which would have the effect of easing the regulations somewhat. The proposed changes were published in the *Federal Register* July 27 and interested persons were invited to submit their comments to the director of the alcohol and tobacco tax division within thirty days.

One of the changes has to do with approval of methods of operation which do not conform to those specified in the regulations, and another change is to provide for the use of additional denaturants without test by authorized chemists.

The first gives to the director of the division the right to approve methods of operation other than those provided for in the regulations and sets forth the manner in which application shall be made for such approval as follows:

"Sec. 182.322b Application. A proprietor who proposes to employ methods of operation other than as provided in this part shall submit a letterhead application to do so, in triplicate, to the assistant regional commissioner. Such application shall describe the proposed variations and state the need therefor. The assistant regional commissioner will make such inquiry as is necessary to determine the necessity for the variations and whether approval thereof will hinder the effective administration of this part or result in jeopardy to the revenue. On completion of the inquiry, the assistant regional commissioner will forward two copies of the application to the Director, Alcohol and Tobacco Tax Division, together with a report of his findings and his recommendation."

Proposed Changes

The change proposed to be made with respect to the use of additional denaturants without test by authorized chemists, would change section 182.707 of the regulations to read:—

"Sec. 182.707 Denaturants not required to be tested. Synthetic oils approved by the Director, Alcohol and Tobacco Tax Division, essential oils as defined in part 212 of this chapter, pure chemicals (liquid or solid), or USP or NF substances used as denaturing materials, if delivered to the storekeeper-gauger in the original sealed package of a reputable manufacturer of chemicals, bearing a label descriptive of its contents placed thereon by the manufacturer, need not be submitted for a test except when the Director, Alcohol and Tobacco Tax Division, shall so direct. Each lot of other denaturants received will be tested as provided in this subpart unless, as to each lot received, the denaturer furnishes a statement showing that the denaturant conforms in all respects to the specifications prescribed under part 212 of this chapter. The statement shall show the name and address of the vendor, the kind and quality of the denaturant, and a description of the containers in which received. The statement shall be signed by the proprietor or his authorized agent and immediately above the signature there will appear the following statement: 'I declare under the penalties of perjury that the denaturant described above to the best of my knowledge and belief conforms in all respects to the specifications prescribed under the provisions of 26 CFR Part 212 for such denaturant.' The assistant regional commissioner is authorized to require samples of denaturants to be obtained for testing in the regional laboratory."

Air Reduction Names Metcalf to Buyer's Post

W. P. Metcalf, purchasing agent for the National Carbide Company division of Air Reduction Company, New York, has been appointed to the post of assistant purchasing agent of the parent company, according to R. N. Chapin, general purchasing agent.

Mr. Metcalf, with the company since 1942, has handled purchasing activities for the National Carbide division since 1944. In his new capacity he will assist Mr. Chapin in all purchasing functions of the corporation.

Michigan Chemical's Stock Up Sharply in First Half

Michigan Chemical Corporation, St. Louis, Mich., last week filed a report of earnings for the first six months of this year in which it showed that its common stock had shown a net profit of 50 cents a share, after taxes. The company pointed out that this was an increase of 61 percent over the comparable period last year.

Coatings Materials

—Continued from page 57

months of the quarter. Consequently, output for the quarter was three percent lower than the record low of a year earlier. Wood turpentine and steam distilled rosin production also showed downward trends in June. Gum turpentine stocks increased by about 2,000 barrels during the month while other stocks held at the May 31 level.

Rosin, Gum

(USDA, per 100 lbs.)

	Fri. July 26	Mon. July 29	Tues. July 30	Wed. July 31	Thur. Aug. 1
Drums—					
M	$7.49‡	...	...	...	$7.45
N	7.50	...	...	...	...
WG	...	...	$7.80	...	...
WW	8.03	$8.28‡	...	...	8.06%
Bags—					
M	7.35	7.43	...	$7.35	...
N	...	7.35	...	...	...
WW	...	7.98	...	...	...

Tankcars (for week ended July 26)—
WW, $7.55; M or better, $7.05; K or better, $7.05

Sales, USDA

1,352* 631* 80* 485* 320*

New York
(Per 100 lbs., c.l., Friday)

WW, $9.40; WG, $9.15; N, $8.85; M-I, $8.75

Turpentine, Gum

(USDA, per gal., 7.2 lbs.)

Price	.543‡	.55	.55	.5475‡	...
Sales	24,000¶	4,000¶	8,000¶	24,000¶	...

New York, Friday, per gal. 7 lbs., tankcars, 66c.; l.c.l., 82c

* Drums equivalent. ¶ Gallons. ‡ Average price. ¹ Extra.

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Fertilizer Supply Analyst Is Assigned by Agriculture

The task of evaluating trends in fertilizer supplies and requirements in the Department of Agriculture has been assigned to John N. Mahan, who has just joined the agricultural chemicals staff of the food and materials requirements division of the Commodity Stabilization Service.

Prior to his appointment, Mr. Mahan was head of the distribution economics section of the fertilizer distribution branch of Tennessee Valley Authority.

In his new post, Mr. Mahan will assist in preparing the estimates contained in the department's annual "Fertilizer Situation" which concerns the supply estimate of fertilizer materials in the United States.

Resins Zip Through

—Continued from page 7

losic plastics in 1956 was 147 million pounds.

In 1956, as in previous years, vinyl and vinyl copolymer resins were the class of resins produced in the largest volume. The output of these resins amounted to 760 million pounds, or 8 percent more than the 703 million pounds reported for 1955.

Sales of vinyl resins were 722 million pounds, valued at $248 million in 1956. In 1956, styrene resins continued to rank next to vinyl resins in volume of output, production amounting to 679 million pounds.

Sales of styrene resins amounted to 603 million pounds, valued at $191 million in 1956. Polyethylene resins ranked third in volume of output among the various classes of plastics and resins in 1956, production amounting to 566 million pounds.

The output of phenolic and other tar acid resins was 563 million pounds in 1956, approximately the same as in 1955.

The output of urea and melamine resins in 1956 was 342 million pounds. Sales in 1956 were 311 million pounds, valued at $92 million. Production of all alkyd resins, which are used principally in protective coatings, amounted to 474 million pounds in 1956—about 12 percent less than the production reported for 1955.

Other important plastics and resins produced in the United States in 1956 were acrylic, epichlorohydrin, polyester, and polyamide resins.

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Oils, Fats and Waxes

Weakness prevailed in edible oils last week and the price trend continued downward. Soybean, cottonseed, corn and peanut oils were fractionally lower. Buying interest was restricted and confined to nearby deliveries. Lard also was easier reflecting the weakness of edible oils. Crude coconut oil remained steady, prompt shipment slightly higher.

Trading in tallow and greases slackened last week, but market remained steady. Offerings continued limited and were in firm hands. Edible tallow and oleo stearine were raised fractionally in some quarters. Oleo oil was unchanged and tight stocks were closely held.

Activity in linseed oil continued restricted to fill-in needs. Prices were lifted fractionally, reflecting the higher flaxseed market. Tung oil was strong and light trading took place at unchanged prices for nearby needs. Offerings were limited as sellers awaited the government's decision on import duty or quotes on imported oils. Trading in oiticica was slow, but the market was unchanged and steady. Castor oil was quiet, but imported and domestic grades were maintained at former levels. Improvement in crude menhaden production brought out freer offerings, but domestic trading was reported slow. Export interest also lagged due to the lower European market.

Active trading took place in carnauba wax last week as a result of another boost in the Brazilian floor price for fatty grades of 1 cent per pound. This increased demand and good volume of business took place for nearby and forward requirements. Prices, locally advanced 1 cent to 4 cents per pound for crude and refined depending upon grade. Other waxes were quiet and unchanged except Japan which was weak and 1 cent per pound lower.

Price Trends

Advanced

Carnauba wax, chalky, 1c. per lb.
N. C. No. 2, Crude, 1c. per lb.
Refd., 1c. per lb.
N. C., Ceara No. 3, crude, 2c. per lb.
Refd., 2c. per lb.
Parnahyba, crude, 4c. per lb.
Refd., 2c. per lb.
Coconut oil, crude, ¼c. per lb.
Cottonseed meal, $1 per ton
Linseed oil, 2 10c. per lb.
Oleo stearine, ¼c. per lb.
Peanut meal, $1.50 per ton
Tallow, edible, ¼c. per lb.

Reduced

Corn oil, crude, 3/8c. per lb.
Refd., 3/8c. per lb.
Cottonseed oil, crude, ¼c. per lb.
Refd., ¼c. per lb.
Linseed meal, $1 per ton
Japan wax, 1c. per lb.
Lard, cash, ¼c. per lb.
Peanut oil, crude, 3/8c. per lb.
Refd., 3/8c. per lb.
Soybean oil, crude, ¼c. per lb.
Refd., ¼c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes
(100—1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Aug. 3, 1956
115.51	115.14	114.05	116.84

For Current Prices see Page 9

Vegetable Oils

Castor—Steady tone continued to feature this market. Trading was limited to actual needs. Domestic grades were unchanged and well held. No. 1 Brazilian remained firm and maintained at 22¾c. per pound, tankcars, New York, prompt delivery.

Imports of castor beans and castor oil, at New York and Philadelphia last week were as follows:

	Pounds	
	Beans	Oil
Last week	123,000	3,152,000
Previous week	.....	1,468,000
Corresponding week, 1956	1,548,450	740,000
Total this year	12,445,900	61,157,000
Corresponding period, 1956	30,097,150	46,347,000

Coconut—Crude was firmer with sales reported at 11⅜c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. Pacific coast, August shipment and 11¼c., for September. The New York market was lighter at 12⅜c. tankcars, prompt delivery.

Corn—Crude was easier. Light trading took place at 13½c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. mills, prompt shipment. Refined oil was lower at 117.16c. per pound, tankcars, New York, prompt delivery.

Cottonseed Oil Futures

Sales and prices of prime summer yellow cottonseed oil futures in tankcars (60,000 pounds) on the N. Y. Produce Exchange for the week ended Friday, August 2, follow:

	Sales	High	Low	Close
		Cents per pound		
Sept.	508	15.63	15.00	15.25S
Oct.	137	15.46	15.06	15.16S
Dec.	246	15.36	15.02	15.11S
Mar.	90	15.40	15.07	15.15S
May	22	15.36	15.12	15.10@15.16
July (1958)	8	15.20	15.15	15.10@15.15

Total sales and switches, 1,011 contracts.

Cottonseed—Price trend of futures on the New York Produce Exchange continued downward last week due to liquidation and favorable crop news, which resulted in sharp declines for all positions. Trading was fairly active chiefly speculative, the market following fluctuations of allied markets. Consuming demand was inactive, also a factor in the price decline. Liquidation and stop loss orders in September materially reduced the premium for that month. Refined salad oil was lower, declining to 16⅞c. per pound, tankcars, New York, prompt delivery with lower crude. Export news was restricted to refined soybean oil. Greece purchased 4,200 metric tons of refined soybean oil for prompt shipment and Poland asked offers for 1,000 tons of the same grade.

Crude was weaker and dropped ¼c. per pound. Market was nominal at 13⅜c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. mills in the southeast; 13¼c., Valley; 13⅛c., Waco and 13c., Lubbock.

Export declarations for cottonseed oil was reported by the Census Bureau for the week July 26 as follows: Crude, 719,240 pounds; refined, 477,120 pounds and further processed, 530,760 pounds.

Margarine production for the first six months of 1957 reached an all time high of 712,110,000 pounds according to the Census Bureau This represented an increase of nearly 6 percent over production for January-June, 1956, which was 673,620,000 pounds. During 1956, margarine production established a new record of 1,369,000,000 pounds. This year, it is expected to reach 1,400,000,000 pounds, according to the Department of Agriculture.

Linseed—Consuming demand continued restricted to actual needs. Withdrawals against contracts were reported fair and up to seasonal volume. Raw oil was advanced 2/10c. to 12.9c. per pound, tankcars, Minneapolis, August-October delivery; 13c., November-January and 13c., February-April, same basis, due to advance in flaxseed.

Flaxseed—Market was higher, advancing 7c. per bushel.

Minneapolis—Cash flaxseed bids advanced 7c. a bushel, sparked by crushers raising bids to $3.17 per bushel. Reports from observers in the fields of North Dakota indicate that crop is not as good as was anticipated. CCC has sold a total of 15,424,000 bushels of flaxseed to be exported as flaxseed or linseed oil. Crushers purchased 6,000,000 bushels. Flaxseed trades in the spot market amounted to 13 cars, while to-arrive bookings totaled 4 cars and 1 truck load. Arrivals for all accounts totaled 431 cars (310 for CCC), compared with 59 cars a year ago. Shipments were 296 cars, against 15 last year.

Receipts and shipments of flaxseed, in bushels, were as follows:

	Receipts		Shipments
	1956-57	1955-56	1956-57
Past week	775,800	103,500	532,800
Since Sept. 1	31,095,600	25,363,000	4,607,000

Oiticica—Trading was light, chiefly for prompt needs. Tankcars were unchanged at 17½c. per pound, New York, prompt delivery. Drums were quoted at 19c. to 19½c., according to quantity.

Olive—Buying interest slackened for spot and forward delivery. Tunisian oil on spot ranged from $2.75 to $2.90 per gallon, drums, duty paid, as to quantity. Shipments of Tunisian oil were inactive and offered at $70 per 100 kilos, c. and f. New York; Greek oil, $66, same basis and Argentine oil from $66 to $72, same basis, as to quality. Spanish oil was offered at $70 per 100 kilos f.o.b. shipping point, with no takers.

Palm—Demand was confined to small lots for immediate delivery. Drums were unchanged at 15c. to 16c. per pound, spot depending upon quantity. Tankcars were quoted at 12¾c. per pound, New York, July-August delivery.

Peanut—Crude was easier and sold at

Oils, Fats and Waxes

13¾c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. mills, and 14c. asked. Refined oil was lower at 17¼c. per pound, tankcars, New York, prompt delivery.

On June 30, supplies of peanuts in off-farm positions, excluding shelled oil stock, totaled 540 million pounds of uncleaned, unshelled peanuts, according to the Crop Reporting Board. Equivalent stocks were seasonally lower by 13 percent than a month earlier but were nearly 10 percent above June 30, 1956. Stocks at the end of each month since February have been at the highest level since records began in 1939. This is due largely to delayed deliveries of the large 1956 crop in the Virginia-Carolina area because of the effects of heavy rain last fall. The 540 million pounds of equivalent farmers' stock held on June 30 were comprised of 100 million pounds of actual farmers' stock (uncleaned, unshelled) peanuts, 28 million of cleaned, unshelled (roasting stock) peanuts, and 412 million pounds of shelled edibles.

Rapeseed—Market was quiet and nominal. Tankcars were unchanged at 18¾c. per pound, New York, prompt delivery.

Soybean—Crude continued unsettled and declined fractionally. Trading was light. Sales were reported at 11⅜c. per pound, tankcars, Decatur, August-September delivery. Refined salad dropped to 14⅛c. per pound, tankcars, New York, prompt delivery.

Greece purchased 4,200 metric tons of refined soybean oil for prompt shipment. Poland also asked offers for 1,000 tons of the same grade.

Export declarations for soybean oil for the week ended July 26 as indicated by the Census Bureau follow: Crude, none; refined, 887,570 pounds; further processed, 5,585,240 pounds.

The estimated soybeans supply of 459.6 million bushels (carryover October 1 of 3.7 million plus 1956 preliminary production of 455.9 million bushels) a disappearance of 372.3 million bushels for the period October 1-July 1 was indicated by July 1 stocks. Actual disappearance for the period includes about 244 million bushels processed for oil, nearly 69 million bushels exported, and seed, feed, losses, etc., of about 32 million bushels.

Current stocks indicate a disappearance for the year, July 1, 1956, to July 1, 1957, of 33.2 million bushels. This is from a supply of 52.8 million bushels (carryover of 4.1 million plus 1956 production of 48.7 million bushels). During the year, crushings amounted to 26.1 million bushels, exports were around 3 million bushels, and seed about 3.7 million bushels. This accounts for 32.8 million bushels and is in close agreement with the disappearance indicated by stocks deducted from supplies.

Soybean Oil Futures

Sales and prices of crude soybean oil futures in tankcars (60,000 pounds) on the New York Produce Exchange for the week ended Friday, August 2, follow:

	Sales	High	Low	Close
		Cents per pound		
Sept.	3	11.58	11.58	11.39 Bid
March	2	11.42	11.41	11.33@11.42

Total sales, 5 contracts.

Tung—This market continued in a firm position. Light sales were noted at 23¾c. per pound, tankcars, New York, prompt delivery, and offers were firmly maintained at this level. Drums ranged from 25¼c. to 25¾c. per pound, as to quantity.

Miscellaneous

Cocoa Butter—Trading was spotty. Stocks on spot ranged from 75c. to 80c. per pound, as to quantity.

Copra—Steady tone prevailed and shipments were held at $154 per ton, c.i.f. Pacific coast.

Fats and Greases

Greases—While trading was light, the market remained unchanged and steady. Yellow grease ranged from 7¾c. to 7⅞c. per pound, tankcars, delivered, depending upon acid. Choice white was held at 9½c. to 9⅝c., same basis.

Lard—This market was unsettled and fractionally lower, with vegetable oils. Cash lard was quoted at 13.10c. per pound, drums, Chicago.

Oleo Oil—Tight stocks kept the market steady. Extra ranged from 19½c. to 20c. per pound, drums, as to seller and quantity. Oleo stearine was steadier at 13¼c. to 13½c., same basis.

Tallow—Buying interest slackened, but the market remained steady. Offerings continued light and were closely held. Large buyers purchased moderate lots of bleachable fancy at 8½c. per pound, tankcars, delivered and small quantities were moved at ⅛c. higher. Prime ranged from 8¼c. to 8⅜c.; special, 8c., sales and No. 1, 7⅞c., nominal, same basis. Export business was reported slow. Guaranteed fancy was quoted at 10c. per pound, drums, f.a.s.

Fish Oils

Cod—Moderate volume of business was reported for prompt shipment. Trading was noted on the basis of 10¼c. per pound, drums, exdock, New York, prompt shipment. Oil on spot was unchanged at 11⅜c. to 11½c. per pound, drums, as to quantity.

Menhaden—Crude was quiet and quoted at 8¼c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. works. Production showed moderate improvement, and offers were freer. Export inquiry continued light with European market reported easier. Refined oil was quiet. Light pressed was offered at 11½c. per

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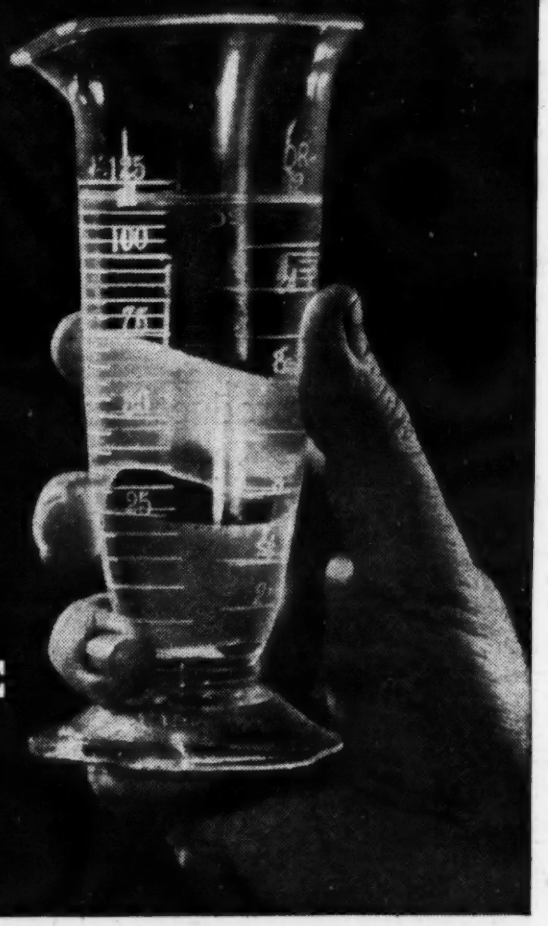

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Oils, Fats and Waxes

pound, tankcars, New York, prompt delivery.

Fatty Acids

Strength of basic materials continued to keep this market in a steady position. Trading was spotty, and confined to actual needs. Firmness of tallow was reflected in animal acids and scarcity of acidulated vegetable oil foots has strengthened vegetable acids.

Cake and Meal

Cottonseed Meal—Market was steadier and 41 percent was raised to $55 per ton, sacked Memphis, August-September shipment. Old crop meal was scarce, but new crop will be available in south Georgia and Alabama about August 15.

Linseed Meal—Market was quiet and unsettled. Quotations unchanged, but shadable on firm bid.

Minneapolis—Weakness persisted in linseed meal, and quotations were off $1 per ton. Supplies were plentiful, due to heavy production as area crushers worked an export linseed oil. Backlogs on crushers' books were low as users held purchases to nearby needs. Limited supplies were available at 50c. to $1 under crusher quotations. Extracted, 34 percent was quoted at $44 a ton, bulk, in carlots, f.o.b., Minneapolis, for prompt shipment and expeller meal, 32 percent at $49.50 for August and $51.50 for September-December.

Shipments of linseed meal, in pounds, were as follows:

	1956-57	1955-56
Past week	11,460,000	10,020,000
Since Sept. 1	580,720,000	686,770,000

Peanut Meal—Last week the government sold peanuts to produce approximately 1,500 tons of meal. Export interest has been quite active. Small lots were sold locally. Forty-five percent meal was higher at $46.50 per ton sacked, f.o.b. Georgia and Alabama points for August-September.

Soybean Meal—Meal market was steady. Good demand prevailed over most of the country, major exception in the East. Buyers were active for August-September needs, only nominal interest being displayed in new crop. Drouth situation in the East was major deterrent to buying, trade watching for possibility of government relief program if conditions do not improve. Soybean meal, 44 percent was quoted at $49 a ton, unrestricted, bulk, Decatur.

Waxes

Feature of the vegetable wax market last week was active trading in carnauba for consumers and dealers account. This improved buying was the result of the higher cost of replacements and business was booked for up to 90 days delivery. Floor price of fatty grades for shipment was again advanced 1c. per pound by the Brazilian government. Increased business caused price to advance locally from 1c. to 4c. per pound for crude and refined grades, according to grade. North country No. 3 crude was lifted to 71c. to 73c. per pound, spot and refined to 82c. to 84c.; Parnahyba crude to 74c. to 76c. and refined to 82c. to 84c. Chalky was also higher at 68c. to 70c. and North country No. 2 crude at 79c. to 81c. per pound, spot. Beeswax was quiet and unchanged for crude and refined grades. Japan was weak and declined 1c. per pound.

Mexican Sulfur Boom

—Continued from page 5

Minatitlan into a port capable of handling sulfur and chemicals cargoes including tankers.

Current output from three Frasch domes—Jaltipan, Las Salinas and Santa Anita—is estimated at 3,000 tons per day, while recovered elemental sulfur output totaled about 30,000 tons in 1956.

During the first quarter of the year sulfur exports from Mexico totalled 175,218 metric tons represented by shipments of Pan American Sulphur Company and Gulf Sulphur Corporation. Texas Gulf Sulphur Company, although producing at Santa Anita dome, did not effect any shipments.

The reported growth of the two established companies' order book, especially the anticipated rise of exports to the US as the result of the establishment by Pan American Sulphur Company of a permanent trading stockpile in Tampa, Fla., promises that total shipments from the Mexican domes in 1957 may come close to one million tons.

Consolidating its leading position in Mexico and as the third largest sulfur producer in the world, Pan American Sulphur Company's Frasch plant at Jaltipan is said to have turned out 175,000 tons crude sulfur during the first quarter.

Some producing wells are reported to have yielded almost bright sulfur, but most of the output was off-color, which was processed by filtering, resulting in the bulk of production becoming available with a carbon content of less than 0.3 percent C. Shipments of 141,000 tons—60 percent to the U.S., 7 percent to Australia, 17 percent to U.K., and the balance to France, Germany and Holland — represented a 130 percent increase over the same period of 1956.

In this respect the establishment by the Company of a sulfur stock pile of up to 45,000 tons at Tampa, Fla., is likely to enhance its impact on the US market.

It is intended to distribute supplies by truck direct to the various acid-fertilizer plants which include those of American Cyanamid Company, International Minerals & Chemical Corporation, Davison Chemical, Virginia-Carolina, etc., and so to penetrate this important center of the American fertilizer industry, which formerly had been virtually an exclusive domain of the U.S. Frasch sulfur producers.

Satisfactory operation of Gulf Sulphur Corporation's Las Salinas dome and plant is reported by the company, and production is gradually rising to 700 tons per day.

Excessive pressure in some production wells which had interfered with smooth operations is now said to have been remedied. The entire output of crude off-color sulfur containing about 99.5 percent sulfur and 0.4 percent carbon is treated in the company's new filtering plant, which based on a two-stage reciprocal action is said to permit very economic operation, yielding a product containing up to 99.7 percent sulfur and less than 0.3 percent carbon.

During the first quarter of the year shipments totalled 28,000 tons crude Frasch sulfur. Although the filtering plant had been completed in February the first shipment of filtered material delivered to Davison Chemical Company was only made in April.

In addition to this customer the company reports sales to International Minerals & Chemical Corporation, E. I. du Pont de Nemours in the United States, the British Phosphate Commissioners in Australia, the National Sulphuric Acid Association in the U.K., and to customers in West European countries. Sales for the first five months of 1957 are stated to have exceeded 64,000 tons.

Petroleum Products

—Continued from page 7

at $92 million in 1956, compared with 2,377 million pounds, valued at $90 million in 1955. Output of benzene (except motor-grade) from petroleum was 818 million pounds in 1956, or 13 percent more than in 1955.

Production of toluene was 947 million pounds in 1956, compared with 1,038 million pounds in 1955. The output of xylene increased to 895 million pounds in 1956 from the 699 million pounds reported for 1955.

The increase in xylene production is attributable, in part, to the inclusion of figures on the production of motor-grade xylene which have not previously been reported.

Production of aliphatic hydrocarbons amounted to 14,214 million pounds in 1956, compared with the 13,004 million pounds reported for 1955; sales were 8,464 million pounds, valued at $278 million in 1956, compared with 8,055 million pounds, valued at $271 million in 1955.

The production of ethylene was 3,602 million pounds in 1956, compared with an output of 3,048 million pounds in 1955. Propane production was 2,181 million pounds in 1956, and production of propylene was 1,415 million pounds.

Propane production was 2,007 million pounds in 1955, and that of propylene and propane-propylene mixture was 1,331 million pounds. Production of butadiene, one of the ingredients of GR-S type synthetic rubber, was 1,278 million pounds in 1956, compared with 1,411 million pounds in 1955.

Mid-South to Push

—Continued from page 5

pany. Petroleum chemicals is building the ammonia plant at Lake Charles, La.

Mr. Brown reported to the board meeting that progress on the nitrogen plant was on schedule, and that a barge loading dock and four 3,000-ton storage spheres are already in place.

J. D. Wooten, vice-president, noted that the Memphis-headquartered company now owns or has contracts to supply anhydrous ammonia nitrogen fertilizer to 356 outlets in an eleven-state area.

Despite the rainy spring and late agricultural season, inventories of anhydrous ammonia have been reduced to a minimum working supply during the 1957 season, and ammonia is still being applied to crops in many areas, Mr. Wooten reported.

LIQUIDATION

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EVAPORATORS & STILLS

1—Swenson 5 Body, Quadruple Effect, forced circulation and film type Evaporator, 12,975 sq. ft. heating surface (complete details on request).
1—A. H. Arnold & Co. 6' dia. Evaporator, Type 316 Stainless Steel, rapid circulation film type (complete details on request).
1—Arthur Harris Co., Type 316 Stainless Steel Evaporator 3' dia. x 8½' high (complete details on request).
3—Copper Beer Stills 42", 48" and 60" dia. with 3 Copper Rectifying Columns 48" and 54" dia.

DRYERS

3—American Double Drum Dryers 42" x 120" complete.
3—Louisville Steam Tube Rotary Dryers 6' dia. x 50' complete.
1—Stainless Steel Hot Air Rotary Dryer 20" dia x 9' long.
1—Louisville Dewaterer 36" dia., 8 Roller w/bronze screen.

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3—3,200 gal. Vertical open Tanks, 8' dia. x 8'.
1—2,000 gal. Vertical open Tank, 8' dia. x 5', jacketed, with agitator.
1—1200 gal. Vertical open Tank 6' dia. x 6'.

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1—5,500 gal. Rubber Vertical Closed Acid Receiving Tank 10' dia. x 9'.
1—2,000 gal. Rubber Vertical Closed Tank 7' dia. x 7' with agitator and drive and 2" dia. Hastelloy "C" coils—12 rows.

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16—Copper Vertical, Closed Tanks from 1100 gal. to 12,000 gal.

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1—10,000 gal. Aluminum, Horizontal Storage Tank 10' dia. x 16', ½" shell.

STEEL

1—30,000 gal. Vertical closed, 16' dia. x 20'.
2—20,000 gal. Vertical closed, 11' dia. x 25'.
5—40,000 gal. Vertical, 12' dia. x 50' high.
1—12,000 gal. Vertical, 9' dia. x 25' high.
32—22,000 gal. Vertical, 16' dia. x 18'.

CENTRIFUGALS

1—Bird Solid Bowl 36" x 50" steel, continuous, 25 HP.
1—Bird 18" x 28" Stainless Steel, Solid Bowl, continuous.
1—Bird 40" Suspended, rubber lined, 25/10 HP.
1—AT&M 42" dia. Suspended, Stainless Steel Perforated Basket, 25/7½ HP.
1—AT&M 42" dia. Suspended, Stainless Steel Perforated Basket, 40 HP.
2—Tolhurst 40" Suspended, rubber covered, perforated, 10 HP.
2—Tolhurst 40" Suspended, Steel Perforated Basket, 15 HP.
1—36" AT&M rubber covered, Perforated Basket, center-slung, 7½ HP.
2—Sharples #16 Super-Centrifuge, Steel and Monel, 2 HP motors.

CENTRIFUGAL PUMPS Stainless Steel & Rubber Lined

1—Lawrence 3" Vertical 316 Stainless Steel 20 HP motor.
1—Moyno Pump Type CDR with 10 HP motor.
1—LaBour 3" x 3" 5 HP motor, stainless.
1—LaBour 2" x 3", 7½ HP motor, stainless.
5—LaBour 1½" x 1½" 7½ HP motor, stainless.
2—Olivite 3" x 2", 7½ HP motor, rubber lined.
2—Olivite 2" x 1¼", 1½ HP motor, rubber lined.
2—Wilfley 4" Haveg Lined.

BRONZE

12—Bronze Centrifugal Pumps 1" to 4".

CAST IRON

20—Centrifugal Pumps, cast iron, 1" to 10" with 1½ to 125 HP motors.

MISCELLANEOUS

Boiler Plant: 4 Boilers, 298 to 744 HP; Motors; Compressors; Agitator Drives; Copper; Stainless Steel and Steel Pipe, Valves and Fittings; 2 Rectangular Bins, 20' x 20' x 30' and 14' x 14' x 35'; Bucket Elevators; Screw Conveyors; Hammer Mills; Allis Chalmers 3' x 8' Screens; 5 Steam Turbines from 15 to 125 HP; Illco-Way Water Softener, 100 gph; Permutit Water Softener, 12,000 gph.

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Representative on Premises for Inspection

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BRILL EQUIPMENT COMPANY
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BRILL EQUIPMENT CO.

DRYERS

4—Devine Vacuum Shelf 17, 16 and 12—40"x43" shelves with Condensers.
3—Devine Double Door Vacuum Shelf 17 and 20—59"x78" shelves.
4—Drying System, Inc. steam heated Tray Dryers, 95 sq. ft.
3—Buflovak 42"x120" Atmospheric Double Drum.
2—Devine 4'x9' Atmospheric single drum.
1—Hersey 1½'x12' Rotary Hot Air 304 S.S. with steam coils.
3—Stokes Rotary Vac 4'x20', 30"x8', 18"x42".
1—Devine Rotating Vacuum 5'x10'.
3—Louisville Rotary Steam Tube 38"x25', 6'x40', 6'x50'.
3—Bartlett & Snow Rotary 6'x30', 7'x30'.
1—Christie 70"x40' Hot Air Rotary Dryer, ⅜" shell.
1—Link Belt 5'2"x20' Steel Roto-Louvre, oil fired.

MIXERS

1—Baker Perkins #15USE, 100 gal. jacketed, Stainless Steel, Vacuum, 75 HP.
2—Baker Perkins #17DAM, 200 gal. jacketed, Sigma Blades.
5—Day "Cincinnatus" double arm 250 and 100 gals.
1—Patterson 6' dia. Steel Conical, 15 HP motor.
5—Steel, jacketed, Powder 50, 225 and 350 cu. ft.
1—Eppenbach 1 HP, 304 S.S. Homo Mixer.

MILLS

1—International 6'x7' porcelain lined Pebble Mill, 30 HP motor.
3—Patterson, Abbe, 6'x8' unlined Ball Mills.
2—Abbe 5'x6' and 4'x5' Silex-lined Pebble Mills.
1—#2DH Mikro Pulverizer, 10 HP motor.
1—National 6"x12" Two Roll Mill, motor driven.
5—Jeffrey Hammermills 20"x12", 15"x8", motor driven. NEW.
1—Williams 30 HP Ball Bearing Hammermill.

CENTRIFUGES

1—Sharples PY-14 Super-D-Canter, 304 S.S.
5—Bird 32"x50", 316 S.S. solid bowl, continuous, fume tight, 60 HP TEFC motors, New 1953.
2—Bird 18"x28", 36"x50" steel, continuous, solid bowl.
2—Bird 18"x28", 24"x38" Stainless Steel, Continuous, Solid Bowl.
2—Tolhurst 40" Suspended Steel Perforated 15 HP motors.
1—Bird 40" Suspended rubber covered, imperforate basket.
2—Bird 40" Suspended 347 S.S. perforated basket, TEFC motor.
1—AT&M 36" center-slung, rubber covered, perforated basket.
1—Tolhurst 32" Suspended, 304 S.S. perforated basket.

KETTLES, REACTORS, CONDENSERS, EVAPORATORS, TANKS

1—Artisan 450 sq. ft. Stainless Steel, Single Effect Evaporator, complete with piping, receiver, separator and condenser.
1—600 gal., 316 S.S. jacketed, agitated Reactor 200# internal pressure, 90# jacket pressure.
1—1000 gal. nickel clad, jacketed, agitated Reactor.
2—Pfaudler 250 gal. glass lined, jacketed, agitated Reactors.
3—3000 gal., 304 S.S. jacketed, agitated Tanks 9'x7'.
1—3500 gal., 304 S.S. Horizontal Tank 5'6"x16'.
5—1000 gal. Stainless Steel Clad, Vertical Storage Tanks.
1—Langenskamp 6'x5', 316 S.S. Tank.
2—Langenskamp 600 gal., 304 S.S. agitated Tanks with coils.
1—10,000 gal. Aluminum Tank 10'x16', ½" shell, 25# W.P.
4—Stainless Heat Exchangers, 1665, 1220, 947 and 500 sq. ft.
4—Karbate Heat Exchangers, 70 and 26 sq. ft.

FILTERS

1—Oliver 8'x10' Monel Rotary Vacuum.
1—Eimco 18"x12", 316 S.S. Rotary Vacuum.
1—Oliver 5'3"x8' Steel Rotary Vacuum.
1—Niagara 230-32 Pressure Filter, 230 sq. ft., 304 S.S.
2—Sparkler 33-S-28 Pressure Filters, 150 sq. ft., 304 S.S.
1—Sparkler 14-D-4 Pressure Filter, 3.2 sq. ft., 304 S.S.
1—#12 Sweetland Filter, 48 leaves, 3" centers, 640 sq. ft.
4—Shriver 36"x36", 30"x30", c.i. Filter Presses, P&F, washing

MISCELLANEOUS

3—25 ton Freon Refrigerating Units.
10—Orville Simpson Double Deck Rotex Sifters, 60"x84", 40"x84".
3—Robinson Gyratory Sifters 30"x104", triple deck.
7—Stokes DD2, DS3, D3, B2, "R" and "F" Tablet Presses.
10—Nash Vacuum Pumps H7, H6, H5, L5, H4, TS7, #4, #2, AL-572.
2—Stokes #412G, 412B Vacuum Pumps, motor driven.
15—Chlorimet, Durimet and Duriron Centrifugal Pumps, 1½" to 5".

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GOOD EQUIPMENT IN STOCK

CONDENSERS & EXCHANGERS

3—1070 sq. ft. Stainless Steel Tubular Exchangers, ASME.

3—Stainless Steel Coil Condensers—40 sq. ft. & 55 sq. ft.
10—Stainless Steel Shell & Tube—13, 55, 135, 183, 200, 250, 425, 1070 sq. ft.
1—Steel Shell & Tube—785 sq. ft.
10—Copper Shell & Tube—95, 108, 185, 275, 525, 660, 685, 750 sq. ft.
1—910 sq. ft. Admiralty tubes, steel shell & heads—UNUSED.

COLUMNS

JUST PURCHASED

1—48" dia. x 23 plate copper Bubble Cap Column.
1—48" dia. x 20 plate copper Perforated Plate Beer Still.

2—Aluminum, Bubble Cap: 36" dia. x 45 plate.
6—Copper, Bubble Cap: 24" dia. x 11 plate, 36" dia. x 35 plate; (2) 42" dia. x 20 plate; 42" dia. x 40 plate; 48" dia. x 20 plate.
4—Copper, Tunnel Cap: 24" dia. x 30 plate; 36" dia. x 27 plates; 36" dia. x 39 plate; 36" dia. x 59 plate.
3—Stainless Steel, packed type: 8" dia. x 26' T347; 14" dia. x 25' T304; 24" dia. x 27' T304.
1—Stainless Steel Rotary Plate Spray Type, 30" dia. x 41 plate T304.
3—Stainless Steel Perforated Plate, 42" dia. x 18 plate, T316 plates, steel shell.
1—Stainless Steel Bubble Cap Section T347, 48" dia.—12 plates.
1—Stainless Steel Bubble Cap, 64" dia. x 13 plate, T400 series.
1—Steel Bubble Cap, 48" dia. x 22 plates.

COMPRESSORS

1—Ing. Rand XPV Steam Driven Duplex Air Compressor; 11 x 12 steam; 10½ x 12, 17 x 12 air.
1—Worthington 11 x 7 x 7 Air Comp., 75 HP motor.
2—Spencer Turbo, Size 8, 10 HP.
1—York Ammonia Comp., 12½ x 14½, Steam Driven, 135 ton.
1—De Markus CO_2 Comp., 7½ HP.
1—Taber CO_2 Comp., 7½ HP.

COOLERS

2—Hardinge Rotary Coolers, partially submerged type, 8'8" dia. x 30' L and 8'8" dia. x 70' L.
1—Counterflow Pipe Cooler—3700 sq. ft., steel pipes.
1—Vogt Stainless Steel Pipe Cooler, 500 sq. ft. sprayed surface.
1—Stainless Steel Spill Cooler—282 sq. ft. tube surface.

CRYSTALLIZERS

2—Swenson-Walker Crystallizers—30' long. Jktd.
3—B—S Horiz. 16" dia. x 17' long.
1—450 gal. Stainless Steel Jktd. & Agit. Crystallizing Tank, 5 HP.
1—B—S Stainless Steel Jktd. & Agit. Crystallizing & Evap. Kettle, 25 HP.

JUST PURCHASED

2—Hardinge 10' dia. x 96" Conical Pebble Mills.
2—Buffalo 32" dia. x 90" long Cooling Rolls.

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40" SS Type 347 Bird Suspended Centrifuge perforated basket 30/7½ HP A Frame.

18" x 28" Bird Cont. Centrifuge SS 304 Conical bowl V belt to 10 HP motor.

54" x 70" Bird Cont. Centrifuge with 100 HP motor used only 10 hours.

Akins 78" x 36' Duplex Spiral Classifier.

24" x 20' Swenson Crystallizers (3).

6'4" x 50' Column 28 Trays psi at 500°F. NEW.

2790 Sq. Ft. Ross Condenser—Admiralty tubes 100 psi.

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502-16 Roto-Louvre Dryer with oil burner blowers, controls and feed bin.

705-24 Roto-Louvre Dryer with aerofin coils, blowers, controls and screw feeder.

Raymond 5 roll Low Side Mill.

13,000 gal. Ammonia Tank ASME 7'6" x 40'9" 220 psi.

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1—Allbr. Nell 4x9 Atmos. Drum Dryers.
Stokes 2'x6' Rotary Vac. Dryer.
1—Buffalo Vac. Drum Dryer, 24"x20".

CENTRIFUGALS AND CENTRIFUGES
8—Centrifugals, 12", 20", 26", 30", 40" & 48" Steel, Copper, Stainless & Rubber.
6—Sharples No. 5A Stainless & #6.
2—De Laval Multi Clarifiers 300 & 301.

FILTERS
#2 Sweetland Filter, 12 Stainless covered leaves & other sizes. Oliver Filters.
1—Vallez Filter #49 with 41 Stainless covered 44½" dia. leaves.
Gen. Amer. 2'x1' Rotary Vac. Filter.
Sperry and Shriver 6" to 36" iron & wood.
Ertel 6 & 10 disc Filters 12¼" dia.

KETTLES AND TANKS
3—100 gal. Stainless Clad Jack. Kettles.
Pfaudler 200 gal. Glass Lined Jack. Kettle.
Dopp 350 gal. Agit. Jack. CI Vac. Kettle.
2—Impreg. Units 30" & 36" dia. complete.
6—Jack. Steel Kettles up to 3000 gals.
2300 gal. vert. agit. Jack. Steel Kettle.
1—250 gal. Lead Lined Kettle.
Stainless, alum., copper, glass lined, lead lined and steel kettles and tanks.

PULVERIZERS AND MILLS
4—Mikro Pulverizers, #2TH, #4 & Bantam.
Pebble Mills 24"x30", 30"x30", 30"x34", 30"x42" 4'x5'. Also jar mills.
#1 Raymond Autom. Pulverizer, 20 HP.
1—#00 Raymond Mill, 30 HP complete.
2—#0000 Raymond Mills.
Bauer 24" Hammer Mill.
Schutz-O'Neill #1 & 20" Pulverizers.
Williams #3 & 2XX Hammer Mills.
Ball & Jewell Rotary Cutters Lab & up.
Jeffrey 18"x18" single Roll Crusher.
2—Robinson 18" & 22" BB Attrition Mills.
1—Lehman 4 roll WC., 12"x36" Steel Mill.
4—Lehman & Kent 3 Roll Steel Mills, 9" x32", 12"x30", 16"x40".
1—Monarch 9"x24" Steel Roller Mill, 3 pr. high. Also 7½x20, 4 Roll.
Houchin 18"x30" 4 Roll Granite Stone Mills.
2—U.S. & Premier 1½ HP Colloid Mills.

MIXERS, SIFTERS & SCREENS
Day Imperial 75 & 150 gal. Jack. Mixers.
Day Jumbo, 700 gals., Mixer.
Lancaster 6' dia. Vert. Mixer, 25 HP.
Kent 3 HP, continuous Dry Mixer.
Baker Perkins, 50 & 100, gal. Jack. Mixers.
Blystone 3000# horiz. Spiral Mixer.
Day Brighton 20 gal. Change Can Mixers.
Read 50 & 100 gal. double arm Mixers.
Read 80 qt. vert. Mixer, 3 speed.
Tyler 3'x5' Vibratory 2 deck Screen.
10—Dry Powder Mixers, 50 to 3,000#.
3—Day 8, 15 & 40 gal. Pony Mixers.
15—Portable Elec. Mixers, ¼ to 3 HP.
6—Lead and Paste Mixers to 150 gals.

MISC. AND SPECIALS
Colton ½" & 1" single punch & rotary Tablet Machines & other sizes.
Anderson & French Oil Expellers.
3—Stokes and Day Powder Fillers.
Filling Machines & Labelers.
Pneumatic Scale Automatic Capper.
1—Howe Mogul barrel and bag packer.
2—Worth 12"x12"x12" Vac. Pumps.
8—Devine Buffalo, Stokes Vac. Pumps.
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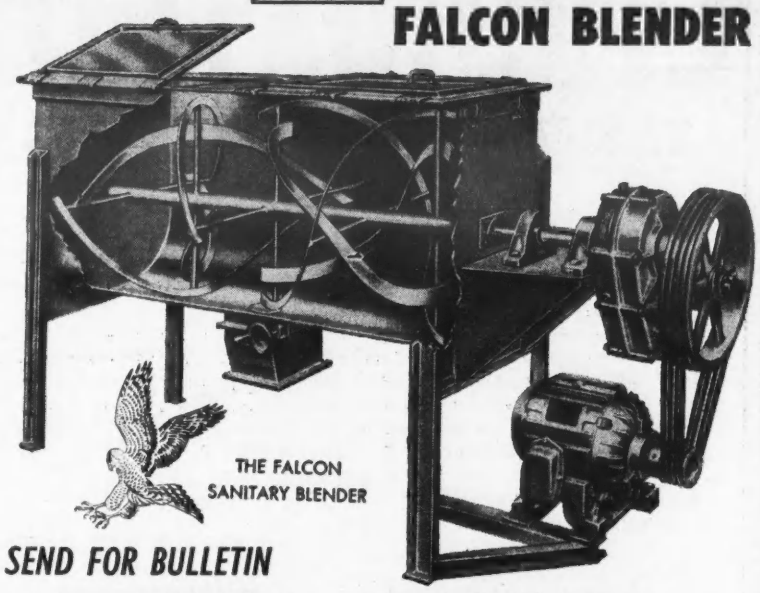

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Western Precipitation Holo-Flite Processor or Desolventizer (Chlorophyll Extractor) 12,800 lbs. 1,083,400 BTU per hour; complete accessories.
2 Plastic Extruders; Royle No. 3 and NRM electrically heated.
Four Stainless Steel Horizontal Tanks; 6' x 34', 7000 gal. capacity; Dished Heads.
Stokes Rotary Tablet Presses; Models RB2; BB2; RD3; DDS2; also Colton No. 10-35.
Bird Continuous Conical Bowl Centrifugals; 18" x 28" and 36" x 50"; all accessories.
Orville Simpson Rotex Sifters; 20" x 48"; 30" x 60"; 40" x 84"; 40" x 120"; others.
Sparkler Filters; Model Nos. 33D7; 33S; DC41 A and other sizes.
Oliver Sweetland Filters from Nos. 2 to 12.
Struthers Wells Heavy Duty 1,000 gal. & 1,200 gal. Jacketed Steel Tanks.
Abbe Model "O" Rotary Cutter with 15 HP motor.
Barnstead Stainless Steel Water Still; 100 gal per hr.
Three Stainless Steel Drying Drums or Flakers, 48" x 56"; also 48" x 48" in Nickel.
Baker Perkins Heavy Duty Mixers—100, 200, 300 gal.; Day, 1,000 gal., in S.S.
Blaw Knox Stainless Steel Resin Autoclave 7'6" x 7'6"; Jacketed for Dowtherm.
5000 gal. Stainless Pressure Tanks; 10' x 6' Dished Heads; Agitated, motorized.
Lancaster Stainless Lined Rotary Reactor; 1700 gal. 50" x 17'4"; 300 PSI ASME;
A. O. Smith 20,000 gal. Stainless Lined Pressure Tanks; 10' x 30'; 135 PSI.
Mojonnier Stainless Steel Vacuum Pans; 3' x 10' and 6' x 12'.
Stainless Steel Vacuum Still; 755 gal. 4'6" x 6'; coil heated.
Pfaudler Glass Lined Jacketed Reactors; 500 gal. and 1000 gal., condition like NEW.
International Type X24 Pebble Mills; size 8' x 8' Porcelain Lined; 50 HP Gear Motors.
Patterson Buhrstone Lined Pebble Mills; 6' x 5' and 6' x 8' with Pebbles.
Mikro Pulverizers from Bantam to No. 4. Raymond Impact Mills; Nos. 32, 40, 47.
Raymond 2 Stage Flash Drying Installation Type 316 Stainless Contact Parts; complete.
Buflovak Double Drum Dryers; up to 40"x120". Louisville St. Tube Dryers; up to 6'x60'.
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Sharples H2 Nozzlejector; Type DM complete with accessories and 15 HP XPL motor.
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Tolhurst 40" Rubber Cov. Suspended Type Centrifuge; Monel Plow; Bottom Discharge.
Fitzpatrick Comminutator Model K7 in Stainless Steel; 20 HP hi speed motor.
8 Stainless Steel Heat Exchangers or Condensers up to 1000 sq. ft. surface.
American Jacketed Double Door Sterilizers; good selection sizes up to 30" x 42" x 84".
Shriver & Sperry ALUMINUM Filter Presses; sizes 7", 12", 18", 24" and 36".
Shriver 36" JACKETED Cast Iron Filter Press; Seco closure.
Zaremba Double Effect INCONEL Evaporator, 430 sq. ft., complete all accessories.

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2—L. O. Koven Steel Jacketed Kettles, 600 gal. capacity.

1—Combustion Engineer Steel Jacketed Autoclave, 1600 gal., complete with Agitator and Drive. W.P. Jacket: 150#. W.P. Shell: 600#. ASME code.

1—Buflovak Stainless Steel Jacketed Reactor, 250 gals.

1—Alloy Fabricators Stainless Steel Jacketed 250 gal. Kettle.

1—Pfaudler Glass-Lined Series R Jacketed Kettle, 500 gals.

2—Steel Vertical Rubber-Lined Storage Tanks, 1000 gals. each. New.

1—Type 347 Stainless Steel Vertical Tank, 9000 gals.

3—Stainless Steel Vertical Tanks, 3000 gals.

2—Sharples Type 316 Stainless Steel Centrifuges, Model #D-2.

2—Vertical Stainless Steel Tanks, 1000 gals.

1—Baker Perkins Ter Meer, Type 316 Centrifuge, Model #HS-24".

1—Tolhurst Rubber-Lined Centrifuge, 20" Basket, Base-Bearing-Type.

1—Mikro #4TH Pulverizer with 60 HP motor.

1—Mikro #2 DH Pulverizer (New).

1—Fitzpatrick Model D Stainless Steel Comminuting Machine.

1—E. B. Badger Stainless Steel Bubble Cap Column, 3' x 7' with 10 trays.

1—Vulcan Type 316 Bubble Cap Column, 3' x 31' with 30 trays.

2—Steel Presure Tanks, 30,000 gal., 200# W.P. ASME code.

1—Vulcan Steel Bubble Cap Column, 42" x 30' with 20 trays, (New).

1—E. B. Badger Steel Bubble Cap Column, 24" x 24' with 15 trays.

1—Davis Engineering Type 347 Stainless Steel Heat Exchangers, 120 sq. ft. ea. (New).

5—Davis Engineering Type 347 Stainless Steel Heat Exchangers, 200 sq. ft. ea. (New).

1—Bird continuous Centrifugal Filter, Model 24" x 38".

1—Sweetland #7 Filter with 20 steel leaves.

1—F. L. Schmidt Rotary Kiln, 8'2" x 132', complete.

10—Sweetland #10 Filters with 22 stainless steel leaves.

3—Niagara Stainless Steel Filters, Models 510-28, #200-36, #26-60-4.

5—Milton Roy Type 316 Stainless Steel Pumps with 5 HP motors, Mod. MD1-108-56-SMIU.

1—Nash Hytor Vacuum Pump, Model L-4, with 5 HP motors.

1—Nash Hytor Vacuum Pump, Model L-4, with 15 HP motor.

1—Baker Perkins, size 16, 150 gal. Type TRM Double Arm, Jacketed Sigma Blade Vacuum Mixer, with 60 HP motor.

1—Baker Perkins Double Arm Dispersion Blade Jacketed Mixer, 100 gal. with 100 HP motor.

4—Baker Perkins Double Arm Sigma Blade Jacketed Mixer, 100 gal.

1—J. H. Day Stainless Steel Double Arm Sigma Blade Jacketed Mixer, 50 gals.

1—J. H. Day Steel Jacketed Double Arm Sigma Blade 75 gal. Mixer.

2—H. K. Porter Double Arm Sigma Blade Jacketed 4½ gal. Mixers with motors.

2—Baker Perkins, Size 4AN2 Laboratory Sigma Blade Mixers.

5—Simpson #0 Intensive Mixers, Type M (New).

2—Howes 40 cu. ft. Rubber-Covered Ribbon Blenders (New).

1—Feinc Stainless Steel Rotary String Filter, 3' x 3', New.

1—Komarek Greaves Briquetting Machine with 50 HP motor.

1—Chicago Bridge and Iron Works Steel Pressure Tank, 18,000 gal., 80# W.P., ASME code.

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1—Stainless Tank #430 Chrome, vert. 7'x10' deep.
20—Jacketed Kettles—Stainless, Copper, Aluminum.
1—Day Mixer, steam jacketed, 50 gal. Sigma Blade.
1—Sperry Filter Press 42" open del., 40-plates, 41-frames.
60—New Pressure Cookers, 18"x18" & 24"x20".
1—New Glass Nash Centrifugal Pump, 160gpm.
1—New Nash Vacuum Pump Type AL-572.
1—Buflovak Jacketed Impregnating Tank 42"x52".
1—Stedman Disintegrator size 40-6.
1—Jeffrey Vibrating Conveyor 12" x 6" - 15' lg.
1—Nash Air Compressor, Type AL-623.
1—Manton Gaulin Stainless Homogenizer 125 gph.
1—I&R Vacuum Pump, 5 H.P., 60'.
4—Heat Exchangers, 12" dia, 11' lg., 43 steel tubes.
1—Raymond 8" Hammer Mill, like new
2—Louisville Steam Tube Dryers 6'x35'.
1—New Louisville Continuous Filtering Machine.
2—Stainless Steel Steam Jacketed Readco Mixers.
1—#316 Stainless Reactor, 265 gals. cap. jacketed.
Abbe Pebble & Tube Mill, 5'x22'—Buhrstone Lined.
1—Patterson Ball Mill, porcelain lined, 17"x27".
1—Patterson Ball Mill, 42x36, jacketed.
2—Large Steam Jacketed Horizontal Mixers.
2—Ribbon Type Mixers, 50 & 90 cu. ft.—like new.
2—Steel Tanks 90,000 gals. ea. vert. welded const.
2—Ball & Jewell #2 Cutters with 75 H.P. Motors.
1—J. H. Day 3-roll Mill 9x16.
3—3,000 gal. Jacketed Kettles with Turbo Agitators.
1—#10 Day 300 gal. Jacketed Sigma Blade Mixer.
4—New Heat Ex., 60' with Cupro Nickel Tubes.
1—Sparkler Stainless Filter Model 33-S-9.
3—4'x8' Shaker Screens.
6—W & P Mixers, jacketed, heavy duty, sigma blade, 300 gal. with hydraulic dumpers.
3—Baker-Perkins Mixers—same as above.
2—Sperry 30" Filters, sled. del., 39-pl, 40-fr.

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W&P 100 gal. SS Sigma Mixer, 20 HP exp.mtr.
New Pfaudler 1000 gal. Hastelloy Kettle.
AT&M 36" SS Cent. with 15 HP motor.
Gen. American 42"x120" Twin Drum Dryer.
New Pfaudler 3'x6' Glass Reactor.
Pfaudler 125 gal. SS Reactor, Jktd. & Agtd.
2 W & P Jktd. Mixer, 15 gal., 15 HP.
3 Read 18"x48" Vibrating Sifters.
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Link Belt SS Rotary Dryer, 5'x20'.

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DRYER — Buflovak Double Drum 32"x90"
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CENTRIFUGE Tolhurst 26" Susp. Monel Basket—5 H. P. 2 Speed.
NIAGARA FILTER—Model 35 20 7 s. s. leaves 35 sq. ft.
FILTER PRESSES—C. I. 7" to 36"
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PUMPS—Vac, Rotary & Centrif.

TOLHURST CENTRIFUGE—32" susp. S.S 316 Perforated Basket 7½H.P 2Speed Motor TEFC Complete.

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Komarek-Greaves 15 TPH Briquetting Press
Rotary Dryers, 6½' dia x 45' long 20 HP mtr (4)
Oliver 6' x 6' Rot. salt type Cont. Filters (3)
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Sturtevant size 80 Fans, 35 HP Meters (4)
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Lightnin Agitators, Model SEV 2500, 25 HP (5)
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Oilseeds, Cake and Meal Output: June

Statistics on the production of cake and meal and oilseeds crush have been compiled by the Bureau of Census, Department of Commerce, for the month of June. The data are as follows:

Oilseeds Receipts and Crush

	Tons		
	Receipts	Crushings	Stocks June 30
Castor beans	343		513
Copra	17,416	21,887	8,748
Corn germs	27,004	27,019	1,411
Cottonseed	9,944	146,563	183,095
Flaxseed	68,270	42,234	65,842
Olives			
Peanut[1]	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Soybeans	562,159	740,792	561,711
Tung nuts			
Other	3,014	8,810	616

Production of Oil Cake and Meals

	Tons		
	Production	Shipments and Transfer	Stocks June 30
Cottonseed cake and meal	72,366	77,799	287,779
Hulls	33,424	41,086	65,676
Linters[2]			
First cut	10,287	18,110	70,813
Second cut	30,675	43,049	117,557
Mill run	2,606	2,582	10,057
Total	43,568	63,741	198,427
Hull fiber	[3]	[3]	482
Motes and grabbots	382	937	1,418
Soybean cake and meal	592,814	598,612	157,114
Flour	9,044	8,759	4,813
Lecithin	1,214	N.A.	1,606
Other cake and meal—			
Castor bean		57	401
Copra	7,893	7,959	585
Corn germ	11,200	11,181	533
Flaxseed	28,120	29,384	15,552
Olive			[4]
Peanut[5]	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Tung nut		[4]	[4]
Other	6,567	4,723	14,634

N.A. Not available.
[1] Data on peanuts collected by Agricultural Marketing Service, Department of Agriculture, and include reports by peanut shellers.
[2] Average gross bale weight in pounds for June: Total, 625.1; first cut, 606.9; second cut, 632.0; and mill run, 615.9.
[3] Not shown to avoid disclosure of figures for individual companies.
[4] Included in "other" to avoid disclosure of figures for individual companies.
[5] Data collected by Agricultural Marketing Service, Department of Agriculture.

Oils, Fats Output, Use: June

Statistics on production and consumption of oils, and fats, including primary and secondary products have been compiled by the Bureau of Census, Department of Commerce, for the month of June. The data are as follows:—

Primary Products

	Pounds		
	Production	Consumption	Stocks June 30
Babassu oil, crude	.....	.....	[1] .....
Refined	.....	.....	.....
Castor oil, No. 1, crude and No. 3, crude	.....	10,700,000	[2]12,208,000
Coconut oil, crude	28,488,000	51,142,000	[2]40,881,000
Refined	34,364,000	35,729,000	9,027,000
Cod and codliver oil[3]	72,000	N.A.	N.A.
Corn oil, crude	23,139,000	24,592,000	14,035,000
Refined	23,875,000	20,568,000	7,504,000
Cottonseed oil, crude	53,599,000	69,368,000	70,242,000
Refined	65,405,000	105,878,000	205,214,000
Menhaden[3]	12,269,000		
Sardine (pichard and herring)[3]	11,000	5,850,000	39,501,000
Other fish oil, except liver oil[3]	358,000		
Lard, rendered and refined[4]	[4]174,000,000	[5]37,516,000	107,113,000
Linseed oil, raw	39,533,000	42,438,000	69,912,000
Refined	19,873,000	23,650,000	29,336,000
Marine mammal oil[3]	401,000	5,096,000	[2]21,370,000
Oiticica oil	.....	925,000	4,301,000
Olive oil, edible	.....	318,000	4,963,000
Inedible	.....	[6]	141,000
Sulfur foots	.....	.....	[6] .....
Palm oil, crude	.....	3,092,000	[2]16,157,000
Refined	[6]	315,000	1,332,000
Palm kernel oil, crude	.....	[7]	4,655,000
Refined	[6]	[6]	1,500,000
Peanut oil, crude[7]	4,086,000	5,779,000	6,494,000
Refined	5,448,000	3,480,000	6,469,000
Perilla oil	.....	.....	.....
Rapeseed oil, crude	.....	[7]	[7] .....
Refined	.....	282,000	1,285,000
Sesame oil, crude	.....	.....	.....
Refined	.....	17,000	224,000
Soybean oil, crude	271,970,000	251,126,000	180,480,000
Refined	238,089,000	235,912,000	98,325,000
Tallow, edible (incl. refined)	21,976,000	[2]23,265,000	17,364,000
Tallow and grease inedible (other than wool)—			
All establishments	212,554,000	130,684,000	250,302,000
Establishments classified in meat packing industry	69,792,000	N.A.	N.A.
Tallow and grease, inedible, refined	11,363,000	11,438,000	8,855,000
Tung oil		3,326,000	34,273,000
Other vegetable oil, crude	4,525,000	7,698,000	17,292,000
Refined	6,648,000	4,654,000	6,709,000
Vegetable foots, 100% basis	14,740,000	14,026,000	38,410,000

Secondary Products

	Pounds		
	Production	Consumption	Stocks June 30
Castor oil chemically dehydrated[8]	1,376,000	N.A.	2,380,000
Deodorized oil[9]	95,549,000	19,437,000	18,932,000
Coconut-type fatty acids, including coconut basassu, and palm kernel and such fractionated fatty acids as lauric, caprylic, capric, and myristic[8]	4,499,000	N.A.	7,981,000
Fish and marine mammal fatty acids	1,569,000	N.A.	1,162,000
Low rosin fatty acids (rosin content 20% or less)	8,056,000	N.A.	3,557,000
Oleic acid, including white oleic and red oil	8,299,000	N.A.	12,940,000
Stearic acid (40-50% stearic content)	5,447,000	N.A.	5,726,000
Other stearic acids (over 50% stearic content, high palmitic (over 60% palmitic), hydrogenated animal and vegetable fatty acids	8,890,000	N.A.	7,749,000
Unsaturated unhydrogenated animal fatty acids (other than oleic)	7,688,000	N.A.	12,985,000
Unsaturated unhydrogenated vegetable fatty acids	5,693,000	N.A.	10,734,000
Glycerine, crude (100% basis)[10]	17,927,000	18,147,000	16,579,000
Refined, all grades (100% basis)[10]	17,918,000	15,904,000	33,629,000
Grease oil, lard oil, and tallow oil[8]	4,776,000	N.A.	6,589,000
Hydrogenated animal fats and oils—			
Edible	3,222,000	1,707,000	1,130,000
Inedible	2,834,000	4,202,000	2,952,000
Hydrogenated vegetable oils—			
Edible—			
Cottonseed	31,330,000	24,745,000	17,718,000
Soybean	97,230,000	86,499,000	41,494,000
Other	7,206,000	4,450,000	3,843,000
Inedible	[11]	1,780,000	1,985,000
Margarine[8]	[12]98,088,000	N.A.	28,855,000
Oleo oil and stearine, animal, edible	4,039,000	1,244,000	2,482,000
Shortening[8]	147,478,000	N.A.	130,125,000
Stearine, animal, inedible[8]	1,176,000	N.A.	1,219,000
Vegetable oil, winter	12,985,000	11,594,000	17,140,000
Tall oil, crude	41,747,000	47,613,000	95,570,000
Refined (excluding low rosin fatty acids)	13,854,000	7,553,000	20,205,000
Winterized oil	59,892,000	42,432,000	38,179,000

N. A.—Not available.
[1] Included in "other vegetable oil, crude" to avoid disclosure of figures for individual companies.
[2] Data for stocks of crude palm oil, crude coconut oil, crude castor and sperm oil are on a commercial stocks basis and do not include figures for stock piles of strategic oils.
[3] Data for fish oil producers collected by Fish & Wildlife Service, Department of the Interior. Combined totals only are available for consumption and stocks of fish oil and marine mammal oil. Consumption data for cod, cod-liver, and other liver oils unavailable and stock figures for these items represent quantities held by producing firms only.
[4] Data on production collected by Department of Agriculture. These figures represent only rendered lard. According to this agency, refined lard production (federally inspected only) totaled 130,000,000 pounds in June.
[5] Excludes quantities used in refining.
[6] Included in "other vegetable oil, refined" to avoid disclosure of figures for individual companies.
[7] Data on production and stocks held at crude oil mill locations collected by Agricultural Marketing Service, Department of Agriculture.
[8] Data for stocks exclude quantities held by consuming factories.
[9] Winterized-deodorized oil, hydrogenated-deodorized oil, and cooking and salad oil not included.
[10] Includes data for synthetic glycerine.
[11] Not shown to avoid disclosure of figures for individual companies.
[12] The total for June, 1957, was packaged as follows: One-pound units, 90,227,000 pounds bulk, pats or chips, 1,387,000 pounds; and bulk, other, 6,475,000 pounds. The sum of these items may not agree with the production total shown above because some margarine is not packaged during the same month in which it is produced.

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Chemical Industry Is Charging Antidumping

—Continued from page 3

nomenclatures for merchandise which enables them to hide something improper, such as dumping or under-valuation.

Changes of a more substantive character recommended by Mr. Hansen, and also commented on in part by Mr. Albright, had to do with the terms "fair value," "such or similar," "injury," and 'industry."

At present, the law employs the two terms, "fair value" and "foreign market value" in different connections. "Fair value" is the yardstick by which to determine whether or not there is dumping, Mr. Hansen explained.

"Foreign market value" is the primary yardstick by which to determine the amount of the antidumping duty. As a result, the two terms can, and in practice have been found to have quite different meanings, he said.

"The Treasury proposes to obviate this anomaly by amending the statutory definition of "foreign market value" to bring it into closer accord with the definition of 'fair value' in the customs regulations," he continued.

"In our opinion, however, this is only a piecemeal and most inadequate solution of the problem. Differences between the two terms could continue to exist, as long as both terms were employed and were used in different connections and defined in different places.

Factors to Be Employed

"We submit that the same factors which are employed in determining the amount of the antidumping duty ('foreign market value' or, where it cannot be found, 'cost of production' or 'constructed value') should also be factors employed in determining the fact of dumping.

"In principle, there is no place at all for an additional concept such as 'fair value.' We urge that this term be entirely eliminated and there be substituted for it, 'foreign market value' (or where it cannot be determined, 'constructed value,' now proposed in place of the present 'cost of production'."

Mr. Hansen's criticism of the Treasury's definition of the term "such or similar" as inadequate. He noted that the proposed revised definition of the terms relate largely to physical characteristics of the article and fail to meet the type of problem which arises in the chemical industry, where chemical rather than external physical attributes are controlling.

In the matter of "injury" and "industry" the Treasury recommended against any statutory definition of these terms on the grounds that the question of injury to domestic industry cannot be decided "without reference to the economics of the situation," he noted, and is incapable of solution by any "single, all-embracng formula." According, it proposed that each of those terms be left to interpretation by the Tariff Commission.

Mr. Hansen refused to accept this argument. He said that in a situation which is parallel in many important respects congress has found it desirable to clarify "injury" and "industry" in the statute itself.

Both of these terms are found in the escape clause provisions of the Trade Agreements Acts. In those provisions, as in the antidumping act, he said, congress is considered with protecting domestic industry against injury from forms of foreign competition deemed to be destructive.

He said that in his opinion, the two enactments are sufficiently similar in purpose to permit limited use of the criteria of "injury" and "industry" which congress wrote into escape clause procedure, to more definitely establish the meaning of the same terms in the antidumping act.

Mr. Albright told the committee that concern of Stauffer Chemical Company, with the present inadequacies of the law results from the fact that the chemical industry is peculiarly vulnerable to the dumping of foreign materials.

This is cause of the relatively standard characteristics of chemical products, whereas in the case of most manufactured goods there are differences in design or brand acceptances, he added.

Mr. Albright continued:

"The recently submitted report of the Secretary of the Treasury to the congress on the operation and effectiveness of the antidumping act lists 146 cases arising under the present act between January 1, 1934 (when detailed records began to be kept) until October 1, 1954. In only seven of these cases was the special antidumping duty imposed.

"The customs simplification act of 1954, which became effective October 1, 1954, transferred injury determination to the Tariff Commission. Between October 1, 1954, and December 31, 1956, fifty-two dumping cases were disposed of. In only one of these was an antidumping duty imposed.

"These figures do not indicate that dumping of goods of foreign manufacture in the United States was not widespread during the periods referred to or that United States producers did not suffer serious injury as a result of these practices, but rather show the comparatively ineffectual character of the present law.

"It has been comparatively simple for the foreign producers to avoid its effect through introducing minor differences in selling conditions in their home market.

A Matter of Vital Importance

"That the prevention of dumping is a matter of vital importance to the United States chemical industry may be illustrated with reference to three products produced by Stauffer Chemical Company.

"These are potassium nitrate, tartaric acid, and cream of tartar. In 1921 when the antidumping act became effective, there were five United States companies manufacturing potassium nitrate.

With the exception of one small producer of technical material on the west coast, Stauffer Chemical Company is today the only remaining producer in the United States.

"In 1921 there were four United States companies manufacturing tartaric acid and cream of tartar. Today Stauffer Chemical Company is the only remaining producer and it has but a single plant.

"The closing of these United States plants can be directly related to the dumping of these three chemical products in the United States by foreign producers.

"Today Stauffer Chemical Company strives to avoid closing the last domestic sources of potassium nitrate. This material is being offered for export to the United States by East German manufacturers at a price of $4.55 per hundred pounds and by West German manufacturers at $5.13 cwt.

"The price of this same material to West German users of potassium nitrate is $7.23 cwt., a full $2.10 higher than the price quoted for export to the United States. The price differential in the case of East German material is believed to be even higher.

Being Priced Out of Market

"The pricing of potassium nitrate for export to the United States so far under the price of the same material in the country of origin results in the offering of the East German products in the United States, after the payment of ordinary duty and importation charges, at a price $2.75 less per hundred pounds than the current price for United States produced material.

"Since the United States producer's current cost of production exceeds the East German manufacturer's price for material delivered in the United States duty paid, Stauffer Chemical Company, as the producer, finds itself faced with the unenviable choice of either reducing its price and selling potassium nitrate at a loss, or of discontinuing its manufacture.

"Were the latter results to follow, it would leave the United States users of this material entirely dependent on foreign sources of production.

"Potassium nitrate is used in the manufacture of matches, explosives, fertilizers, heat treating salts and glass; as a meat preservative; in metallurgy; in the treatment of tobacco; as a chemical reagent; and by a variety of other industries.

"Uncertainties of supply and ultimately higher prices would certainly result from such an elimination of United States production.

"Stauffer Chemical Company faces a similar problem in connection with its tartaric acid and cream of tartar plant. As noted above, it is the sole surviving producer in this country of these products.

"If it is forced to close down as a result of the dumping here of foreign material, the industries using these products will be similarly dependent on foreign imports.

Industries Among Consumers

"These industries include tanning, baking powder, soft drinks, hard candies, medicinals, ceramics, photography, textiles, metallurgy, beverages, and the organic synthesis of other chemical products.

"Stauffer Chemical Company, as a producer of organic solvents, is also being materially injured by the dumping of foreign trichlorethylene in the United States.

"Other products could be added to those listed above but these will serve to illustrate the problem.

"The recommendations of the Secretary of the Treasury contained in its report to congress would, if adopted, eliminate some of the loopholes which have permitted foreign producers to continue dumping in this country, but it is felt that others remain which must also be closed before the desired purpose can be attained.

"The most important change needed is a provisions that sale of foreign material (1) at less than its "fair value" and (2) at less than the price charged by United States producers for a comparable product would be presumed to be injurious to United States producers.

"It would seem proper to place the burden of proving the absence of such injury on the foreign producer.

"Under the bill proposed by the Treasury Department, the special dumping duty still applies only where the Tariff Commission 'advises that an industry in the United States is being, or is likely to be, injured.'

"What constitutes an 'industry' and what degree of 'injury' is permissible is left uncertain. The statistics noted earlier (that out of 198 cases handled since 1934 only eight affirmative findings under the Act resulted) are eloquent testimonials to the difficulty of enforcing the present act.

"Even more eloquent is the analysis of the eight cases in which an affirmative finding was made. Annex B attached to the treasury report shows that four of the eight cases involved 'ribbon fly catchers.' The other four involved glass frostings, hardboard, case iron soil pipe and knitted wool berets.

"It would appear self-evident that any law that can show such a meager harvest is in need of clarification and strengthening.

"While producers of essential chemicals are being driven to the wall by foreign dumping, supporters of the present statute point with pride to its success in restricting the dumping of ribbon fly catchers and wool berets.

"Indeed the mere existence of a readily enforceable antidumping law should serve inevitably to reduce the frequency of such practices."

Gasoline-From-Gilsonite

—Continued from page 5

can Gilsonite, pointed out the historic significance of the occasion and the revolutionary aspects for the oil industry of the new operation.

He said: "This refinery proves the economic feasibility of deriving petroleum products from other than conventional sources. We believe this is opening up unlimited possibilities for the vast quantities of petroleum-like materials, now lying unused, in which this area abounds."

The pipeline delivers 700 tons of gilsonite ore a day to the new processing plant. The refinery turns out daily 275 tons of extremely low-sulfur-content electrolytic coke, quantities of fuel oil which is burned for power for the plant, and 54,600 gallons (1,300 barrels) of high-octane gasoline.

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